702

Japan Mission
1900 - 1909
Vol. II

Documents

Mission General 1-19

Stations

Kobe 20-49
Kyoto 50-65
Maebashi 66-74
Matsuyama 75-89
Miyazaki 90-98
Niigata 99-105
Okayama (Tsuyama) 106-116
Osaka 117-132
Sapporo 133-145
Sendai 146-153
Tokyo 154-157
Tottori 158-162

AUG 22 1900 AUG 16 1900

Reports

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission

The Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission began in Kobe on July 4th ~~at 2~~ o'clock with Mr. Stanford in the Chair, and lasted until after 12 o'clock noon on the 10th.

Of the forty-nine members on the field, forty-five were present. Miss Fraser, formerly of our mission (in the Hospital and Nurses training school in Kyoto) and Rev. H. Loomis of the Bible Society sat with us as corresponding members, while on the other hand one member was after an early session prevented from attending, by ~~the illness~~ her child's illness with diphtheria. The sympathy and anxiety aroused by this among a company containing so many parents as ours did, doubtless had its share along with the sad news from China and the occasional arrival of refugees, in giving a serious tone to the meeting.

The opening day being our National Birth day, the evening was devoted ~~[illegible]~~ ~~devoted~~ to celebration of that event. The orator

was Dr. Davis, who had himself bled under the Stars and Stripes. Patriotic music was sung and a few choice fireworks — the gift of a friend — closed the evening. The rain stood somewhat in the way of the attendance from outside the mission ~~but only slightly~~ ~~and make others~~ but only slightly impaired the fireworks.

The ~~rain which~~ rainy weather which began that day staid by us with little intermission through the week, and this and the nightly battles with clouds of mosquitos probably also contributed to the seriousness of the occasion; but none of these things sufficed to account for it. There was something back of all these to provoke such ~~remarks~~ comments as: "the most spiritual mission meeting I ever attended" from one member, and from others — "the most solemn meeting since I joined the mission"; "Cheerful fortitude in the midst of ~~agony~~ agony". (That word "agony" was often on our lips, by the way). "It shows we are rising toward the ideal". — That last remark was made by the same person

who said "In all the years I have known the Mission I have never seen such hilarity; ten years ago I should have been shocked; this year I am glad of it." —. Others said "The fairest meeting" "The most successful meeting in obtaining the resultant of all the wills" "Very hopeful and courageous." One visitor said "The most Christian and harmonious meeting I ever attended."

There was some thing, I say, back of the fact that so many were able and willing to use single phrases and unqualified superlatives, without a single adverse comment, in describing it. It seems there was a central thought, uniting the many business sessions, the recreations, and the devotional meetings into ~~one~~ a ~~single~~ single whole.

Beyond question the single topic, "The Ideal in The Christian Life", to the phases of which each day's devotional meeting called our thoughts, helped along this result.

Surely, also, the seriousness was by no means lessened by Saturday evening's transformation of the Club's dining-room into a silver banquet hall where we all and a few invited guests felicitated Dr. and Mrs. Learned upon the fortunate completion of twenty-five years of married life: for then we perforce remembered that in our mission the hilarity of the tin-weddings was with two exceptions a thing of the past, and the number of silver weddings with their reminiscences was already large and rapidly increasing. That fact has a meaning which touched very closely the great problem of our meeting. Take with it the fact that when Rev. Hirotsu addressed the meeting, in Japanese, on the needs of the Doshisha Girls School, there were only two in the room and probably only four in the mission who needed ~~to~~ the interpreting which followed!

Very excellent papers were read by Mrs. De Forest and Mr. Newell on Sunday

RECEIVED
Pblong
SEP 7 1900

School Work, and Sabbath Observance, respectively.

Both of the papers, and the discussions which followed, brought out facts concerning the attitude of the Japanese toward these important subjects making it obvious that here are two lines of arduous work toward which great attention must be paid in the future, and necessarily by workers from outside of Japan.

But where is the rising generation of missionaries to hand to the young people of Japan these and other important things to which their elders in the faith are so many of ~~them~~ in different?

Ah! there is the secret of our mission meeting, - there is the secret of the tender annual sermon preached by Mr Allchin on the texts "For me to live is Christ" and "Looking unto Jesus"

Perhaps the only time we fully forgot it was at the annual exercises of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society on Sunday afternoon, when, under the leadership of Miss

Mr Candlish, a delightful programme was carried out with clock-like precision. Even then, while the Macedonian cry was echoed to us in the tones of famine-stricken India and Buddha-besotted China, we could not feel it our duty to suppress ~~the~~ for their sakes the urgent call of our own leader-craving Japan.

Why do not the youngmen of Japan come forward to guide her through the unrest? Who is to prepare them for it? Who is to take up the burden of the theological department of the Doshisha but Mr. Albrecht? — and we vote him there. Who is to replace him in the work of restoring the ~~[illegible]~~ ruins of the ~~[illegible]~~ once bannerfield of Joshu but Mr. Pedley? — ~~and we vote him~~ we start to vote him there. But ~~who~~ ~~[illegible]~~ can we bear to see ~~the~~ depleted the only station of the mission which has anywhere near its proper force? ~~But~~ Yet we must unless we still further cripple Kyoto or close Tottori before

harvest after all these years of seed-sowing. ~~or we~~ Or shall it be Miyazaki or Hatsuyama ~~(the other one was station)~~ already deprived of Mr. and Mrs Stanford?

Again supposing that we could find (as we cannot) Japanese workers aided by missionary funds, to substitute for resident missionaries in some of these fields; how, with prices rising and contributions diminishing, can we meet the new expenses?

In the past there have been times when the work was growing and changing so fast that we found ourselves bewildered, there have been times when the opportunities seemed few and slipping from our grasp; there never ~~have~~ been a time when a strong growing work so clearly demanded certain definite things of the missionary — & when he held the work and it held him as today, and there never was a day when we had proportionally so little courage to ask for support. ~~or~~

Pressed together ~~by~~ between the ~~its~~ irresistable force of opportunity and the ~~ina~~ insurmountable obstacle of retrenchment in America, is it any wonder that we had a solemn meeting?

It brought us nearer together and nearer to God in our endeavor to escape the bitter but inevitable conclusion that our force is becoming too small not only ~~to gather~~ to gather the fruit of the vineyard but to keep the little foxes from spoiling the vines

Day after day we closed our lips and eyes to what we all knew, put the name of temporary on what we knew ~~must be~~ is ~~human~~ all ~~probably~~ human probability final retreat. But at last we faced the issue in the resolution offered by our eldest member to the effect that unless reinforced at an early date we must take steps for permanent contraction.

Oh how can the people of the United

States allow this consideration to be thrust upon us for a moment? Can our faith suffice to pray to the Lord of the harvest, when His human stewards give so little heed to our agonizing petitions?

Samuel C. Bartlett

For the mission.

meeting.

Japan Mission

Rev S. C. Bartlett

Rec'd Aug 10. 1900

JAPAN MISSION

RÉSUMÉ FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1901

PRRSONAL

During the year we have gained one new member (Mr. Lombard) and have welcomed seven from America (Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Gordon, and Misses Barrows, Case and Torrey, and Mrs. Pettee), so that, although we have had to part with Mr. and Mrs. Allchin and Misses Dudley and Searle, and Miss Shaw has formed other ties (though still working with the mission), there has been a net gain of three in the number present in the country, which is now 51. This year has seen the first entrance into rest from the number of those who may be called the fathers and founders of the mission, and it seems not too much to say that no one of the mission was better prepared for the better world than Dr. Gordon, either by long and faitful service or by ripened Christian character. Miss Dudley's connection with the mission is so long and her amount of service, both in the woman's evangelistic school and in the direct evangelistic work, has been so great that she may be said to be well entitled to an honorable discharge, though we shall greatly regret it if she decides not to come back to us. Miss Searle's eight and a half years in the responsible and arduous duties of the administration of Kobe College amply entitled her to her second furlough; and Mr. Allchin's second furlough comes after a period of unique service "through Japan with a lantern", in which he has preached to the ears and eyes of tens of thousands. The net result of the changes of the year is that the Oka-Tsu-yama station is again fairly supplied, and the English department of the Doshisha has again its needed two teachers. Except these two stations each station has now one man apiece, and three have no unmarried ladies.

The health of the mission has been in general fairly good, though two of the married ladies have been laid aside for a time , and ill health has detained the unmarried lady of the Miyazaki station from returning to her work there.

CO-OPERATION

perhaps the most memorable event of the year was the meeting of the General Missionary Conference at Tokyo last fall which most of us had the privilege of attending, and where one of us was deservedly honored by being made its president. The plan of the programme committee seems to have been to provide for the presentation of all phases of missionary work by carefully prepared papers and addresses, with comparatively little time for discussion and none for action of any kind. With all that may be said for the excellence of the papers as a whole and of their value for historical purposes, it is safe to say that the Conference will be remembered far more for its action in regard to Christian union and co-operation which was taken in spite of the programme. Certainly the most enthusiastic mement of the Conference was that when by a rising vote it proclaimed its belief "that all who are one with Christ by faith are one body", and called "upon all who love out Lord Jesus in sincerity to pray and labor for the full realization of such a corporate oneness as the Master himself prayed for." (It was a pity, by the way, that this conference was closed against ~~one~~ two missions which, whatever may be said of their theology, are certainly composed of men and women who "love the Lord Jesus in sincerity".) No provision was made by the Conference to publish this declaration and exhortation to the churches, but the omission was made good by the action afterwards of the Missionary Association of Central Japan in having it translated and distributed with an exhortation to prayer for the union of Christ's people.

While this declaration testifies delightfully to the spirit of the great Conference, in the nature of the case it is impossible to es-

imate what its real value or effect will be, and a more tangible movement towards mission co-operation was made in the appointment of a committee to draw up a constitution for a Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions in Japan, to serve as a general medium of reference, communication and effort for the co-operating missions in matters of common interest and in co-operative enterprises.. This constitution has been framed, and it may be confidently anticipated that it will soon be ratified by a sufficient number of missions to enable it to go into effect. Naturally the amount of work which can to advantage be done by all missions in co-operation is somewhat limited, and it remains to be seen how much this Standing Committee will find to do.

One definite piece of co-operation was set on foot by the Conference itself in the appointment of a committe to make standard translations of one hundred hymns for use in common in all hymn-books; and the occasion of the meeting of the Conference was utilised to bring about a union of the Presbyterian and Baptist missions with ours in the joint preparation of a hymn-book for these three denominations. The co-operation of these three missions and the Methodists in the preparation and publication of Sunday school lesson helps has been continued, and 9200 copies of these helps are issued, to the great improvement of the teaching in many schools, where they have taken the place of the random story-telling to which some of the Japanese teachers were addicted.

Perhaps, though, the most interesting instance of mission co-operation to us is that of the mission of the United Brethren in Christ with ours in Theological education, with the coming of Rev. J. Edgar Knipp of that mission as teacher and two young men as students to the Doshisha Theological School. While Mr. Knipp and his students have their own preaching place, he is fully one with us in the educational work, and Mrs. Knipp also has given help in the Girls' School. The arrangement has worked

ost satisfactorily, and we all hope that it may be permanent.

THE SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN (TAIKYO DENDO)

An example of practical co-operation is given in the special vangelistic work which is going on this year in accordance with the de-sion of the Japanese Evangelical Alliance at their meeting last year. his plan was endorsed by the General Conference last fall, and a com-ttee apointed to work with the Japanese committee in carrying it out. ion committees were formed in Tokyo and Osaka, with local committees n local centers, money has been generously contributed for the expenses, nearly all the missions and churches have engaged in the work. Near-y all the available missionaries and pastors have been engaged in tour-g in twos or threes, representatives of different branches of the urch going together. It was resolved that the aim of every speaker ould be the simple preaching of the Gospel, and for mottoes were adop-d,-"Our country for Christ" and "Not by might nor by power, but by my irit". It is too soon yet to attempt to estimate what the results e going to be, but it is at least giving an opportunity for most de-ightful fellowship in evangelistic work, and already there have en most encouraging fruits of the work in several large centers.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

The holding of the great Conference last October (the first nce 1883) necessarily interfered somewhat with the usual work of the ll, and the special union work just mentioned has taken much of the rength of the preaching members of the mission since the new year open-. The usual evangelistic work of the stations and of the churches s however been continued, but work of this kind furnishes little mate-al for reports of this summary nature. The most encouraging single em mentioned in the station reports is perhaps the attaining of two urches in the Hokkaido to self-support. The remark in one of the re-rts, "The year closes with the spiritual barometer rising" well de-

scribes the general feeling, but it is one of hopefulness of brighter days to come rather than of visible progress now going on, for the most part except where the fruits of the special work have been seen. Another typical statement is "The prospects were never brighter for the Christian work than at present."

As to the tangible and visible results and agencies, there are 74 churches, of which 30 are self-supporting; 43 kogisho (unorganised congregations); 40 ordained pastors; 51 acting pastors and evangelists; 20 Bible-women; 77 places which may be considered centers of work, and 111 other places where regular work is carried on, these places of work being distributed among 29 of the 73 provinces of Japan (besides the island of Hokkaido). During the year 1900 the number of additions by confession of faith was 477, a little less than in the preceding year, but more than any year before that since 1893, and the net increase of church members was 331, making a total of 10,545. The membership of these churches first rose above ten thousand just ten years ago (Jan. 1, 1891). In these ten years the total number of accessions to them on confession of faith has been no less than 5,766, considerably more than 50%, but the net increase at the end of the ten years is only 403, just about 4%. It need not be added that this discrepancy between additions and net gain is <u>not</u> explained by any abnormal amount of physical death among the church members of Japan. In fact the membership in some fields is less now than it was ten years ago, as in one field where there were over 400 on the rolls then, and only 322 now; yet the work in this particular field is reported as being "vastly improved", and it is to be hoped and believed that the present membership of the Ku-miai churches includes a larger proportion of tried and staunch members now than that of 1891 did, though some of the church rolls are by no means cleared up yet.

In general it may be said that some of the churches, chiefly in the larger cities, are enjoying a fairly vigorous life, some of them

most decidedly so; some are fairly holding their ground, though making little progress; and quite a number, so far as we can see, would soon give up all sign of life without mission help. 34 churches are still asking for aid for next year, amounting to $3933, and in not one case is less asked for 1902 than was for the present year, with the exception of the two churches which have attained to self-support to the great honor of the Sapporo field. The people of the most of the country are still slow to be moved; special services with extra attractions may draw good congregations, but few will come again; and of those who are brought into the country churches a large part are those who are likely soon to move to some other part of the country, probably to some city. A typical example is that mentioned by the member of the mission, who on going home for his furlough left a company of fifteen or sixteen Christians in a certain place, and on returning found nearly every one of them gone to some other and larger place. Thus faithful work in these places helps to build up some of the strong city churches, but does not yet advance the local churches towards self-support. Some parts of our field are evidently especially hard to move, such as that station where work has been going on for eighteen years, and yet the number of baptisms last year was only four, and only one of the three churches seems to be able yet to pay more than a small portion even of its running expenses apart from the preacher's salary, and that one is nowhere near self-supported.

A glance at the history of the twelve stations of our mission shows that they have risen without any definite plan, most of them being due to the zeal of some individual who has found what seemed to him an inviting place for work and has obtained permission to occupy it. In this way the mission has scattered itself over the empire from Miyazaki to Sapporo, and, in the course of the like expansion of other missions it has come about that there is only one station where there is no work

f other denominations, and only three where there are no resident mis-
ionaries of other missions. Yet in every station our mission seems to
ave a work and a place of its own, and it is difficult to see how any
ne of the twelve could be abandoned without real loss to the Christian
ause. It may be though that we should do well to consider somewhat
ore carefully than we always have the relative needs of these twelve
ields. Are we to go on the principle that a station is a station, and
hat the only problem is to proportion the available forces and means
mong the twelve according to their respective requests? Or are we to
ive special attention to the fields which may be said to be more especi-
lly left to us, those where no other mission has men at work, regard-
ess of the question whether or not these are the most promising fields?
r are we entitled to give special work to those fields where the pro-
ress is most rapid (or ~~at~~ least ~~most~~ slow) and where we may reasonably
xpect the largest visible results? Also within the field of each sta-
ion, shall we go on the plan of never dropping a work once begun, or
hall we economise funds by dropping ~~the~~ responsibility for places which
fter long-continued work show no progress, in order that there may be
eans for pushing the work in places which show especial signs of pro-
ress? Also, after all the talk about co-operation, the vote of the
ission in 1897 about withdrawing from places where other missions are
aboring and where "the work gives no promise of reaching self-support at
n early date" seems to have very little result yet, though a reading of
he reports and the estimates seems to indicate that there are some pla-
s which would naturally come within the scope of that action. Does
he mission have any policy in this matter? These are some of the
estions which might be asked, and perhaps ought to be asked.

THE DOSHISHA

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT During the past year the former

Fukuin Gakkwan has been changed into the Bekkwa Theological Department of the Doshisha, but has been carried on in the same place and very much in the same manner. The dean reports that the number of students has been fifteen, besides four evangelists who have attended some of the classes as special students, and that the spirit of the young men has been one of earnestness and devotion to their work. During the spring vacation they went in three bands to aid the pastors and evangelists in the country districts in this region. All have been taught as one class, except in English. Mr. Albrecht, besides having the general oversight of the department as dean, has taught New Testament Introduction; Mr. Davis has taught Theology; Mr. Learned, the Life of Christ; Mr. Wada, Logic and Ethics; Mr. Knipp and Japanese teachers, English; and Dr. Alexander of the Presbyterian mission has very kindly given instruction in the Old Testament. Much as we are indebted to Dr. Alexander for helping us, his duties as touring missionary have necessarily interfered with his giving regular instruction, and there is urgent need of a regular teacher of this important branch. We are hoping to find the right man in a Japanese who has just graduated from Princeton. We have also found it very unsatisfactory to have to depend for instruction on teachers from the academical department who necessarily have their own interests in that department. We therefore need another teacher to give his time mainly to teaching English; and it is also highly desirable that the Department have another foreign teacher who shall take the instruction in Philosophy and Ethics.

For the next school year the plan is that Mr. Albrecht shall take Theology, Mr. Cary Homiletics, Mr. Learned Church History and New Testament Exegesis, the expected new Japanese teachers Old Testament and English, and Mr. Knipp English.

An interesting event of the past year was the baptism of one of

the students, who entered three years ago as a Buddhist (of course at his own charges) and has been led to accept Christ by his study in the school.

It is hoped that the Regular Department may be opened next fall, but there is no prospect of any considerable number of students for the present. We seem to be constrained to move the whole theological department back into the main Doshisha buildings next fall, though we feel that in many ways it would be better for the students to remain where they have been.

THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT On Nov. 29th of last year the school celebrated its quarter-centennial, when a goodly audience filled the chapel, and a historical address was given by Mr. Davis, with congratulatory addresses by representaives of the city government, the mission and the graduates. It was in happy contrast to the twentieth anniversary in the feelings with which we celebrated it. But the old graduates of the school were conspicious by their absence with the single exception of Mr Shimomura, a visble token of the fact that the former administration of the school and their friends still keep themselves aloof from it; even those who were taken on the old board shortly before its resignation seem to regard themselves as in honor bound to hold no active relations of sympathy with the school under the present mamagement. An exception should be made of our old friend Mr. Nakamura, member of the Diet from this city, who has accepted the position of Inspector on behalf of the Japanese friends of the school. It is in every way to be greatly regretted that he has been so involved in the recent financial difficulties of Japan that he is unable to be of much service to the school.

Besides the coolness towards the school of the friends of the former management, a "dead set" has been made at Mr. Hirotsu by certain persons, the most active of whom claims to have been chosen by the gradu-

tes as their representative on the board of directors. Some also of Mr. Hirotsu's best friends have had doubts whether he had grip enough on the situation to make his administration a success, and have wished for a stronger man, but there seems to be no thought of a change at present, and it must be said for Mr. Hirotsu that he has devoted himself to the good of the school with great fidelity.

It is more pleasant to record some more encouraging things, as the great harmony which prevailed among the directors at their last meeting; the good state of the finances of the school under the care of the finance committee, Mr. Greene and Mr. Kono (each of whom attributes it largely to the skill of the other); the growth of the number of students from 158 last year to 230 now; and the restoration to the school of the two privileges of the postponement and shortening of military service for its students, and the admission of its graduates on fair terms to the examinations for admission to the government's higher schools. These two were the privileges for the sake of which the former management of the school so unfortunately took out the Christian article from its constitution, and that they have been given to the school while it stands with an avowedly Chrisitan constitution is creditable to the liberality of the government as well as full of hope for the future of the school.

As to the internal condition of the school, it is still far from having come back to its old spirit, and it has suffered from the lack of a strong Christian faculty. The most prominent of the Japanese teachers, who is acting pastor of the school church, is understood to be unfriendly to Mr. Hirotsu, and he is not liked by the students (one of his classes "struck" against his examination last spring). It is expected that he will go abroad before another school year. Three Japanese teachers are expected from the United States next fall, and if they turn out to be all that is hoped they will do a great deal to strengthen the school.

Mr. Lombard's coming has done much to strengthen the teaching of English, and he and Mr. Warren have done excellent work in this department, but the school needs a man who can make it his life work and develope the instruction systematically; men coming for only three years, however good they are, cannot build up this work as it ought to be done to maintain the efficency and reputation of the school.

The school has recently lost Mr. Tsutsumi who had served with great fidelity for many years as Kanji (business manager). His place has been filled by Mr. Otsuka, who has the distinction of having been present at the battle of Santiago, and who has a wholesome Christian influence in the school, said to be the strongest there is there at the present time. The number of baptisms during the year has been eleven.

A higher course called the Literary Course has been arranged for to follow the academic course, intended to fit young men for positions as teachers in the higher schools of the land, and also to give additional opportunities to young men looking towards business life. As for the higher departments, namely the Harris School of Science and the Politico-Law Department, the depreciation of the Japanese currency in the past twelve years has reduced the value of their endowments nearly one half, and it is difficult to see how either of them can be re-opened without a very considerable increase of endowment, unless in a very modest way. A year or two ago the Directors elected as head of the Science School a young man who was formerly a most active Christian teacher in the Doshisha, and who has been studying Chemistry in the United States with distinguished success. He is one of the three expected to arrive before fall. He has taken the ground that the Science School endowment ought to be devoted exclusively to the re-opening of that department and has seemed to regard the present work of the academical department with feeling very near to contempt. If he comes with this spirit he may

make some trouble, but it is claimed that he has indicated in later letters a readiness to help in the present school, in which case he may be a very great help. It may be added that Mrs. Harris has expressed herself most emphatically as desiring that the Harris funds be used for a Christian school, whether or not it is especially a school of science, and as having entire confidence in the policy of the present board.

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT has grown a little, numbering 73 this last term, and the number of baptisms has been twelve, which happens to be just the same number as in Kobe College, besides fourteen more at the end of the year. Mr. Matsuura, who had been the principal for quite a long time, has gone to Tokyo, and the vacancy has not yet been filled. The adoption of the school by the W.B. M.P. has given great satisfaction to its friends.

KOBE COLLEGE

Mrs. Stanford has temporarily taken Miss Searle's place as Principal, and, in spite of the growing competition of government high schools for girls, the number of pupils has increased from 160 to 174. The college celebrated its quarter-centennial last fall, and the alumnae made the beginning of raising a fund for a library building. The report speaks of the high quality of the new pupils and of the crowded condition of the buildings. There is pressing need of a reconstruction of a part of the buildings, and it is also found necessary to increase the estimate for running expenses.

THE WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC SCHOOL

has continued its good work as usual, the number of pupils being ten, the same as in the previous year.

THE OTHER SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS,

at Matsuyama, Maebashi, Tottori, and especially the Baikwa at Osaka, seem to have little new to report, but to have continued on the usual lines. The Baikwa reports the great help brought by the coming back of Miss Egashira from America, but before the report was in type

ill health had constrained her to leave the school. The pressure of the competition of the government's higher schools for girls is being felt by the Matsuyama school, and the opinion is expressed that it may be necessary for the mission to do more for it than has yet been done to assist it to maintain its position.

KINDERGARTEN WORK

The Glory Kindergarten continues its abounding prosperity, with Miss Howe officially recognised as principal, and it is pleasing to learn that in this one place at least sin does not enter. It is easy to believe that the children under Miss Howe are kept too busy in good works to have time for evil. The Training School graduates are in demand in all parts of Japan for government as well as for private schools. The equipment of the school, however, is getting into poor condition, and a considerable sum is needed to enable this school to do fully the work which it might. The increased estimates of 1902 call attention to the fact that it is found necessary to aid the pupils of the Training School.

The kindergarten at Mayebashi rejoices in a play-room added by the generosity of two friends in America, and in a plant-house built with Japanese contributions.

The two kindergartens in Kyoto were both affected by the new regulations, ~~soon~~ to go into force at the end of 1902, as to buildings which may be used for this purpose, regulations which make it impossible to continue in an ordinary dark and low Japanese house. One of them, being able to utilise the land connected with one of the mission houses, has very happily solved the problem by borrowing money to build a satisfactory building with. This attractive building has much increased the prosperity of the kindergarten, and the allowance made formerly for rent will pay off the debt in the course of five ~~or six~~ years. The other cannot solve the problem so easily, and it is not yet clear what can be done.

PUBLICATION

No new books were published by the mission during the year, but several valuable tracts were, and there has been a large issue of tracts already this year in connection with the special evangelistic campaign.

The Fukuin Soshi (Theological Eclectic) continues with a slightly increased circulation, and the "Morning Light" also is continued.

It may be added that the Biblical Expositor, which had no connection with the mission but for which two or three of the mission did a considerable of work, has been discontinued.

MEDICAL WORK

has been carried on, as usual, in Osaka and Kobe by Dr. Taylor but no report of it has been furnished.

P. S. Since writing the above The Doshisha graduation has occurred, with two graduating from the higher course, nine from the academic, and four from the Vernacular Theological. The remark made above as to the members of the former board of trustees standing aloof from the school should be modified by mention of the fact that two of them took part, to the great profit of the hearers, at the graduation season, one making the address at the graduation of the young men, and another at that of the young women.

The special united evangelistic movement has developed great life and activity during the past few weeks, and is being carried on with much energy. Already most encouraging results have begun to be seen in some places, but the report of the results will come in the next year's report.

JAPAN MISSION 1900-01

KOBE.--Arthur W. Stanford, Ordained; Mrs. Jane P. Stanford, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Miss Annie L. Howe, Miss Cora F. Keith, Miss Elisabeth Torrey, and Miss Cora McCandlish temporarily. Miss Julia E. Dudley

KYOTO.--Jerome D. Davis D.D., Dwight W. Learned D.D., Otis Cary, George E. Albrecht D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Miss Mary F. Denton

MAEBASHI.--Hilton Pedley, Ordained; Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, Miss Fanny E. Griswold.

MATSUYAMA.--Sydney L. Gulick, Ordained; Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Miss Cornelia Judson.

MIYAZAKI.--Cyrus A. Clark, Ordained; Mrs. Harriet G. Clark.

NIIGATA.--Horatio B. Newell, Ordained; Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Miss Clara L. Brown, Miss E. Pauline Swartz.

OKAYAMA.--James H. Pettee D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Isabella W. Pettee, Miss Julia A. F. Gulick, Miss Mary E. Wainwright.

OSAKA.--Wallace Taylor M.D.; Miss Lucy E. Case, Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Mary B. Daniels.

SAPPORO.--George M. Rowland, Ordained; Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Miss M. Adelaide Daughaday.

SENDAI.--J. H. De Forest D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Sarah E. De Forest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKYO.--D. Crosby Greene, D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Mary J. Greene.

TOTTORI.--Samuel C. Bartlett, Ordained; Mrs. Fanny S. Bartlett.

TSUYAMA (Part of the Okayama field)--Schuyler S. White, Ordained; Mrs. Ida M. White.

Associated with the Mission.--KYOTO, Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Mr. Charles M. Warren; Miss Grace W. Learned; KOBE.--Miss Ada B. Chandler, Mrs. Edith S. Wheeler.

Temporarily at Honolulu.--Miss Eliza Talcott.

On the way out.--

In this country.--

ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; wives nd single women; 12 stations; 75 organized Kumi-ai (Congregational) urches, 30 of which are in every way independent, 34 are aided by the ssion, and 8 by the Japanese Home Missionary Society; 43 ~~preaching~~ unorganized ~~places~~ gregations. There are 40 ordained Japanese pastors, 51 acting pastors and angelists, and 20 Bible women. There are 10,545 church members, of om 5,376 are men. During the year 1900 there were added to these urches 477 on confession of faith, and the net increase was 331. The people paid for the support of eir own work 31,703 yen, or $15,851.50. Number of centers of work, 77; of her places where regular work is done, 111. There is one college for ung men with 230 pupils; one for young women with 177 pupils; 5 board- g schools for girls (besides the college) with 341 pupils; and one The- ogical school with fifteen pupils.

THE FIELD

The first station of the mission was KOBE (1870), then a little place just opened for trade, and our mission had the field to itself for a number of years. The small town has grown to be one of the chief cities of the country, even surpassing Yokohama in the amount of its trade, and there are two strong churches in the city, besides two other self-supporting ones, and five aided ones in the field. The work of the station is now largely educational, this being the seat of Kobe College for young women, of the Woman's Evangelistic School, and of the Kindergarten Training School, but the weak churches in the country still need missionary help. Also a monthly evangelistic paper is published. From Kobe the mission soon extended its work to the neighboring great city of OSAKA (1872), where then only one or two other missionaries were working. The four Kumi-ai churches of this city are in the fullest sense self-supporting and are centers of vigorous Christian work, outnumbering in their membership the other 26 churches of the city combined. The great and rapidly growing city, however, has abundant room besides for the chapel which is carried on by the station, and would for much more mission work of similar kind if there were force to spare for it. There is also a thriving girls' school; and here is located the one medical member of the mission. There are also five churches in the country districts. Next came KYOTO (1875), the first city in Japan where regular missionary work was begun outside of the open ports. The strength of this station has been largely given to education in the various departments of the Doshisha, and the city is an ancient center of Buddhism besides being noted for its conservativeness, but there are sixteen churches already in the field, of which five are truly self-supporting, and the number of baptisms last year was a little over one fifth of those reported from the whole field of the mission. Osaka being the

ommercial center of the populous country bordering the Inland Sea, it as natural that the next expansion of the mission should be in that direction, and in 1879 the OKAYAMA station was opened, becoming for a number of years the center of a most flourishing work, and now including ine churches of which three are self-supporting. The station is now a wo-centered one, one of the two families residing at Tsuyama. Okayama is the seat of what is perhaps the most conspicuous and most successful ork of Christian benevolence in the whole country, the well-known orhanage. Although the station has no official or formal connection ith this, it has always been in very close relations of sympathy and elpfulness with it.——An outgrowth from Okayama is TOTTORI on the coast f the Japan Sea (1890), a backward and difficult field, which, however, s the only one which the mission has entirely to itself, and the one hurch of which is at least independent of financial aid.——The island f Shikoku, south of the Inland Sea, was early visited from Kobe and a romising work begun there, though missionaries were not located on the sland (in MATSUYAMA) till 1889, and it was not counted a separate station till recently (1897). Of its six churches three are independent, nd one of them is second to none in the whole list in spritual life. he especially interesting feature of the work in this station is the pening work for students, the higher public schools being in the immeiate vicinity of the mission residence. There is also a girls' school ere.——Although the island of Kyushu is remote from the central stations, the early coming of so many students from Kumamoto to the Doshiha brought the mission into so close relations with that province that here seemed to be a clear call to open a station there (1887), and, hough it afterwards seemed best to retire from that town, the station hich had been opened as an outgrowth on the other (east) side of the sland at MIYAZAKI (1891) has been doing a good work for that province,

which it has all to itself so far as foreign missionaries are concerned. The work there is still in the early stage, but one of the four churches is already independent.——Next to Okayama in order of time of missionary residence, however, was NIIGATA (1883), where the withdrawal of the ~~the~~ Edinburg Medical Mission left an extensive field open to the mission, and during most of the time our missionaries have been the only foreign workers there. Buddhism is strong in that region, which has made the field a hard one to work, and after all the faithful work which has been done--and is being done--there, not one of the three churches is any where near self-support.——MAEBASHI is the capital of the province of Joshu, into relations with which the mission was very early brought by the residence there of Mr. Neesima's parents. Work there was early begun by our Japanese brethren, and was carried on for a number of years with great apparent success with only occasional visits of missionaries from other stations, but it finally seemed desirable to make it an independent station, foreign residence there beginning in 1888. In no station was there more apparent progress, and in none was the re-action more severely felt, but the work is looking up again now, and of the eight churches four are independent.

In the above nine stations our mission and the Kumi-ai churches have an indisputable precedence; it is otherwise in the remaining three. TOKYO, as the capital and center of all life of Japan, is naturally open to all missions, and two independent Kumi-ai churches had grown up there with little help from the mission long before the mission family was located there (1890). This is the center of most of the mission's publication work, and moreover it is highly desirable that the mission have a representative on the numerous inter-denominational committees which do their work here.——SENDAI is the natural center of a large territory in the northeastern part of the country which has room enough for all the

missions which make their headquarters here, but our mission would probably never have thought of entering this field if it had not been for the apparently golden opportunity for Christian educational work which came to it through a wealthy friend of Mr. Neesima's and which could not be transferred to another mission, thus leading to the opening of this station in 1886. Although the educational work did not have the future which seemed to be reasonably expected for it, and the station accordingly has been reduced from three families to one, our representatives there have both made for themsleves a place from which they could not well be spared in the city itself, and have opened promising work in country districts which no other mission had touched. There are three churches, though no one is self-supporting. This station also has especially close relations with the higher government schools closely adjacent to the mission residences.——SAPPORO is the capital of the large northen island, which offers a peculiarly inviting field with its rapidly growing population, presenting the especial difficulties and opportunities of frontier life with the people largely removed both from the moral restraints and the religious associations of the older parts of the country, and the number of Kumi-ai Christians going there seemed to make a plain call for our mission to take a hand in this pioneer work (1895). The result is already three independent churches (one of them founded before the opening of the station and independently of mission help), besides one aided one.

Thus the work of the mission has gradually spread over a large part of the country, from Kyushu in the southwest to the Hokkaido in the northeast, and in the process of expansion of other missions it has resulted that there are only three of these twelve stations where missionaries of other boards are not living, and only one where there is no work of other missions.

Yet in every one of these twelve fields the mission and the Kmi-ai churches seem to have a real work and place of their own, and there is none from which a withdrawal could be made

ithout serious loss to the work. It must also be remembered that missions working from the same centers may have much of their work in different places; also it has been learned by experience that companies of apanese Christians who have grown up under one system are likely to object most decidedly to being passed over to another, so that a withdrawl of the mission from a particular field may not result in advancing nion there. This near contact of the work of various missions in nearly all parts of the country makes all the more call for

CO-OPERATION.

A general Conference of Protestant missionaries in Japan was eld in Tokyo in October, 1900 (the first since 1883), and was a great uccess both in numbers and in spirit. Dr. Davis of our mission was eservedly honored by being made its president. The programme did not provide for action of any kind, and little was taken, but the desire to ake an expression of union was too strong to be refused utterance, and y a unanimous, rising vote the Conference proclaimed its "belief that ll who are one with Christ by faith are one body", and called upon all ho love the Lord Jesus to pray and labor for the full realization of such a corporate oneness as the Master himself prayed for". No action was taken there to publish this to the Japanese churches, but the mission was afterwards supplied by the Missionary Association of Central Japan, which published it in Japanese with the recommendation that all ministers and evangelists in their public worship make the realization of our Lord's desire for the oneness of all who believe in his name n object of special prayer, and that all Christians also pray for the ame in their family and private devotions".

The Conference also initiated a more tangible movement towards o-operation in appointing a committee to draw up a constitution for a tanding Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions to "serve as a

eneral medium of reference, communication and effort for the co-operating missions in matters of common interest and in co-operative enterprises." The constitution has been framed and was to go into effect when approved by missions including two-thirds of the Protestant missionaries in Japan, which may be presumed to have taken place before this report is presented. It remains to be seen how much work this Standing committee will find it practicable and wise to undertake. One piece of such work was set on foot by the Conference itself in appointing a committee to prepare standard translations of one hundred of the chief hymns of the church for use in common in all Japanese hymn-books. Still better was the agreement of the Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians to unite in the preparation of a new hymn-book; and another instance of practical co-operation is the union of these three missions with the Methodists in the preparation of Sunday school lesson helps, of which 9200 copies are issued, and the use of which has greatly improved the quality of the teaching in many schools.

The General Conference also approved the plan of the Japanese Evangelical Alliance for a special evangelistic campaign throughout Japan during this opening year of the new century, and appointed a committee to co-operate with the committee of the Alliance. With the opening of the year plans for the work were perfected; for motto was chosen,-"Our country for Christ; Not by strength nor by might, but by My Spirit": central committees were appointed in Tokyo and Osaka, and local committees in the local centers. It was resolved that "the aim of all speakers shall be the simple, direct preaching of the Gospel". Nearly all the missions and churches of Japan have entered most heartily into this movement, money has been freely given, and a most delightful interchange of preachers in the various churches and preaching places has been effected. The missionaries of nearly all the missions and most of the

leading pastors have united and are working together in this preaching of the Gospel, touring by twos and threes over a good portion of the empire. It was quite too early at the time of preparing this report to attempt to measure the results, and much of the work has been seed-sowing whose fruitage cannot be measured.

~~EDUCATIONAL WORK~~

THE EVANGELISTIC WORK OF THE PAST YEAR presents little of special interest besides this united evangelistic work which has just been described. Apart from this there have been no new methods adopted, and no conspicuous results have been gained except the attainment to self-support of two churches in the field of the Sapporo station. In general it may be said that some of the churches, especially in the larger cities, are strong and flourishing, but that most of those in the country towns are doing little more than hold their own. From many places there are reports of inquirers, and there is an awakening of spiritual life and a general hopefulness, but there is as yet no very great number of additions, and those who do enter these country churches are largely such as are likely to move away in a few years to larger places, this resulting in these churches continuing to be weak. An example of this tendency is given in the report of a member of the mission that on his recent return from furlough he found the company of fifteen or sixteen believers which he had left in one town almost entirely scattered to other parts of the country. These country churches continue to need the patient care of the mission.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Doshisha Theological School has been re-opened, with Dr. Albrecht as dean, absorbing the school which had been carried on by the mission for three years, though only the Special or Vernacular Department was in operation during the past year. It was hoped that the Reg-

ular Department would be re-opened this fall. The number of students has been fifteen, besides four evangelists who have taken special studies. Mention of the most interesting example of co-operation in mission work has been reserved to this place. It is the co-operation of the mission of the United Brethren in Christ with ours in educational work. That mission has sent two students to our Theological School, and has furnished the services as teacher of Rev. J. Edgar Knipp, who in turn is given the use of one of the mission houses. This experiment is working most happily, and it is hoped that the arrangement may be permanent.

The academical department of the Doshisha is growing, having 79 new students enter last April, which brought the number up to 230 in place of 158 a year before. It is a most gratifying fact, and most encouraging for the growth of the school, that the school, while maintaining its Christian constitution, has succeeded in obtaining the two privileges for the sake of which the former management so unfortunately surrendered it, namely the postponement and shortening of the term of military service of the students, and the admission of its graduates to the examinations for admission to the higher institutions of education on the same terms with those of government schools of similar grade. Last fall the quarter-centennial of the school was celebrated with great success. Eleven of the students ~~have~~ received baptism during the year covered by the mission report, and two more at the end of the school year.

The girls' department has also made some growth, reporting 73 pupils, and its friends were looking forward to the return of Miss Denton this fall with great anticipations. The number of pupils baptised during the year was twelve, and fourteen more at the end of the school year.

The great depreciation of the value of Japanese money in recent years makes the funds which were given for the endowment of the University Departments a dozen years or so ago inadequate for carrying on such

ork now, and it remains to be seen how they can be re-opened, but a higher course of three years has been added to the four years of the academical department to fit young men for positions as teachers in the higher schools of the land.

Kobe College completed its quarter-century last fall, and the address of the representative of the alumnae spoke gratefully of the help which the training received here had been to her in such lines as the formation of systematic habits of thought and life. The beginning was made of a fund for the erection of a library building. The number of pupils has risen from 160 to 174, the increase being especially gratifying in view of the increasing competition of the new higher schools for girls which have been opened by the government in Kobe and other cities, and also for the high quality of the new pupils. An enlargement of the buildings is much needed. The number of baptisms was twelve

The Woman's Evangelistic School has continued its excellent work. The number of pupils has been ten, the same as in the preceding year, and their regularity, good health and earnest spirit have been very gratifying.

The graduates of the Glory Kindergarten Training School are in demand in all parts of Japan, for government as well as for Christian schools, and not for many years has the attitude of the government been so unmistakably friendly. The kindergarten connected with it is as abundingly prosperous as ever. But a considerable sum is needed to provide the better equipment and larger teaching force needed to enable the school to do the work which it ought to do and which it might do.

The ~~five~~ four other boarding schools for girls are in Maebashi, Osaka, Matsuyama and Tottori, and have a total of 268 pupils, the Baikwa School in Osaka being the largest with 104 .

The two kindergartens in Kyoto and the one in Maebashi have

ntinued to thrive. The one in Maebashi rejoices in an addition made American and Japanese friends. The new regulations for kindergarns, which are just about to go into force, make it impossible to connue using the Japanese houses which have served for the kindergartens Kyoto. One of them has happily solved the problem by borrowing mon- to put up a very attractive building on the premises of one of the ssion houses. The cost of the building will be repaid in the course f five years with the sums which were formerly used for rent, and the etter quaters have greatly increased the popularity of the kindergarten. e other cannot solve its problem so easily, and it is not yet clear at can be done for it.

PUBLICATION

The mission has continued to pulish the Theological Eclectic lled Fukuin Soshi (Evangelical Magazine), which had an average circuation of 441. No new books were published during the year, but sever- tracts were, and the sales of books and tracts were 634,230 pages, th a value of yen 1,173. Also the Morning Light is published in Kobe th an average circulation of 2/700 copies.

MEDICAL

Dr. Taylor has continued his medical work in Osaka and Kobe, d has charge of Dr. Lanning's hospital in Osaka (Episcopal) during the tter's furlough.

The words in one of the reports, "The year closes with the ritual barometer rising" well expressed the feeling of the mission at close of the mission year, and in at least four places special work then going on.

JAPAN MISSION 1901-02

KOBE--John L. Atkinson D.D., Arthur W. Stanford, Ordained; Mrs. Carrie G. Atkinson, Mrs. Jane P. Stanford, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Miss Mary A. Holbrook, Miss Annie L. Howe, Miss Cora F. Keith, and Miss Elizabeth Torrey.

KYOTO--George E. Albrecht D.D., Otis Cary, Jerome D. Davis D.D. Morton D. Dunning, Dwight W. Learned D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Miss Mary F. Denton.

MAEBASHI--Milton Pedley, Ordained; Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, Miss Fanny E. Griswold.

MATSUYAMA--Sidney L. Gulick, Ordained; Mrs. Cara F. Gulick, Miss Cornelia Judson, Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

MIYAZAKI--Cyrus A. Clark, Ordained; Miss Julia A. E. Gulick.

NIIGATA--William L. Curtis, Horatio B. Newell, Ordained; Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Miss E. Pauline Swartz.

OKAYAMA--James H. Pettee D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Isabella W. Pettee, Miss Alice P. Adams, Miss Mary E. Wainwright.

OSAKA--Wallace Taylor M.D., Ordained; Miss Lucy E. Case, Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Mary B. Daniels.

SAPPORO--George M. Rowland, Ordained; Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Miss M. Adelaide Daughaday.

SENDAI--J. H. DeForest D.D., Ordained; Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKYO--D. Crosby Greene, Ordained; Mrs. Mary J. Greene.

TOTTORI--Samuel C. Bartlett, Henry J. Bennett, Ordained; Mrs. Fanny S. Bartlett.

TSUYAMA (Part of the Okayama Field)--Schuyler S. White, Ordained; Mrs. Ida M. White.

~~Not yet re-located,--George Allchin, Ordained~~

Associated with the Mission,--KYOTO, Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Miss Grace W. Learned; KOBE, Miss Ada B. Chandler.

At Honolulu,--Miss Eliza Talcott 21

In this country,-- Mr. Charles M. Warren, Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht 17, Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin 16, Mrs. Mary F. Taylor 19, Miss Emily M. Brown, Miss Clara L. Brown 22

On the way out,--Miss Olive Hoyt 24, Miss Susan A. Searle.

Twenty-two ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; twenty wives and twenty-five single women; 12 stations; 81 organised Kumiai (Congregational) churches, 34 of which are self-supporting, 38 are aided by the mission, and nine by the Japanese Home Missionary Society; 45 ordained Japanese pastors; 50 acting pastors and evangelists; 24 Bible women. There were 10,856 church members on the 1st of January 1902, of whom 5,578 were men. During the year 1901 there were added to these churches 880 on confession of faith, and the net increase was 311. The people paid for the support of their own work $16,895. Average Sunday school attendance, 4,395. Number of centers of work, 102; of other places where work is done, 114. There is one theological school with 16 pupils; one college for young men with 301; one for young women with 205; five other boarding schools for girls with 384; one kindergarten training school; four kindergartens.

24 single women

RÉSUMÉ
of the
WORK OF THE JAPAN MISSION
for the year ending
June 30, 1902

PERSONAL

During the past year we have temporarily lost from Japan Mr. Warren, Mrs. Albrecht and Mrs. Clark, and Miss Brown; and have had to give up hope of the return of Miss Benedict, who, although not under appointment, had for several years worked with us with devotion and success surpassed by none. On the other hand we have had the pleasure of welcoming back to Japan Mr. Allchin, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, and Misses Adams, Holbrook and Parmelee; and of receiving as new members of the mission circle Mr. H. J. Bennett and Mr. M. D. Dunning.. The total number now in Japan is 59, larger than since the early part of 1896, and it is an interesting fact that not one of the ordained members of the mission is now absent, which has not been the case for twenty-two years. It is also to be noted that Mr. Bennett's coming last fall was the first coming of a new man under regular appointment of the Board since 1889, eleven years before. That, after this long time, we have received two new men under full appointment during the past year, with one more appointed is certainly a reason for thanksgiving.

The members of the mission here during the year have continued in the same places and the same form of work as heretofore, except that Dr. Davis has been free for general work, and Mr. Allchin has moved to Niigata and Mr. Parmelee to Matsuyama

with a few serious exceptions

and, ~~for the most part~~ the mission has been favored with good health

THE UNION FORWARD MOVEMENT

The one marked feature of the work of the year 1901 was the Union Forward Movement, the greater part of which fell within the last seven months of the year, and which therefore comes into this résumé. This was entered into by nearly all our stations, and in some it absorbed a large amount of time and strength, so that nearly all there is of special interest in the evangelistic work of the past year comes under this head.

The two great characteristics of this Movement were (1) the union feature of it; (2) the use of new methods of attracting the attention of the public. Churches of all denominations (or all but one) united in this work, and meetings were arranged for by joint committees, services advertised jointly, and preachers of various denominations worked side by side. To attract public attention lanterns were displayed, handbills were circulated, and in some places processions marched through the streets. Also papers were circulated through the congregations at the close of each service to be signed by all who were desirous of hearing more of the truth or were willing to be recognised as enquirers. In several places in the early part of the campaign Dr. M. C. Harris, formerly of the Methodist mission of Japan and since then a worker for Japanese in San Francisco, rendered great help by public addresses. In the fall came Mr. Mott, and though his stay in Japan was limited to one month, the utmost possible use was made of his time in the cities which he was able to visit, and our work in Tokyo Sendai, Kyoto, Osaka, and Okayama shared in this privilege. Again in January and February came Mr. Torrey of Chicago, he

also on a flying trip through the country and spending only a month here, but large meetings were held in Sendai, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

In summing up the work of the year 1901 it was found that it had been carried on in 42 provinces by 22 different denominations and 376 churches; over 600,000 tracts were distributed, over 10,000 yen were contributed for the work, and about 20,000 enrolled themselves as enquirers. It will easily be understood that the number of enquirers does not mean what it might in the United States, where people who had long known of Christianity might be led to decide to give themselves to Christ as the result of such a series of meetings and it might be hoped that most of them were really converted. Here, where most of the hearers had very little knowledge of Christianity before, the lists of names can be looked upon in most cases only as lists of persons who are willing to listen to Christian teaching, and though Mr. Mott had a different paper signed at his meetings with the hope of getting a more definite pledge to accept Christ it may be doubted whether the signers at his meetings really meant more than those at the others. In any case the result would depend very much on the success with which these enquirers were followed up, and the great lack of workers ready and able to do this work of following up hindered the fullest results from being obtained. How many of the 20,000 will finally become Christians can never be told in this world, but the good results of the year's work upon the churches in quickening their life and giving them a new sense of the power of the Gospel and a new assurance of victory are indisputable.

How large a share of the 20,000 belonged to the sphere

of influence of the Kumiai churches cannot be computed, but some of the first fruits of the work are seen in the number of additions to these churches on confession of faith during the year 1901, which is 880, the largest since 1892. It is a less pleasing fact that the net gain of the year was only 311, not quite so great as the net gain in the preceding year.

It was resolved, both at the great thanksgiving meeting of workers at the end of the year and at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, to continue the movement this year, but it will probably be carried on more quietly.

One interesting result of the movement was the revealing of the fact that there is a general readiness to listen to the Gospel, and it has seemed to the mission that the time was ripe for the sending of a man to Japan for a season of special evangelistic work, a man who would not simply stop here for a few days on his way to some other field but who would spend at least six months here. It is with much pleasure that the mission has heard of the probability that such a man will be sent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Doshisha. In the résumé last year it was mentioned that Mr. Hirotsu had apparently lost his grip on the school and that his best friends were coming to the opinion that it would be well for him to retire, but it was not expected by the writer that the retirement would come so soon as it did. During the summer Mr. Hirotsu presented his resignation and his connection with the school ceased. His retirement should not be recorded without mention of the good spirit which he showed in taking this most difficult and thankless position at the time when he appeared to be the only man available, and the fi-

delity which he showed during his service. It is much to be regretted that it proved unwise for him to attempt to continue in the position. Mr. Shimomura again took the position of acting principal, but his other engagements made it impossible for him to give any considerable attention to the school, and the most of the school year was passed with no real head of the institution except the Manager Mr. Otsuka. He has most unwearedly and self-sacrificingly done the work of the administration, but it needs no argument to show that such a school needs a head with all the authority and dignity of a real principal, and it is no disrespect to Mr. Otsuka to say that this need has been apparent in the school during the past year. At the annual meeting of the Trustees in March the choice which had been informally agreed upon was formally completed and the Hon. K. Kataoka was elected President and Principal of the institution, to which positions he was inaugurated on the 27th of June. The acceptance of the position by a man of such national fame and position as Mr. Kataoka, one of the best known statesmen of Japan, marks an era in the history of the school, and if he succeeds as well in this new work as he has in political life, the school has a bright future before it. One thing at least is sure, that the new head of the Doshisha will not sacrifice or compromise its Christian character for any consideration whatever. Announcement has been made by him to the school of the firmer discipline to be enforced from next fall, including compulsory standing at prayer.

The number of students has increased from 230 in the spring of 1891 to 305 this past spring. Of this number, however, more than half--178--are in the youngest class, boys younger than were admitted to the regular department of the school until quite recently, and only five are in the higher or collegiate course. Thus the school is largely composed of

collegiate course. Thus the school is largely composed of young lads, who are indeed at a time of life especially susceptible to wise influence by a strong head of the school, but during the past year the strong influences needed by such boys have been mostly lacking. Under these circumstances it is not strange that no very great progress has been made in the moral and spiritual condition of the school which is still far from what it ought to be.

During the past year three teachers who had studied in America have joined the school, and the teaching staff is now fairly strong. There had been some anxiety lest the zeal of one or two of these young men to see an early establishment of the higher courses or departments, in which they would find wider scope for the results of their foreign study, should lead to a discontentment with the work of the present school of boys but there has been nothing of this apparent, and Dr. Nakaseko especially has proved a great addition to the moral forces of the school. A plan has been drawn up by them by which some higher work can be done even with the present limited finances of the school, but it is yet to be carried into effect.

The finances have been so well managed by the finance committee, especially Mr. Kono and Mr. Greene, that a considerable amount of debt has been written off, but the election of a principal of course brings new expenses.

The Theological School rejoiced last fall in the re-
ning of the Regular, or English-using, course with two students, but as one of these two has had to give up his study for a time on account of poor health and the other has disappeared from sight, the result has not been very brilliant. We are however glad to say that there is prospect of a new class for next fall. The Vernacular, or Special

course has thirteen students who have continued through the year, and there have also been two evangelists in attendance as graduate students. The regulat class-room work has been carried on with regularity, and the students seem to have made good prgress. The two special matters of interest are the addition of two new Japanese teachers to the faculty and the remodeling of the curriculum. The new men are Mr. Aoki who came from Princeton and has taken the department of Old Testament, and Mr. Hino who came from Union and has taken Philosophy, Ethics and Logic, while both share in the teaching of English. The curriculum has been re-modeled so as to give the vernacular students four years, as they had some years ago, instead of the three which they have had recently, and also to consolidate as far as possible the two courses which have been carried on side by side in this department for many years. This is arranged by making the first year of the Vernacular course a Preparatory year, and by teaching the Vernacular and English-speaking students together during the remaining three years in all the studies which are common to the two courses. The superior attainments of the English-using students will be recognised by giving them special reading in connection with the common work of the class-room, and by giving them Greek or some other study in place of English. It is hoped that this will work satisfactorily (when we get some English-using students) and it will be a great economy of time of the teachers. A further economy of teaching time is effected by combining all the classes except the Preparatory one, and a course has been laid out for the next four years so arranged that each class will in due season have all the studies of the curriculum.

The school year closed with a very successful Workers Conference continued for a week, in which the morning sessions were devoted to papers and discussions on the Tri-une God, and the evenings to consideration of the messages of the prophets.

The Doshisha Girls' School has taken on new life with the return of Miss Denton and the granting of aid from the Board of the Pacific, and there has been an increase in the number of students. Mr. Matsuura, who had long been the Principal of the school, has resigned his connection with the school and Prof. Aoki is acting as Principal for the coming year.

Kobe College has been prospering under the leadership of Mrs. Stanford during Miss Searle's absence; the accommodations for boarding pupils are absolutely exhausted and there is little accommodation for more day pupils. After careful consideration the thought of moving the college to get more room has been abandoned, and it is much to be desired that means may soon be provided for rebuilding some of the older buildings so as to make the most of the present ground. In spite of a few things which have brought much care to the ladies in charge of this important school, the year has been one of prosperity in every way.

The Baikwa Girls' School also has had an increase of number of pupils, and it maintains the Christian character which was so dear to its founders. With the girls who became interested at the time of Mr. Torrey's meetings as a basis a Christian Endeavor Society has been formed, with a Senior and a Junior division. The central position of this school in the heart of this great city makes it a center of Christian influ- and its being under Japanese management draws to it pupils

from homes which would not send to a school under distinctively foreign management, and thus gives an invaluable opportunity for Christian work in such homes which the ladies connected with the school are doing their best to utilise.

The remark may be inserted here parenthetically that all these girls' schools (and the kindergartens as well) give most important opportunities for entrance into non-christian homes which ought to be improved, and therefore that the number of ladies needed to properly carry on the work of one of these schools cannot be estimated simply in the light of the amount of work needed in the class-room.

The Matsuyama Girls' School has taken a decided step in advance in the line of maintaining a definite Christian character by making the study of the Bible a regular part of the curriculum, and this makes it all the more to be desired that a way of escape from its financial difficulties might be found.

The ~~Miyazaki~~ Maebashi Girls' School has for the first time received a grant in aid (a small one) from the city government, and this too while maintaining its Christian character unequivocally. The Girls' School in Tottori continues without marked change, but it has just to-day been decide to suspend it

The Woman's Evangelistic School has adopted a revised course, with higher requirements for admission, thus leaving more time in the curriculum for studies directly related to the work of Bible Women, and has lengthened the term of study to seven months, most of the vacation being still devoted to practical work in the field. The number of students continues about the same.

The Kindergarten Training School has lost by death Mr. Yokota, who had represented the Japanese interests in the school since the opening of the institution. Since his departure the business of the school has been entirely committed to Miss Howe as Principal. The complexity and uncertainty arising from the double relation of the school to the Japanese who began it and gave the money for the first building, and the foreign friends who have provided the means for its work, have made it seem desirable to propose to the Japanese founders of the school a transfer of their interests to the foreign supporters of it, and this has been agreed to by them as far as the general principle is concerned, though the details are yet to be decided. When this is completed it will be easier to appeal for the money which is needed to put the school in position to do its work effectively. Under all the drawbacks of its limited equipment, however, it has continued its good work, and six young women graduated last winter, for whom fourteen positions were waiting. The kindergarten connected with this Training School, and the three separate ones (two in Kyoto and one in Maebashi) have continued to flourish.

CO-OPERATIVE AND GENERAL.

Hymn-book. The Committee in charge of the preparation of the much-desired union hymn-book is now nearing the completion of its work, and it is hoped that the book may be ready for the press early next autumn. It will comprise some 450 hymns, including 150 which are found in the recently published Episcopal Hymnal, and which for convenience in union meetings are to be specially marked. The Committee represents

four groups, the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians, and each group will make its own arrangements for publication. It is probable that the Congregationalists and Presbyterians will have joint editions. A representative Union Committee will, however, hold the copyright, and control, so far as it may choose, the prices of the various editions. It is expected that there will be not less than four different styles,-A cheap word edition, a word edition in Romanized, a music edition with the ordinary notation, and a toni-sol-fa edition. This new book will represent much earnest thought on the part of the Committee in charge, which is composed of both Japanese and foreigners, and will be a great improvement in almost every respect over the books which it will supersede. In the absence of Mr. Allchin Mrs. Greene has acted as the mission's representative on the editorial committee, and Mr. Greene on the publishing committee. It may be mentioned in passing that the old hymn-book in use in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches is still in demand, more than ten thousand copies having issued since January first of last year.

The Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions in Japan, proposed by the General Missionary Conference in October of last year, had to wait for its organisation ~~for~~ till the acceptance of the plan by missions including in their membership not less than two thirds of the Protestant missionaries in Japan. Owing to the fact that the missions of the Episcopal group, constituting well nigh one third of the Protestant missionaries, did not see their way clear to appoint representatives on this committee, there was much difficulty in securing the stipulated constituency. Toward the end of 1901, however,

the requisite number of missions had indicated their approval of the scheme, and the Committee accordingly met at the Y.M.C.A Hall in Tokyo on the 8th of last January, and organised with the election of Mr. Greene as chairman. The constitution which sets forth the functions of the Committee provides (1) that it may give counsel with regard to such things as the distribution of forces, plans for union or co-operation, and the promotion of harmony; and (2) that it may make plans to stimulate the production of Christian literature, to arrange for special evangelistic campaigns, to secure the services of visitors from abroad etc. It was agreed that as regards the first class of work the Committee should occupy a conservative position, holding itself in readiness to act should its services be desired, but not seeking to make work for itself. In regard to the second class of work committees were appointed,--one to arrange for the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of Japanese Christian literature and also a "record of social and religious conditions and progress"; one to arrange to secure the services of visitors from abroad as preachers or lecturers; one to report on methods of co-operative evangelistic work.

The thought of Church Union was brought again before our minds last fall by action of the Missionary Conference of Central Japan asking the observance of Sunday, Dec. 8th as a day of prayer on this topic. It is a somewhat curious fact that those most active in proposing such prayer for Union have been very largely members of that body which has declined to take any part in co-operation, and it may be not irreverent to say that the co-operation of so many bodies of believers in the Forward Movement has perhaps done as much to promote real union

as all the prayers that were offered on Dec. 8th.

Of other matters of general interest mention will be made here only of the debate between Mr. Ebina and Mr. Uemura on the divinity of Christ, a debate whose acrimonious tone sadly interfered with its accomplishing much real good, but which has called very general attention to this subject.

REVIEW OF THE STATIONS

As has been said, the Forward Movement was the most prominent thing in the evangelistic work of most of the stations during the past year, and this was of the same general character in nearly all. A few notices are added of other especially interesting events.

Kobe reports the loss of one pastor, who closed a long period of fruitful service to become President of the Home Missionary Society, the gain of two new pastors, the building of a Memorial Hall in connection with one church to accommodate the Sunday school and other church work, and the beginning of a movement to secure a building for the Y.M.C.A. which has a most important field of work in the large number of commercial young men in this thriving port.

Kyoto has lost four valued workers (one by removal to the better land), and thought it has gained one by whom the work in the important city of Otsu would be has been vigorously re-opened after a considerable time of neglect; but was disappointed; one church has been virtually disbanded, even Christianity being not strong enough (as they experienced it) to overcome the separation inherited from the old clans from which the church was composed; and the growth of a new city in connection with the building of a naval station on the coast of Tango has afforded a specially good op-

portunity for Christian work. (It may be mentioned that we had that region all to ourselves during long years while there was little to encourage the workers, but as soon as the prospect there became more hopeful the Episcopalians stationed a missionary in that city.) Special work was carried on during the fifty days's celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of the patron saint of one of the great shrines in Kyoto.

Maebashi sums up the year's progress in a decided increase of interest in and responsibility for the work on the part of the laymen in the churches. One church has decided to become self-supporting from next January and is already increasing its contributions; another has increased its subscriptions; another has decided to give its pastor a summer vacation and to provide supplies for the pulpit during his absence and also to increase his salary from next year; another is paying its new pastor double what it gave his predecessor; and still another has made a small increase. It reports three new workers and two ordinations; also the beginning of the work of enlarging the Orphan Asylum, for which a goodly sum has been raised and towards which the provincial legislature has made a grant; and near the close of the mission year came a most successful union meeting of workers for two days at the well-known resort Ikao.

Matsuyama rejoices in the continued prosperity of the Imabari church in spite of the absence of its pastor in America, and in Matsuyama itself interesting report is made of the progress of the work in the Oldtown (Komachi) which seems to have given up its long-standing opposition to Christianity. In the absence of the pastors working for the Missionary Society in

Hakodate) the work of the church has been led by the missionary and, with the help of two assistants, it has been carried vigorously forward. Perhaps the most interesting piece of work has been the opening of a most promising work among the spinning girls, due largely to the zeal of a converted drunkard who has been made collector of hands in the factory.

Miyazaki reports two new workers, two ordinations, and notable gains in some of the places.

At Niigata there was a special evangelistic campaign in August for the benefit of the great company from the country districts who were then in the city on account of the exposition, and in the fall all the preachers were gathered for special work in three places, the result of all which was seen in some little moving even of this stronghold of Buddhism and in great quickening of the life of the churches.

Okayama-Tsuyama. Okayama city shared fully in the Forward Movement, having the help of the Orphanage Band in attracting hearers, and making the very utmost of a short stop of Mr. Mott on his way to the west. Work of the same kind has been carried on this past month both in the city and in four of the out-stations, with good results, but the special feature of the work since January has been the work of the Bible Reading Band, originated by Mr. Ishii, which consists in reading the gospel of Matthew with individuals seeking the light. To provide for the continuance of this work a committee has been formed, with the pastor as its chairman.

Tsuyama, being off the lines of travel, has not enjoyed the help of special workers, but a series of meetings was held late in the fall which resulted in greatly quickening the

church and bringing the Christians into more active personal work, as well as in securing a couple of score or more of enquirers. A special feature of the lantern processions was the number of pupils of the girls' school who took part and helped in the singing, though none of them were Christians. The pastor of the church moved away in the fall, and since the beginning of last month the pastor of the Ochiai church has taken the charge of the Tsuyama church in addition. The work at the station chapel is especially encouraging, both the Sunday school (which is held in the evening) and the preaching service being well attended, and there being a number of earnest enquirers. At the meeting of the Conference this spring the hopes and labors of the little band of Christians at Ochiai were realised in the dedication of a well-appointed house of worship free of debt, the first building erected in this province (Mimasaka) for the worship of the living God. Advantage was taken of this gathering to hold special meetings at Kurashiki, and the outlook there is better than it has ever been before.

In Osaka, although there has been no preaching missionary of our mission present during the past year, the four Kumiai churches took an active part in the Forward Movement and reaped their full share of the results, among which a not unimportant one is the new sense of fellowship among the workers. Other events of the year are the organisation of a Sunday school teachers' union; the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Naniwa church, the first self-supporting church in Japan; and the coming of a foreign secretary to the Y.M.C.A., under whose lead a night-school has been opened in which three of our ladies have been teaching. The 20th anniversary of Mr. Miyagawa's has been celebrated by the Osaka church

Sapporo continues to show both the toils and the joys of work in a new and developing country, and we all are looking forward with joy to the coming of a comrade for the one preaching member of the station who has to cover so wide a field. One new church has been organised, a house of worship is in process of building, and a worker has been secured for the difficult field of the large port of Otaru.

Sendai had the privilege of visits from all the three chief visitors of the year, Messrs. Harris, Mott and Torrey (besides others) ; so many and so powerful meetings have never before been witnessed in this section, and all the denominations have been lifted to a higher plane of faith and works, the additions to the Kumiai churches being nearly double those of the year before. The Aizu part of the field, though not so favored with the help of visitors from abroad, was distinguished for the activity of the Christians and the success of their efforts. The church at Wakamatsu, the chief one in this valley, has been encouraged to buy a lot in the center of the city and plans to build a new church where ~~their~~ its light can be more conspicuous.

In Tokyo the two independent Kumiai churches shared in the labor and fruit of the Forward Movement

The isolation of Tottori has made it impossible for it to share in the special movements, and the constant strain on the force has made extra efforts almost impossible, but the station finds much reason for encouragement, and we are all heartily glad that the one family is no longer the whole mission force here.

The twelve stations of the mission are scattered from

D. W. Learned

one extremity of the empire to the other, and include regions differing widely in almost every respect, material, moral and spiritual. The churches and preaching stations are likewise in every stage of development/ from those which are dependent on mission aid even for a place of worship to those which are carrying on a vigorous work in complete independence of all mission aid. It is therefore difficult to give a concise statement of the condition of the work as a whole which will not be either misleading or so very general as to be of little interest or value, and the mission report is necessarily one of separate portions of the work rather than of the work as a whole. But if a generalisation may be ventured in closing, it may be said that while there is no such rush into the churches as in the booming times of thirteen years ago, there is a very considerable willingness to listen to Christianity on the part of those outside the churches and a very general spirit of activity and life in the churches, so that in every way the prospect is brighter than it has been for many years.

The plan of incorporating a committee of the mission under the laws of Japan as a legal person entitled to own real estate, and thus relieve the mission of the dangers and difficulties connected with the ownership of its land by other parties, has progressed so far that the formal act of incorporation may now be expected at any moment, and recent occurrences have shown the great importance of having this incorporation effected (It must be remembered that this will not apply to the property which was transferred to the Doshisha some years ago and which cannot now be recalled.)

D. W. Learned

The Publication Agent's Report for the year ending November 30th, 1902.

The publication and distribution (sale) of the books and tracts issued by the Mission continues to be satisfactorily done through the Keiseisha, a Japanese publishing house in Tōkyō.

As most of the sales were made to book dealers, the Keiseisha was content until recently with a relatively quiet location; but in December last it was thought best to remove to the main thoroughfare of the Kyōbashi ward of Tōkyō, where suitable quarters were secured on moderate terms. In order to make this removal possible, the sum of ¥.400. was loaned to the Keiseisha by vote of the Publication Committee, for two years. In lieu of interest, the Keiseisha agreed to give free storage to the Mission's stock of books and tracts.

The removal did not take place until after the close of the fiscal year of the publication work of the Mission and ~~it~~ hence does not

affect the accompanying statistics, but the retail sales have been very considerably increased since the new store was opened.

The sales for the year amounted to 21,832 copies of books and tracts, covering 1,468,326 pages, or if the 12 numbers of the Futsūin Sōshi be added, the figures would be 27,232, and 1,933,726. If we add over shown the hymn book we have 29,000 copies, pp. Last year the figures, including the Futsūin Sōshi, were 62,956, and 3,710,991. The difference is chiefly due to a single tract, namely, San Kōryō i.e., "The Three Essential Principles" [of Christianity], which was in great demand in 1901 owing to the "Advance Movement" to meet which large editions were printed and sold at a small advance above actual cost when taken in lots of 1,000 copies. Only about one fourth as many copies of this tract were sold in 1902. But even making this allowance, ~~and~~ there was a decline of about 78,000 pages during 1902. The indications are that there will be at

least a nominal improvement during the current year.

These fluctuations are due chiefly to gift-tracts which are an unsatisfactory measure of the success of the Publication Department of our work. It is rather to the books purchased by the Japanese public that we must look ~~as~~ for a standard of judgment. Limiting our examination to such books, there would still be a decline of about ten per cent. during 1902 as compared with the previous year, though the sales would still be better than those of 1900. The expense incurred over and ~~about~~ above the amount received from sales was ¥111.04.

The old Hymn-book used in common by the Kumi-ai, Presbyterian, and some other churches is still in demand. Something over 3,600 copies were sold in 1902. The publication of the New Hymn-book is announced for October.

The Fukuin Sōshi, our theological monthly, maintains its circulation of about 450 copies. It was hoped that arrangements might be

made by which this magazine might be merged in a union periodical representing several Christian bodies; but the measures now being taken by the Presbyterians for publishing a monthly of their own, covering much the same ground, destroy this hope for the present. Apparently their purpose is to secure an organ for a more conservative theology than that current in the Congregational Churches of the United States. The cost to the Mission of the Futsuin Sōshi is ¥450. per annum.

In publishing Sunday School Helps, the Mission has, as last year, cooperated with the Council of the Presbyterian Group of Missions, the American M. E. Church (North), and the American Baptist Mission (North). This syndicate publishes through the M. E. Publishing House of Tokyo, a S. S. Quarterly, a Monthly, and a leaflet. The expense to the Mission was ¥84.92 for 1902 as against ¥123.17 for the previous year. The gain is due partly to a change in the method of apportionment, partly to ~~the~~ increased price at which the

the publication are sold, and partly to larger sales.

Mission News, the organ of our Mission, has an average circulation of rather more than 600 copies. The chief difficulty continues to be that of making collections from subscribers in the United States. The purpose is to make no charge to the American Board on account of this monthly paper aside from the price of the 100 copies subscribed for on account of the information service of the Board, and so far no charge has been made, except, of course, for advertising the publication of the Mission.

On March 28th a special edition was published in connection with the completion of a third of a century of work by our Mission. The third of a century closed April 1st, 1903, the Mission having begun its work Nov. 30th, 1869.

over

D. C. Greene,

Publication Agent.

Japan Mission, A. B. C. F. M.

Note: The expense of the publication of books and tracts over and above amt received from sales (Oct 11.04) ~~[illegible]~~ is represented by an increase of stock. Our stock is valued at $4,855.92 at selling prices.

Note. While the general publishing of the two houses, the Keiseisha of Tokyo and the Futeiinsha of Osaka, with which our Mission is closely related is no proper sense the work of our Mission it belongs to what may be called, roughly speaking, the Kumiai system and hence may be noted here. Taking that into account the work of that system ~~may be put~~ for 1902, may be put as follows:-

	Copies	pages
Our Publication Department		
as given in the foregoing report	21,832	1,468,326
Futeiinsha's	5,400,	465,400
Dr. Atkinson's paper	36,000 (equivalent to) 576,000	41,400 1,041,400
# Dr. Defoest 3,000; 72,000, Mr. Gulick 32,000 2,000	81,000	110,000
The above were published outside		
Strictly Miss. Publication	144,232	2,619,726
Religious Publication by Native houses affiliated with the Mission but acting on their own account	A newspaper reprint not counted as from book pages in this calculation.	
# Keiseisha, Tokyo	61,500	6,176,500
# Futeiinsha Osaka	1,000	119,000
	206,732.	8,909,226

The items thus marked refer simply to ~~for~~ new publications issued in 1902. If the sales of earlier publications were added the figures would probably be doubled or more.

Publication Department Report for year ending Nov. 30, 1902

If the Kiyisuiō Sakai (Xn Temperance Society) would be added in no. & other

Rec'd JUL 20 1903

Kyoto, Japan, July 1, 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

I said that I should not send you a Survey of the work of the mission for the past year, but, having unexpectedly had to go through the station reports, I am in as good a position as usual to do this work, and it seems to me that it might be well to do so, as even the written reports which I have forwarded to you do not give that inside view of the state of the work which you ought to have, being written more or less with a view to publication. You must, however, bear in mind that what I here say has no official weight whatever; I write not as secretary but as an individual giving my own impressions from what I have seen and heard.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

THE WORK OF THE JAPAN MISSION

JUNE 30, 1902 -- JUNE 30, 1903

PERSONAL.

During the year we have lost from the mission Miss Swartz, whose ~~whose~~ enthusiasm and devotion in the work will be greatly missed, besides Miss McCandlish who went from us almost a year ago; and temporarily we have parted with Miss Gozad, one of the most efficient ladies of the mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowland whose zeal in opening up a most interesting and promising work in the Hokkaido has led to their need of a vacation. Also we are just losing Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, of whom Mr. Stanford is a most excellent man and Mrs. Stanford is one of the most able women we have had in the mission, able to take any part of woman's work with success.

Also Mr. Rowland has gone for a year's study

We have gained Mr. and Mrs. Olds and Mr. and Mrs. Bell, all of whom we have welcomed with great joy, and we have had the pleasure of welcoming back to Japan Misses Brown, Searle and Talcott, besides greeting Mrs. Dunning for the first time.

THE DOSHISHA

The school has now closed its first year under the headship of Mr. Katsoka, and the good results have been seen in various ways, but his political duties and his illness during the past four months have combined to prevent him from giving very much time to the school, and it is deeply to be regretted that the state of his health and the prospect of his being able to do the work of the presidency are very uncertain.

Not a few things about the school are exceedingly encouraging. The number of students has increased, and this last term there were over 300 in the academic department; the rule requiring attendance at morning prayers has been reasonably well enforced without any dificulty, and it has been a very pleasant sight to see the whole school together every morning; the Friday evening prayer meetings have been very well attended, with a carefully prepared list of topics; the number of baptisms has been 51, which is larger than for a long time; Dr. Nakaseko has just been made Dean of the Academic Department which will be a most excellent arrangement, though of course he has not the power of a president; the Government, after requiring some changes in the way of discipline, has granted the school the privilege of admission for its graduates to the Government Special schools.

On the other hand it must be confessed that it is to be feared that not all those who have entered the church are well

prepared for such a step (there has been one sad case of a student's being expelled for stealing only a few months after his admission to the church); in many ways the lack of a firm and present head of the school is apparent; the state of the finances of the school has compelled the giving up of plans for the opening of the higher departments, and (for the present) the only course (besides the Theological) above the Academic will be one in higher English; in fact the school has only been carried on by using a part of the money gained (nominally) by changes in the investment of the endowment, money which ought to have been added to the principal, and a reduction in the running expenses of the school is now necessary, which can only be made by reducing the teaching force and increasing the hours of work of the teachers, changes which may cause some friction.

It is also to be borne in mind in speaking of the number of students that the grade of the Academic Department in the present school is a good deal below that of the old Doshisha, so that the school consists largely of young boys ("children" as Dr. Neesima does not hesitate to call them), and there is a lack of older students to give tone and character to the school. An indication of the lower grade of the school is seen in the fact that we have just had to require a year of preparation for graduates from the Academic Department before entering the Theological Department, and we were much in doubt whether we ought not to have required two years.

THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

has continued its work with little change. A fairly good-sized new class entered last fall, but it petered out and only two are left. Two students entered the "Regular" course and

are doing well, but there are none in sight to enter next fall. The plan of having one preparatory year and then having the three higher classes all taught together, with a three-year cycle of studies, works well and much economises the amount of teaching necessary in any one year. Thus Dr. Albrecht, Messrs. Aoki and Hino and myself, with most valuable help from Mr. Cary in the department of Homiletics and Sunday school work, are well able to do the whole work.

THE DOSHISHA GIRLS' SCHOOL

has an increased number of students (about one hundred in all at the end of the past term), one new building as an assembly room, an excellent man, Mr. Chiba, for its Dean, and an excellent young woman as religious teacher. It needs more and better buildings and appliances, but it is doing an excellent work and is strong in the attachment of its graduates and the devotion of its teachers.

KOBE COLLEGE

has had the advantage of the return of its Principal, Miss Searle, and, by the way, it is difficult to tell what the college would have done during her absence without Mrs. Stanford to take her place. Miss Searle, though, has been in poor health for several months, and she ought not to be burdened with full work for some time, if indeed she ever can again do as much as in former years, and it is greatly to be regretted also that Miss Holbrook's state of health is such that she cannot be counted on for full work, and in fact may at almost any time be compelled to give up her work. Miss Keith has cut short her time for language study, but there is urgent need of immediate reinforcements with Mrs. Stanford now out of the college.

There is somewhat of a decline in the number of students

as compared with a year ago, which is only partly explained by the closing of the school year in March instead of June. This is not serious yet and may mean nothing, but it cannot be denied that the college has an increasing competition to meet from the great and well appointed institutions for girls which have recently been established by the Government, and the fact of this school's being avowedly under foreign control and management is undoubtedly something of a drawback to its getting a large number of students. Two years ago the mission was debating the wisdom of planning for a considerable increase in the number of students, and some felt very strongly that the college ought to plan to do a larger work, but it seems to me not unlikely that we may not find it altogether easy to keep the number which we now have of pupils there. For the present accommodations, though, the college has about as many girls as it can well take care of. There is a serious difficulty in carrying on the college from the lack of suitable Japanese teachers. One cause of this also is probably to be found in the foreign management of the institution, and some of its friends feel that the time has come to admit one or two Japanese to the committee which represents the mission in the conduct of the school, while others feel that the dangers of such a change would be greater than its advantages.

THE RAIKWA GIRLS' SCHOOL (OSAKA)

is doing a most excellent work, and is to be congratulated in the fact (1) that Rev. Mr. Ohara has taken the headship of the school which was so long and well filled by the lamented Pastor Miyake, and (2) in having so excellent a lady as Miss Nagashira as head teacher. There has been a very large number

of new pupils this last spring, and the school is thriving. It needs a better equipment, and the foreign ladies connected with it sadly need help. Miss Colby has been in bed about half of the time recently.

THE MAEBASHI GIRLS' SCHOOL

also is prospering and has a new building built with private contributions, mostly Japanese.

THE THREE KINDERGARTENS

continue to do their good work, and Mrs. Gordon has just built a new building for the Airen in Kyoto with private contributions.

THE GLORY KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL

and the kindergarten connected with it continue to thrive, and the Training School has more pupils than since the first year, and pupils of higher attainments. The impending departure of Miss Howe, not yet generally known, will bring a serious problem as to the provision of a successor for her and the arrangements to be made of supply for the coming year. This institution also has an insufficient equipment and Miss Howe has been attempting a larger work than the funds granted for it have been sufficient to fully meet, which is going to add to the difficulty of providing for her departure. Howe also is a work in which Mrs. Stanford could have been of the greatest help if she were free to remain and take it up.

THE WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC SCHOOL

has continued with little change except in the departure of Miss Conard and the return of Miss Talcott. Although two more highly honored and beloved missionary ladies could not be found than Misses Barrows and Talcott; their advanced age renders it

necessary that some one be sent to their help in this work if Miss Cozad is not going soon to be able to return to it, which I suppose is not likely. During the past year Mrs. Stanford has been of great help, so the need has not been felt as it will be in the coming year.

EVANGELISTIC

In the general work the most interesting things, if I may so say, have been the special things, such as the visits of D'rs Hall and Pentecost and the union work in connection with the Ogaka Exhibition. Such events furnish material for interesting "stories" while the steady work of the year may have little to report.

It is doubtful if any foreign visitor to Japan has more fully captivated those who came into touch with him than Dr. Hall did, and none who had the great pleasure of making his acquaintance will be likely to forget it. Especially notable was the welcome given him in some places by Japanese not connected with Christian circles as at Okayama and (above all) at Sendai. It may be mentioned here that one great advantage of the coming of such men as Dr. Hall and others of note and of attractive personality is that it gives an opportunity to bring people of influence and position into contact with men of high Christian personality, and thus, even unconsciously, to make them feel the power of Christian character. In a smaller city, such as Okayama, Sendai or Hachoji, it is possible to reach high officials in this way, which can hardly be done in a great city such as Osaka or Kyoto, but it may be mentioned here that just a few days ago the visit of Mr. Lowering of Baltimore was utilised in Kyoto by Mr. Phelps (the Y.M.C.A. secretary) to get some

eighty prominent business men together and bring them under the influence of this delightful man. It would be a fine thing if several such men could visit Japan every year.

Dr. Pentecost's visit and work were of a somewhat different nature, but he must have done much good. I have never heard a better talk of its kind than the one he gave our Theological students.

The work at the Osaka Exhibition has been exceedingly interesting; it shows that there are large numbers of people who will listen to Christianity and even give their names as willing to hear more; and it has given an excellent training to the evangelists and pastors who have taken part in the work.

As for the ordinary work of the mission and the churches, the field covers so great an extent of teritory and so great a variety of situation and condition that it is extremely difficult to make any generalisation which shall cover the whole with any truth. It may perhaps be said that there has been no very marked movement of any kind; that the year has been one of steady work and moderate progress in general, without any very conspicuous success. As before, there are churches which are doing vigorous work; there are those which are fairly alive; and there are those which barely hold their own even if they do that. One of the best pieces of news in our work is the coming of the Niigata church to self-support again, and the assuming of the support of an evangelist in that field by people interested in learning Christianity when he was about to retire because of the reduced funds in the hands of the station. An interesting and suggestive fact is the relief which the Tottori

station seems to have found in the giving up of the Girls' School there, a school which dates back of the opening of the station but which for some time there has not been means to properly maintain. Besides the relief which the station has experienced in being freed from the effort to help it, it would seem that the girls who have gone from it into the public school have exerted a wider influence there than they would in the old school, though of course it remains to be seen how long this will continue. It is hard to give up a piece of work which has been carried on for a number of years and in which much time and toil have been expended, and a withdrawal may be regarded by opposers as a defeat of Christianity, but it seems wise sometimes to give up work which the mission plainly has not enough means to properly carry on.

The special evangelistic work of 1901 seems to have come to an end, and the number of additions to the churches last year was somewhat less than during that special year, and it is still more unsatisfactory that there is even a small net loss. The leakage from the churches of those who either fall away or take dismissal and never join other churches is a sad feature of the work which is not at all peculiar to the Kumi-ai churches, as is shown by a writer in a recent number of the Japan Evangelist.

Mention should be made of the work of Mr. Kimura, an evangelist who was trained at the Chicago Institute and returned to Japan about a year ago. He is unconnected with either the churches or the mission, but has been employed as an

ist during the year in several stations and at the work
l with the Osaka Exhibition, and has been successful in
number to make a decision to accept Christ. Quite a
the students who have been baptized at the Doshisha
a decision by meetings held at one of the chapels
by Mr. Kimura.

thing which deserves special attention is the work for factory girls in Matsuyama which promises to have rich results for good if the means can be found for setting it firmly in operation.

station set during the year in several stations and at the work school that with the Omaha Exhibition, and has been successful in station has number to make a decision to accept Christ. Quite a properly the students who have been baptized at the Omaha experience in a decision by meetings held at one of the chapels seem that the by Mr. Kimura.

have expressed thing which deserves special attention is the work for factory girls in Matsuyama which promises to have rich results for good if the means can be found for setting it firmly in operation.

Kyoto, July 1, 1903.
Dunlap — Report

Rec'd AUG 10 1903

8

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION

The missionaries of the American Board in Japan met at Kobe College July 2nd, and for six days enjoyed the social and spiritual uplift that comes from thus meeting together to plan for another year's campaign in the common cause for which they labor throughout the year in widely separated fields.

"Bear ye one anothers burdens" was the central thought of the Daily Devotional Meetings whose topics were not confined to the burdens and problems of the work in Japan, but included those of the Board in other lands, the Y.M.C.A. and Christian Endeavor Societies, the Temperance Cause and other world-wide movements.

By special invitation Dr. F.E.Franson, Director of the Scandinavian Missionary Alliance, addressed the Mission. He briefly rehearsed the history of the Protestant movement in Northern Europe,dwelling especially upon the rise of the Free Churches of Sweeden, and mentioning some of the fundamental articles of belief held by these churches as doctrines that he considered vitally necessary to the prosecution of successful missionary effort.

Dr. Greene gave a thoughtful, helpful address on "The Missionary as an Interpreter of Japanese Life and Thought. He pointed out the duty of the missionary to counteract as far as possible some of the grave misapprehensions concerning Japan and the Japanese that are are now prevalent in the West.

Miss Daniels read a paper on Religious Work for Young People, with practical suggestions for attracting and holding the interest of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. The Rev. T. Osada, President of the Japan Home Missionary Society, opened the discussion that followed Miss Daniels' paper. He emphasized three things as of especial importance in all religious work for the young: (1) Entertaining songs and good music, (2) Pictures and object lessons, (3) Good reading matter. Under this last head he mentioned the fact that the Minister of Education had recently headed a list of "best books for students to read" with Smiles' Self-Help and The New Testament. (Such a declaration, coming from such a source will doubtless prove an additional incentive to Bible study on the part of both students and teachers throughout the Empire. W.L.C.)

Rev. C.A. Clark preached the annual sermon from the text: "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I sent them into the world." The sermon was a forcible, inspiring presentation of the Christian's call to service, with an enumeration of the points of similarity between each disciples mission to the world and that of his Lord and Master.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Mission held its annual meeting on Sunday afternoon and presented an interesting program on the subject of "Sunshine." At the vesper Communion Service the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S.L. Gulick was baptized, and their eldest daughter united with the Mission Church on Confession of her faith. Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Olds were also received into the Church as Associate Members, while still keeping their connection with their home churches.

One of the most important questions before the Mission was that hich concerns the future of Kobe College. Whether a new location be ought for the school, or whether it remain in its present beautiful, but ramped and limited quarters, the raising of the standard of the school, nd the providing in some way for enlargement, seems to be almost impera-ive if this school is to successfully compete with the many Government nd Private Higher Schools for Girls that are being established on so iberal a scale and with such ample facilities and endowment. The influ-nce of Kobe College in the raising up of educated, Christian women, and hus establishing Christian homes throughout Japan, is so evident, and so ecessary to the social and moral progress of the nation, and to the suc-essful spread of Christian truth, that there is no question but that his school ought to be thoroughly equipped for progressive work along dvanced lines. The Mission is taking an ever increasing interest in he splendid work that this school is doing even with its present inade-uate facilities, and rejoices to hear that the W.B.M.I. is ready and illing to do what it can toward providing it with better buildings, arger equipment and the greatly needed reinforcements.

In the reports from the various stations there was a mingling of ajor and minor strains;-the hopeful, encouraging outlook, in that doors f opportunity were never wider open, nor the people ever more ready to ear the Gospel than now;- and the saddening, disheartening reminder that or yet another year reduced appropriations have forbidden the undertaking f new work, and greatly decreased the efficiency of that already in hand.

e burden of apportioning the available funds for evangelistic work was upon a special committee that, after careful consideration of the needs of the rk in the various stations cut down the estimates of these stations for needful funds from 20% to 45%. The report of this committee was received in almost painful silence, with little audible protest, but with, doubtless many a silent prayer: "How long,O Lord,how long ?", and with many an earnest petition that the churches at home might so increase their gifts to the Board during the coming year that the burden of retrenchment may soon be lightened, and the waiting opportunities not be lost through too long delay.

The location of Mr. and Mrs. Olds at Miyazaki supplies a long-felt need, but the calls for help from other stations were so urgent, and the evident need of reinforcements so great, that the Mission could do no less than ask the Prudential Committee to send us three new families and four single ladies in addition to the new teachers needed for Kobe College.

W. L. Curtis,

Held in Kobe July 2-8, 03

Rec'd August 10, 1903

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
AMERICAN BOARD JAPAN MISSION
for the year
1904-1965.

INTRODUCTION.

The aim of the editor of this report has been to present a brief, readable account of the mission work for the past year and to show its actual condition at the present time. With this end in view minor details have been omitted or fused into a general picture while other details that would be of interest only to those who are closely connected with the mission have been gathered in special items or tables at the end.

It should also be clearly understood by all who read this report that it has been and is the settled policy of the American Board Mission in Japan to build up Christian Churches that shall, as soon as possible, become entirely independent of mission aid. As a result of this policy there has grown up a body of Kumiai or Congregational Churches. It is with great pleasure and keen satisfaction that we see the number of these churches constantly growing and taking upon themselves the carrying forward of Christian work in Japan. While some references are made in this report to these churches and their work it must be borne in mind that these churches, though largely the direct result of mission work, are, in most instances, entirely self-supporting and always self-directing, having no connection with the mission save that of friendly co-operation. In a great many instances, however, the work of these churches and that of the American Board Mission is so closely related as to be practically inseparable. Hence the references in this report above referred to.

The report is presented under four general heads,-I. The war and work among the soldiers; 2. The general evangelistic work; 3. The educational work; 4. ~~Social settlement work.~~ Work along social lines.

THE WAR AND WORK AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

The one topic of all absorbing interest during the past year has been the war. It has entered into every sphere of activity, permeated all

classes of people, and formed the background and setting of national and individual thought and life. No report of anything connected with Japan during the past year would be complete without copious reference to the war and, as far as our mission work is concerned, it has been the chief factor in modifying and directing the course of its activity during the past year. Hence the war and what has and is growing out of it takes the first and largest place in this report.

Here there are three points to which attention is specially called.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE WORK.

In some parts of the mission, at the very beginning of the war, considerable suspicion of the Christians was manifested in many ways by intensely patriotic but non-Christian Japanese. This seemed to come from the fact that Russia was spoken of as a Christian nation while Japan was not. Hence all Christians must be Russian sympathisers and might even be giving secret aid to the Russians. This feeling of suspicion, however, was quickly dispelled by the earnestness and zeal with which the churches and church-members entered into the Red Cross work and all forms of work for the soldiers.

A far greater and more serious interference with the mission work has come from the calling into the army of many of the church-members, teachers in the schools, evangelists, and pastors. This, of course, has weakened many of the churches, especially the smaller ones, not only as regards their resident membership but also in a financial way. Some churches that were planning to erect buildings of their own must now wait till some future time, while others that were nearing the point of entire self-support must still continue to receive aid, probably for several years to come. This, however, is but a temporary interference with the work and part of the sacrifice which the churches, in common with all other companies of people, are rightly called upon to make for the country. The

sacrifice, though willingly and gladly borne, is still keenly felt and many forms of Christian and philanthropic work will feel its effects for several years.

BENEFITS TO THE WORK. But the interference that has been caused by the war, with mission and Christian work, though keenly felt, is largely temporal in its nature and is far outweighed by the benefits to the work arising from the war. These latter are far-reaching and largely permanent in their nature. It would be hard to single out any one of them and say it was greater than all the others but two at least are very marked. One is the opening of the army to Y.M.C.A. work.

In a very true sense of the words, when you touch the Japanese army you touch the Japanese people. The Japanese give great honor to at least two classes of people,-to scholars of recognised ability and to military or naval men, especially those who have shown their ability and courage through gallant service. Heretofore the army has been practically closed to Christian work and influence though not a few of its highest officers are Christians and known as such. Now all this has changed. With government sanction the Y.M.C.A. was allowed to send a few men to the front, it being distinctly understood by all parties that the men and work were on trial.

Speedily the work commended itself to the officers and men on the ground. Invitations came from different officers, permission was granted to establish work in many new centers and all the men that could be obtained were put into this army work. Mistakes may be made but the general position now gained will never be wholly lost. Just what its official relation to the army will be time alone can tell but hereafter, wherever there is an army barracks there will be established a branch of the Y.M.C.A. cordially welcomed and aided by the government officials and

officers. One such permanent branch is now being established in Port Arthur.

All this means the breaking down of prejudice, the bringing of practical Christian living close to the hearts and lives of the people throughout the whole country, the revealing of Christ and his teaching to all the people in a way in which general missionary work could hardly do it. Thus is one of the great aims of mission work accomplished, the influence of which is already being felt in all forms of mission work.

In the second place the war has brought the Christian and non-Christian into close touch and sympathy with each other in a way that nothing else could. A touch of work as well as a touch of sorrow makes the whole world kin and when a common work and a common sorrow come together it but brings the people more closely into sympathy and fellowship with each other.

Christians and non-Christians have joined heartily and earnestly in work for the soldiers going to the front and for the wounded returning to the hospitals in all parts of the country. In this way acquaintances have been formed which years of living near each other never could have brought about. The lives and influence of the missionaries have been broadened and the non-Christians have been brought into close, personal and sympathetic touch with the Christians. This has been deepened by the sharing of a common sorrow. Christians and non-Christians have shared in the same funeral service and gathered around the same grave. What this drawing together of the Christians and non-Christians will mean only the years to come can fully reveal but the benefit to mission and Christian work arising from it can scarcely be overestimated.

Other benefits to the work have come in a deepening seriousness on the part of the people and an eagerness to hear and learn about Christ-

ian teaching. Requests for addresses, talks, and conferences have been more than could be met. The audiences also have shown a great increase in numbers and interest.

Further, the war has broadened as well as deepened the lives of the people. So many Russian prisoners have been brought to Japan that all classes of people have been brought into close touch with another nation which cannot help reacting on both nations. Japanese Christians are praying for suffering Russians and Russian prisoners are contributing from their scanty funds to the Christian work in Japan.

Thus while we deplore the war and the great loss of life, the sorrow and intense suffering which it causes, there still arises from it much that will prove of permanent value and benefit to mission work and the progress of Christian truth in Japan. All progress in every branch of life comes largely through struggle and suffering and this is just what is happening in Japan today. A nation is being developed and the half century of preparation which it has passed through is now coming to fruitage.

SPECIAL FORMS OF WORK. Various are the forms of work to which the war has given rise. The girls in the schools, while carrying on all of their usual work, have yet given time freely for knitting bands and making comfort bags for the soldiers, pasting scrap-books and making other things which might help to while away weary hours for the wounded soldiers. Groups of girls have gone to the different railroad stations, when the troop-trains have passed through, carrying flowers, pamphlets, and other simple gifts.

More than all, perhaps, should be mentioned the singing of the girls, from the different girl's schools, at the railroad stations and in the hospitals. Nothing has seemed to give greater pleasure to the soldiers

than this singing of the girls in ~~large~~ small groups or large companies It has been one of the most effective ways of showing interest for and sympathy with the men. The girls have also sung at concerts given for the benefit of the wounded soldiers and the needy families of soldiers.

Many of the missionaries have joined the Red Cross Society and personally aided at the railroad stations in caring for the men going to the front and the train loads of returning wounded. In this way many opportunities have arisen for brief but earnest and personal talks.

With the cordial permission of the authorities work has been carried on in many of the hospitals. Here the gramophone and magic lantern have been brought into constant service, formal addresses and talks given and individual visitation of the wounded has been possible with quiet, personal talks with great numbers of the men. There has also been a large distribution of pamphlets and Bible portions for the men are eager and glad to receive them.

Thus has the war modified and directed much of the mission work of the past year, some of it being of a temporary but much of it of a permanent nature.

THE GENERAL EVANGELISTIC WORK.

DISCOURAGING FEATURES. In the general evangelistic work the great discouraging feature lies in the lack of men and means to carry forward the work that was once well in hand and giving great promise of success. One station has been practically closed, efforts being made to carry on the work by touring from another station two days journey distant. At the time of writing this report the possibility of locating families in this station seems more than doubtful and if the work is continued at all it will probably be done as it has been in the past year. This not only means little or no growth in the work in that sta-

tion but probably a slow losing of the ground once gained. This in a region where no other protestant missionary society is carrying on work.

The great lack of men has caused the changing of location of other members of the mission. This has meant the taking of a family from a field with which it was thoroughly familiar and putting it in a new and strange field. Such a change means a great loss to the work, a loss which can hardly be overestimated for the social ties and acquaintances of years are broken and the forming of new ones in the new field takes time. Further, an entire re-adjustment of work in both stations affected must be made and this means a loss to the work. In the present instance some of the work which had been carried forward with promise has had to be abandoned.

In two different churches unfortunate dissensions have arisen. In one istance this was due to the lack of a pastor and the overzeal of one from another denomination. The result has been a dividing of the church into two parts and instead of one strong church there are two weak churches. However, in time they may both grow into strong churches and thus good may come out of seeming ill. In the other instance there seems to have arisen some personal dissensions among the members of the church resulting in two groups of Christians both asking aid from the mission. It is earnestly hoped that the two groups may speedily be united forming one strong, self-supporting church.

Other discouraging features arise from the changing conditons that Japan is passing through. A large proportion of the Christians are young people who have not settled down to their life work. Students graduate from the schools and go to distant cities. Young men leave their country homes and go into the cities. In both instances thay are very negligent about taking their church letters and uniting with the church in their

new place of residence. This, together with the great shifting of population that is going on throughout all Japan, accounts, in large measure, for the great number of absent members on the church rolls. It is to be feared that many of these absent members become a permanent loss to the Christian work.

There is still, in some places, a little social ostracism of the Christian and some open opposition to Christian teaching. One school principal, at least, uses the authority of his position to keep the children from the Sunday School and his efforts are fairly successful.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES. In spite of these discouraging features, however, the work has gone steadily forward and the past year has witnessed a larger number of baptisms and actual accessions to the churches than any year in the past decade. This has been noticeable in many individual churches. One small church received eighty-two new members, fifty-four of them being on profession of faith. At the morning service this church has been crowded and two rooms have been added to the building to meet the needs of the growing work. This growth has chiefly resulted from having a settled pastor of great earnestness and zeal. Other churches have also made substantial gains in the addition of members on profession of faith, these gains being chiefly in the city churches and here in those which have settled pastors. The attitude toward Christianity is perceptibly growing more favorable and an increasing desire to study Christian teaching is becoming manifest.

This change of attitude has been especially shown in the cordial welcome given by non-Christians as well as by the Christians where there has been a change of location on the part of the members of the mission. It is also shown in the great interest taken in music. The first large

edition of the new hymnal published during the year has been completely exhausted and another large edition is being prepared. In several churches singing classes have been formed that have been well attended. A wide field of work has here been opened which offers large opportunities for Christian service.

Special evangelistic services have been held with gratifying results. Bible classes, mother's meetings, and other forms of evangelistic work have been carried on as usual. One new church building has been started and one has been completed and dedicated free of debt.

Another specially encouraging feature of the work must not be omitted. It is the evangelistic movement that has grown up and been carried forward by the Kumiai Churches themselves independently of the mission. This has taken the form of the Kumiai pastors going two by two to all of the places where there are small groups of Kumiai Christians and holding special preaching services. It has been also extended to Korea and steps taken to establish a permanent work in that country. Nothing could be more encouraging than to see the Japanese themselves earnestly taking up this evangelistic work. It is one of the best indications of the progress of Christian truth in Japan.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The condition of all the educational work with which the mission is connected is specially gratifying with the exception of one instance mentioned later. It was feared that the war would cause the withdrawal of pupils, more particularly in the girl's schools, as the increased cost of living might make it impossible for the parents to continue the education of all their children. But instead of there being a decrease in attendance there has been an actual increase and the schools have all that they can provide for. In one instance a department has been given

up in order to make room for students of higher departments.

THEOLOGOICAL SCHOOL. In this school, a branch of the Doshisha, thirty men have been enrolled, the largest number for many years. The school has received recognition from the government as a "Special School" which means that the school receives the same priviledges of exemption from army service that is accorded to government schools. This provision applies only to the regular students who are graduates of schools classed as at least the equivalent of middle school grade. For the first time in twenty years no distinction is made between English and Japanese but all are taught in their native tongue. In connection with the Theological School it may be well to mention the ordiation of Prof. Hino, the first man to be ordained by the Kumiai (Congregational) Church for other than direct pastoral work.

THE BIBLE School. There have been seventeen students in the Woman's Bible School but no graduations for the year, the latter being due to the absence of one of the teachers which has made it impossible to give the full course of study. Next year there will be a large class to graduate. During the past year the students have had the advantage of lessons in singing and organ-playing in Kobe College.

THE KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL. This school has been kept running with the aid of Rev. Mr. Harada of the Kobe Church but his other work will probably make this impossible in the future. The loss of Miss Howe has been a severe blow to the school but hopes of her return are still entertained. Without her return or the speedy finding of some one to take her place the outlook for the school becomes very problematical. The Kindergarten connected with the Training School has sixty-four members, all that can be accomodated, and over one hundred little tots on the waiting list.

The three other kindergartens connected with the mission have likewise all the children that they can accomodate and more on waiting lists. The work for the past year has been carried forward successfully and the opportunities for the work are limited only by the lack of means and equipment.

BAIKWA GIRL'S SCHOOL. This school has had a specially good year. Two addition have been made to the teaching force and all the students that the school can accomodate have been enrolled. There have been so many applications for admission to the higher departments that what has been classed as the primary department has had to be discontinued to make room for the older students. This has caused great sorrow to the students and families affected but it was the only course possible under the circumstances. The girls of this school raised ten dollars for the Child Memorial School in China.

KOBE COLLEGE. The continued growth of Kobe College has given rise to many serious questions as to the location of the school and the new buildings that are urgently needed. These questions call for immediate solution. The past year has seen the largest enrollment in the history of the school with the exception of one term when a new class was taken in before the graduating class was sent out. For one reason and another the past year has seen a number of changes in the teaching force of the school. Re-enforcements are urgently needed for the proper carrying on of the teaching work. Several small buildings have been removed and rebuilt and other improvements made. The past year has seen the largest single gift from a Japanese source. It was a legacy of two thousand five hundred dollars from a gentleman, not a Christian, whose three daughters had been students in the school. The interest of

this money is to be used for the aid of needy students. The past year has also seen the largest single gift from an American source, the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars having been received for new buildings and equipment.

DOSHISHA GIRL'S SCHOOL. This school has been crowded. The beds, or rather the heavy comforters laid on the floor which correspond to our beds, fill all the dormitory rooms. One end of each bed has to be rolled up to make room for the student to dress and undress on rising and retiring. There is but one piano available for music lessons and practice for thirteen girls to say nothing of opportunity for the teacher to practice. Twenty-five pupils get along as best they can on old and poor baby-organs. The school sadly needs an increase in its musical equipment. In fact better musical equipment is badly needed in all branches of the work.

THE DOSHISHA. The Doshisha is rapidly regaining the strength and influence it had fifteen years ago. Two of its departments have already been spoken of above,-the Theological School and the Girl's School. In the Academy three hundred and fifty-four students have been enrolled, practically all that can be accomodated. Three of the classes have to be divided into divisions with forty and fifty boys in a division, more than one teacher can comfortably handle. Several changes have taken place in the teaching force which, for the most part, have been for the betterment of the school. One change of teachers has taken place in the English section which has, temporarily at least, weakened the department but altogether the academy has more than held its own and made good progress.

What is practically a college department in the Doshisha has been

established and thoroughly organised. It is known as the Doshisha Semmon Gakko. Four men were graduated last March and forty-two men enrolled at the beginning of the new year. The prospects for the continued growth and success of the department are very bright.

WORK ALONG SOCIAL LINES.

But one other department of mission work remains to be considered,- it is that which touches more closely on the social side of the people. Much of this work is chiefly under Japanese management but is closely shared by many members of the mission.

In this connection mention should be made of the Okayama Orphanage. This institution has steadily grown until it has reached a large sphere of usefulness and world-wide recognition. It is one of the four or five orphanages, all of them under Christian management, which the government has selected as the institutions to which the orphans of soldiers shall be sent. The Okayama Orphanage has also received Imperial recognition being the first distinctly Christian institution to receive a gift from the Emporer. This was a gift of one thousand dollars which was later followed by a promise from the Emporer and Empress of five hundred dollars a year for ten years. The institution is in great need of an endowment to meet its growing expenses. During the past year three hundred and fifteen children have been cared for and the number is constantly increasing owing to the war.

In Okayama also there is the work in the Hanabatake District, one of the poorest sections of the city. Here two new buildings have been built to meet the growing needs of the work. On one of these there is a considerable debt which it is hoped may be cleared off during the coming year. A school for children is carried on, aid being given by normal students who are glad of this opportunity of practice in teaching. A

free dispensary has been established to which several chemists and physicians freely give their services at stated times during the week. A concert given to furnish supplies for this department received generous help from Christians and non-Christians alike and thus a full year's supplies were obtained. The people of the district were somewhat offended by a few of the statements made in a pamphlet written and privately circulated with the object of arousing interest in and procuring gifts for the work. The pamphlets were recovered as far as possible and publicly burned. Thus the good feeling of the people was restored.

In Matsuyama the Factory Girl's Home has become fully established in its new house. The new house is quite unlike the other houses in which the factory girls are lodged. It has raised the entire tone and surroundings of the girls and brought about a marked improvement in their health. All the real estate in the neighborhood has risen in price as a direct result of the improvement of the neighborhood caused by the Girl's Home. Some of the Russian prisoners quartered in Matsuyama have become much interested in the Home and made contributions to it. An enlargement of the Home is greatly needed.

Besides these forms of social work there are many others in which the members of the mission are deeply interested and through which they are doing a great deal for the uplifting of all classes of society. ~~The~~ There are also many other ways in which the missionaries come into close touch with the people, as, for instance, in cooking classes which are conducted by several of the ladies in the different stations.

MINOR ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In concluding the main body of this report the editor would present a few items which may be of interest to those closely connected with the mission and its work.

Several small pamphlets have been published by different members of the mission among which may be mentioned,- "A SYMBOL OF LOVE", written for distribution among the soldiers in the Red Cross Hospitals; a "RED CROSS BOOKLET" written with similar intent; and "FLAGEOLET" a little pamphlet published for the aid of those learning to play the Flageolet. The first edition of the new hymn book has been published and entirely sold. A new edition is now being gotten out. A revised edition of the commentary on the Synoptic Gospels has been published and the work on the Gospel of John is progressing favorably. "MORNING LIGHT" and "MISSION NEWS" have been published as usual.

One of the single ladies has married and withdrawn from immediate membership in the mission. Two others have become engaged, one of whom will withdraw from the mission. Two of the young men have become engaged which means the welcome addition of two new homes to the mission circle.

For the first time since the opening of the Niigata Station the Woman's Board has been unrepresented in that field.

Two families, two women, and one man have returned to America on furloughs. One new family and one new man have come to Japan and one family, one woman, and one man have returned from their furloughs.

[Congregational]

Kumiai Churches

Year,- Jan. 1, 1904
Jan 1, 1905

10

Independent and not aided by the Mission.

Number of Churches	Total Membership.	Resident Membership.	Adult Baptisms	Average attendance at Sunday School.	Amt in Yen raised by Xns.
		Kōbe District			
4	1305	773	94	515	11,045.37
		Kyōto District			
9	1497	962	165	433	5,099.13
		Maebashi District.			
6	1100	501	47	294	2548.70
		Matsuyama District			
5	612	405	55	435	2011.83
		Miyazaki District.			
6	377	212	39	140	1262.70
		Niigata District			
1	76	54	17	71	313.77
		Okayama District.			
6	976	600	64	396	2993.71
		Ōsaka District			
6	1515	872	96	569	6305.85
		Sapporo District			
4	305	209	12	125	1245.27
		Tōkyō District			
6	1257	689	170	484	5262.60
		Tottori District			
1	76	50	3	57	510.93
54	9096	5327	762	4519	38,599.86

MEMBERS OF THE JAPAN MISSION.
MAY I, 1905.

KOBE,- John L.Atkinson D.D.(ordained),Mrs.Caroline G.Atkinson,Miss Susan A.Searle,Miss Mary A.Holbrook M.D.,Miss Elizabeth Torrey,Miss Charlotte B.DeForest,Miss Olive S.Hoyt,Miss Martma J.Barrows,Miss Eliza Talcott,Miss Gertrude Cozad.

KYOTO,- Dwight W.Learned D.D.,Otis Cary D.D.,Morton D.Dunning, Charles M.Warren,Frank A.Lombard, (ordained) Mrs.Florence H.Learned,Mrs. Ellen M.Cary,Mrs.Mary W.Dunning,Miss Mary F.Denton.

MAEBASHI,- Hilton Pedley (ordained),Mrs.Martha J.Pedley.

MATSUYAMA,- Horatio B.Newell (ordained),Mrs.Jane C.Newell,Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

MIYAZAKI,- C.Burnell Olds (ordained),Mrs.Genevieve D.Olds,Miss Julia A.E.Gulick.

NIIGATA,- William L.Curtis,Edward S.Cobb (ordained),Mrs.Gertrude B. Curtis,Mrs.Florence B.Cobb.

OKAYAMA,- James H.Pettee D.D.,Henry J.Bennett (ordained),Mrs. Isabella W.Pettee,Miss Alice P.Adams,Miss Mary E.Wainwright.

OSAKA,- Wallace Taylor M.D.,George Allchin (ordained),Mrs.Nellie M. Allchin,Miss Lucy E.Case,Miss Abby M.Colby,Miss Mary B.Daniels.

SAPPORO,- George M.Rowland D.D. (ordained),Mrs.Helen A.Rowland,Miss Adelaide Daughaday.

SENDAI,- John H.DeForest D.D. (ordained),Mrs.Sarah E.DeForest,Miss Annie H.Bradshaw.

TOKYO,- D.Crosby Greene D.D.(ordained),Mrs.Mary J.Greene.

TSUYAMA (part of Okayama field),- Schuyler S.White (ordained),Mrs. Ida M.White.

IN AMERICA,- Jerome D.Davis D.D.,Sidney L.Gulick D.D.,Samuel C. Bartlett,Cyrus A.Clark,Arthur W.Stanford (ordained),Mrs.Frances H.Davis,

Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Mrs. Fanny S. Bartlett, Mrs. HarriettG. Clark, Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Mrs. Mary F. Taylor, Miss Cornelia Judson.

ON THE WAY TO AMERICA,- Enoch F. Bell (ordained), Mrs. Anna E. Bell, Miss Fanny E. Griswold.

ASSOCIATED WITH THE MISSION,- KYOTO,-D. I. Grover, Miss Grace W. Learned; KOBE,- Miss Ada B. Chandler, Miss Cora Goodman.

Eleven stations; 25 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician 22 wives; 2I single women, of whom one is a physician; total American force 68; ordained native pastors; acting pastors and evangelists; Bible women; total native force, . There are 99 organized Kumiai Churches (Congregational) of which 54 are self-supporting or not aided by the mission, and 38 preaching-places with a total membership of more than II,900; I,033 were added on confession during the year I904; the more than I20 Sunday Schools have a total average attendance of more than 7878 pupils. Total contributions by the native Japanese for the support of Christian work 46,950 yen, a trifle more than I,000 yen decrease over the year I903. There are in the mission I theological school with 30 pupils, I college for young men, I college for young women, 2 other boarding schools for girls, I kindergarten training school, and 4 kindergartens.

(No claim for absolute accuracy is made for the above statistics. They are simply the best that can be obtained at present and are at leas least approximately correct.)

Annual Report - 1904-1905

Japan Mission

ANNNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD'S JAPAN MISSION.

1905-06

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

By far the most important feature of the past year has been the move towards independence on the part of the Japanese Churches. It has not been confined to any one group of ~~churches~~ Christians, though it has been most pronounced in the Congregational and Presbyterian groups.

The movement has its origin in the self-respecting manhood of the people and their right ambition to be recognised as the equals of any other people. The Japanese realise that in many respects they are behind the most advanced and progressive peoples but they feel that this is due not to any inherent inferiority on their part, nor inherent superiority on the part of other peoples, but entirely to their former isolation which prevented them from sharing in, and contributing to, the advancing civilisation of the world. For fifty years they have bent every energy to recover the ground thus lost, with results that have astonished the world but not themselves. The success that has crowned their efforts is clearly shown by the fact that the leading nations of the world have raised their legations in Japan to embassies.

Having thus won a position of equality among the leading nations, the Japanese naturally and rightly wish to do away with everything that would even suggest that they are in any way inferior to other nations. The very existence of organised groups of foreigners in their midst, carrying on religious work that is largely dependent on foreigners for leadership and financial support, gives a very strong suggestion of inferiority along religious lines. They therefore wish to do away with these organised groups of foreigners.

The steps that the Japanese are taking to accomplish this purpose show clearly the growth of the people and the fact that they have learn-

ed the lessons of past experience. Instead of trying to accomplish it by force and self-isolation, they would do it by internal growth, by themselves becoming able to carry forward the work which is now so largely in the hands of the foreigner and under his control. They desire and seek the counsel and help of the foreigner but this must be given as from a friend and equal, final control and guidance being left in their own hands.

Thus many changes in the methods of mission work are rapidly being brought about. The methods which were necessary, and the only ones which could be employed, in the beginnings of the work, and until very recent years, are no longer suitable. The time for "extra-territorial" Christianity in Japan is rapidly drawing to an end, if it has not already passed. Missions and missionaries are being tested. They have accomplished a mighty work in the past and it is in their power to do an even greater work in the present and immediate future. Will they meet the test and rise to the opportunity that is theirs?

A second feature of the past year has been the work of the Y.M.C.A. among the soldiers. Previous to the war, although a number of officers were Christians and there were Christians in the rank and file, Christian work was rigidly excluded from the army. An officer has stated that there was a fear that if Christian work were permitted in the army it might endanger the existence of the State.

Several months after the actual outbreak of the war, permission was granted for the beginning of Y.M.C.A. work for the soldiers at one or two important points. It was understood by all that the work was on trial and that no other organised Christian work would be allowed.

The work thus begun, speedily commended itself to the authorities. Permission to open work at other points was granted and all possible facilities and courtesies extended. The highest officers sent apprecia-

tive testimonials and the Emperor donated ten thousand yen to the work.

Two facts show that the Y.M.C.A. has won a permanent place in the army,-First,-It is allowed to establish a permanent branch in Port Arthur;second,-When,with the return of the soldiers,the Y.M.C.A. secretary in charge called on the commanding officer to bid farewell and thank him for past courtesies,the fact that the work was being brought to a close was made known to the Military Governor. He at once said that the work met a great need and must not be given up. He then gave a thousand yen for the work if they would continue it at the more important points. As a result a permanent post has been established in Liao Yang. Here,as in Port Arthur,the military authorities have given a building for the work and are putting it in repair. It is hoped and expected that a post will also be established at a third point.

The first fact shows that the Y.M.C.A. has won the confidence of those in control of the army and the second fact shows that it has won the cordial support of the officers and army as a whole.

The third feature of the past year has been the signs of a great wave of religious feeling quietly spreading over the nation. This has been due to a number of causes,among which may be more especially mentioned,the earnest mission work of the past,the Y.M.C.A. work in the army,and the deepening sense of responsibility and seriousness,together with the great burden of sorrow,caused by the war. This third feature of the general situation is well stated in the following quotation from the JAPAN TIMES. "It is a common thing to hear it remarked among a section of our own nationals as well as foreigners,that this country is soon to be overtaken by a great wave of religious feeling.---- There may be some truth in saying that the nation is developing a tendency on the part of its maturing and rising generation to enquire soberly into the secret of

anshin ritsumei,-how to follow life's vocation with the soul in perfect peace.---- It is among the thinking class that the need of a religion is beginning to be felt."

The chief features of the general situation of mission work in Japan may then be summed up, first, in a very clearly defined and sane movement on the part of the Japanese Christians toward independence in religious matters; second, in the place that the Y.M.C.A. has won in the army, and therefore in the nation; third, in the very evident signs of a deep religious feeling widely manifest among the people, accompanied by especial earnest enquiry and realisation of need on the part of the thinking class.

SOCIOLOGICAL WORK.

This work is chiefly carried on in the two stations of Matsuyama and Okayama. In the former station Miss Judson has, for many years, conducted a Night and Industrial School in one of the poorer quarters of the city, giving an opportunity, to the children who work all day, to get a little education and the Factory Girl's Home has, in a few years, become permanently established. In the latter station the work is carried forward in what is really a social settlement, with medical dispensary, and in the widely known Orphan asylum.

The Matsuyama Factory Girl's Home has had an intensely interesting history. It has grwon out of the conversion of one man, Mr. Omoto. Cast out of his home by his parents, he was first touched by the Gospel message in a preaching service that was being held opposite a wine shop that he frequented. After his conversion he entered a factory as a means of making an honest living. Step by step, from the humblest position, he has won the confidence and respect of his employers and been advanced to a position of permanent responsibility.

Seeing the deplorable conditions under which the factory girls lived and worked he determined to do what he could to better them. At every step

he has asked and received the counsel and assistance of the American Board missionaries in Matsuyama and thus the Home has become permanently established on land and in buildings of its own. Its work has received wide, official recognition, the factory authorities are contributing to its support, and its influence is extending throughout that whole section of Japan, bringing the people to a willing recognition of Christianity in every day life. Some of the parents have consented to their daughter's working in the factories only on condition that they be received in the Home. The Home is exerting an influence that mere preaching cannot exert, as well as accomplishing a great work for the improvement of the conditions of the factory girls.

The work in Hanabatake, one of the poorest districts in Okayama, has been pushed vigorously. A school for the younger children has been carried on with the help of Normal School students who are glad of the practice it gives them in teaching. A dispensary is carried on with the aid of several hospital physicians and two pharmacists who freely give of their time to the work. A Sunday School and other Christian meetings are also maintained. The character of the entire district has been so changed that the work has received the commendation of the police officials.

The Okayama Orphanage is in no sense a mission institution, being entirely in the hands of the Japanese, but it is so closely affiliated with the work of the Okayama Station, one of the missionaries giving a large share of his time in assisting in the Orphanage work and in procuring funds for it, that it may properly be mentioned in this report.

The event of the year has been the receiving of over one thousand children from the famine districts of northern Japan. This addition has taxed the utmost resources of the institution and those in control of it. The greatest number of children heretofore has been under four hundred.

New buildings, and great quantities of supplies have had to be purchased trebling the running expenses. Many friends have made generous contributions but many more are needed. (Since the above was written the number of children has increased to fifteen hundred and the immediate need for funds has been met by a grant from the famine relief funds.)

Famine

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The great event of the past year, along educational lines, has been the complete reconciliation of the two factions in the Doshisha alumni, and the uniting of all the friends of the institution to carry forward the work on the lines originally planned by the first president, the loved and lamented Neesima. This is a result that has been prayed for for many years but it has often seemed as if a generation would have to pass away before it could be accomplished.

The separation between the two groups seemed as wide or wider than ever when, last October, it culminated in some severe criticism by some of the alumni. A committee from the two groups was appointed to investigate the actual state of affairs. The investigation showed both parties that there was no real reason why they should not unite in loyally supporting their alma mater in making it what its founder desired it to be.

At a special meeting of the trustees five new members were elected to their number and the finance committee enlarged by the addition of two of the new trustees. All departments of the institution seem to be in a very prosperous condition. Over seven hundred students are enrolled, a larger number than there has been for many years.

An interesting fact in connection with the Doshisha comes from Niigata. Mr. Curtis writes,-"A young man whom I recently baptised, wished to enter the Doshisha and prepare for the ministry. His parents, who had other plans for their son, decided to seek legal advice as to the nature of

Christianity and the standing of the Doshisha. They were assured by the public Procurator and the Judge of the District Court that Christianity was a good thing; that the Doshisha was an institution of high rank and excellent reputation; and that they would be making no mistake in allowing their son to attend such a school." This testimony, coming from men not professedly Christian, is one indication of the attitude of the educated and thinking men of the country toward Christianity and the position of influence to which a Christian educational institution has attained.

Of equal importance with the events in Doshisha have been the far-reaching developments that have taken place in connection with the Kobe (Girls) College. Unlike the Doshisha which, in all its departments, with the possible exception of the Theological Department, is entirely in Japanese hands and controlled by them, Kobe College has been entirely under the control of the Mission, subject to the approval of the Woman's Board of the Interior.

The problems connected with the growth of the college have been so many and perplexing that the Mission placed the whole matter in the hands of a carefully chosen committee and asked the Woman's Board to send out a deputation to assist in deciding them. This the Board did and a committee of three ladies visited Japan, carefully investigated mission conditions, especially on the educational side, and greatly assisted in determining the future policy of the work and position of Kobe College.

Questions connected with the possible moving of the college were settled by leasing a piece of land almost adjoining the present property The ground is being prepared, both on this new piece and on the land already owned, and some of the much needed new buildings will be erected in the course of the coming year. Steps have also been taken toward the forming of a more permanent committee than there has been in the past,

Japanese

which shall have a more complete directing control of the school. The total enrollment of students for the past year has been two hundred and thirty-five while two hundred and fifty-two are on the rolls for the present year. Of this number twenty-three are Bible School students who take music only in Kobe College.

Next in importance has been the taking over, by the Mission, of the Matsuyama Girl's School. For several years it has been a question whether the Mission could assume the control and financial support of this school. Heretofore it has not seemed possible but with the return of Miss Judson the problem of teaching and guidance seems to have been solved. The school has been practically united with the higher department of the Night and Industrial School which Miss Judson already had well in hand. The work of this latter school has assumed fresh vigor and the two schools, brought into close relations with each other, form a strong educational, moral, and evangelistic force in that part of Japan.

Another important event has been the return of Miss Howe to carry on the work of the Kindergarten Training School in Kobe. This has been one of the most important schools of its kind in all Japan. So great is the demand for its graduates that it is impossible to fully meet it. The Kindergarten that is carried on in connection with it has all the children it can accomodate and a long list of children waiting their turn to enter.

For the two years and a half that Miss Howe has been absent it has been very difficult to carry on the school for no one could be found to take permanent and entire control and it was feared that the school would have to be given up. Now, however, the school is once more on a sure footing but it imperatively needs a larger and better equipment in buildings, books, and Kindergarten material if the school is to continue to

hold the commanding position that it now holds and adequately meet the opportunities that lie before it.

Work in the other schools and Kindergartens with which the Mission is connected, has been carried on as heretofore. The Kindergartens, as usual, have all the children they can accomodate and long lists of waiting children. Opportunity far exceeds the means with which to meet it.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

All other branches of the Mission work are but tributary to the evangelistic work, forming the starting point for it and the means for carrying it out in practical life and character building. All efforts possible are put forth to lead those with whom the missionaries come in contact, to the source of all life, and truth, and being. Bible classes of all kinds in connection with the sociological, educational, and more formal preaching and touring work are held, almost every member of the Mission having from one to four or five such classes a week. Sunday Schools are carried on at almost every preaching place and often where there are no regular preaching places.

There are two chief reasons which render efficient evangelistic work and the establishing of strong churches very difficult. One is the migratory tendency of the people and the other is the great lack of funds for even work that has been well begun.

It is but natural that much of the work is carried on amongst the young people, largely among the students. They are the most easily reached and they are the ones whose minds and beliefs are still in a plastic state and more receptive of new light and truth than the older generations. Moreover students are not settled in their life work, and, as in America, often go far from home to attend the higher educational institutions.

Furthermore, in some parts of the country, especially in the northern

part, even the older generations are not thoroughly settled, there being quite a strong movement of the population to uninhabited and undeveloped districts. This movement has been much accentuated by the famine in the northern provinces of the main island, many hundred families moving to the country north of Sapporo.

But the chief difficulty in the evangelistic work is the lack of funds with which to carry it on. A year ago one station, where a strong and promising work had been sustained for many years, had to be dropped. During the past year but a few brief tours were possible in the whole Tottori district. In other stations also, especially in the province of Echigo, many promisng places have had to be abandoned. This is the one discouraging feature of the work and the one that is hardest for the workers to bear.

The work that has been done by the Y.M.C.A. in the army, and the hospital and Red Cross work of the missionaries, is being felt in the evangelistic work. It is not at all uncommon for an enquirer to state that he was first touched by the work of these agencies and led to a desire to know more of Christian truth and teaching.

The chief event in the evangelistic work of the past year has unquestionably been the taking over, on the part of the independent Kumiai (Congregational) Churches, of the financial support and control of ~~all the Christian work~~ thirty churches that had formerly been dependent on the Mission. This is in line with the movement, on the part of the Japanese, to assume the control of all the Christian work that is carried on in the country, as was mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this report.

"The Mission most cordially welcomes this movement for it is but the consummation of the policy which it has always followed in Japan. From

the very beginning the Mission has done all it could to lead on and encourage the Japanese to become self-supporting in religious matters. Its chief object has been to bring into being, churches that were entirely self-supporting and self-directing. It has rejoiced in the fact that during its thirty-five years of work more than fifty such churches have been established through its aid and that five more were added to the number during the past year."

Through the aid of the Mission educational plants have been established and given over entirely into the control of the Japanese, the missionaries continuing their relations to the schools as members of the faculties on an equal footing with the other Japanese teachers. The most widely known of these institutions has been the Doshisha with all its departments.

That the independent churches have, in such a few years, become so firmly established as to adequately provide for all their own work and make the attempt to sufficiently aid the larger groups of their fellow-Christians who are not yet able to walk entirely alone, is cause for great rejoicing. It will take a little time for the churches and missionaries to fully adjust themselves to the new duties and relations involved in the step that has been taken but such ajustments, on a smaller scale, have been successfully made in the past and there is no reason why they should not be suceesfully made in the present instance.

The most cordial relations exist between the Mission and the Japanese. Different missionaries are constantly invited to conduct the communion and baptismal services in the different churches, to carry on Bible classes, and share in the different lines of church work. They are asked to become members of the school faculties or serve on the Boards of Trustees and on important committees. Their advice and counsel is wely

comed and sought. They have it in their power to exert a far-reaching formative influence and force on Christian work and education in Japan."

IMPORTANT NOTES.

In the death of Mrs.Atkinson on the eighteenth of last April the Mission was called to mourn the loss of one of its earliest and most faithful members. For thirty-three years she had been connected with Kobe Station and was widely known and loved in the city and in the place reached by that Station.

Considerable publication work has been done during the past year. Dr.Learned's revised New Testament commentaries have been completed through the Book of Acts and he is now engaged on a revised edition of his Church History for which a special call has been made. A number of tracts ~~have been published~~ and articles have been published and "MORNING LIGHT" and "MISSION NEWS" have been issued as usual.

The Woman's Evangelistic School rejoices in the removal of one of the first buildings erected by the Mission,which was first used as a printing office and later turned into an ill-adapted dormitory for the school. In its place there has been erected a neat,convenient,and hygienic building to be used as a refectory and dormitory.

Another fact worthy of note is that a graduate of the Doshisha has made a gift to his alma mater,the interest from which is to be used in aiding needy students. Also the graduates,present members,and friends of the Doshisha have united in creating a one thousand yen fund as a tribute of respect to Dr.Learned who has just completed thrity years of service in the Doshisha.This fund,through Dr.Learned,has been given to the Doshisha and the interest is to be used for needy students.

The Kumiai Churches,in co-operation with whom the Mission works, publishes the following statistics,-total number churches ;preaching

Annual Report - Japan
Mission for 1905-1906.

Rec'd JUN 25 1906

Annual Meeting of The Japan Mission

Apr JUN 16 1906

the American Board in Japan gathered for their annual ~~[illegible]~~ May 24–30 the American Board missionaries of Japan, about ~~sixty in all, gathered for their annual meeting~~ (at Arima among the Mountains, ten miles back from Kobe. The renewal of acquaintance and the choice fellowship ~~of this week together~~, after the year's isolation in the widely scattered stations, is not the least ~~valuable advantages~~ of the many benefits of this annual gathering.

The review of the years work station by station, two presentations at each session, with special prayer and thanksgiving for the work of ~~the~~ each station, reporting, was most encouraging. Some stations could tell ~~set forth~~ of special revivals, ~~e.g.~~ as Maebashi, where Pastor and church had received new life; and Sendai, where at a recent Communion service forty seven united with the church, while others are to follow later. Every station could report a good number of additions to its churches and greatly increased interest in christianity throughout its field.

The devotional hour of each morning, with world-wide Evangelization as its theme, was inspiring. The Sunday Sermon, Communion Service, Mission Children's public Christian Endeavor meeting and the Memorial service for Mrs. Atkinson, who finished her work on earth a few weeks ago, made a rare Sabbath-~~full~~.

Mr. Pettee presented the Mission with a gavel composed of fifty five pieces, relics of Mission history.

Mr. Dunning read the annual report ~~covering~~ the year. Among its items ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned ~~[illegible]~~ the enthusiastic assump

tion by the Kumiai body of the financial responsibility for the "Aided Churches"; and the disposition of other bodies to take similar burdens; five independent Kumiai churches added to the fifty of the previous year; the desire for continued cooperation most cordially expressed by the Kumiai churches, and the greatly increased opportunities for work by the Mission; the Y.M.C.A. work in the army now most heartily encouraged and aided by the Emperor and Government officials; signs of deep interest in religion throughout the Empire; advances in things philanthropic, e.g. the number of children in the Okayama Orphanage increased by about 1000 children from the famine region; ~~Doshisha~~ difficulties amicably settled and the school very prosperous; the helpful visit of the deputation of the Womens' Board of the Interior, especially to Kobe college, where large buildings operations and other advances are proposed; Matsuyama Girls school taken over by the Mission and Miss Judson's night and industrial schools be conducted in connection with it; Miss Howe's return to take up again her work of training Kindergarten teachers, and the special prosperity of the Kindergartens of the Mission.

Harmonizing with the movement for union in America a fraternal letter was sent by the Mission to the Protestant Methodist and United Breathren Missions in Japan.

Mr. Dr Forest ~~gave a report~~ reported of the famine relief work; and Pastor Harada, of the Kobe Church, gave a very interesting account of his

experiences, and impressions in his recent ~~three~~ six-months tour in India where he was sent, with Dr Motoda of the Episcopal Church, under Y.M.C.A. auspices, to report the condition of Christianity in Japan.

Last year the adjustment of our forces made it necessary to leave Tottori station vacant and to help it with only occasional visits from other stations. The arrangement by which the Japanese became responsible for the "aided churches" leaves the mission free to do more for others and make the Tottori field an ideal one for our work. A strong plea from the Christians of that prefecture for a missionary family made it seem imperative that we take a family from some other station for Tottori. Okayama was the one which made the sacrifice, and after long deliberation Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were ~~voted~~ assigned there, with the expectation that a lady would be sent out from America during this year to be with them in that field. All felt that Mr. and Mrs. Bennett's going to Tottori was conditioned on this. But we dared have faith to believe that some one would be found to fulfil this condition and so meet the Board's special opportunity and responsibility in that field where no other mission is working. Meanwhile Miss Dr Forest and Mrs. Walker will spend ~~take~~ their second year of language study in Tottori before taking up their work in Kobe College. Niigata also is asking, with equal urgency, for a ~~single~~ lady to help among the 1,900,000 people of that province, almost wholly our Board's responsibility. Miyazaki and Maebashi, too, make very urgent pleas for a lady helper, ~~each~~.

The transfer to the Japanese Missionary Society of responsibility for helping the aided churches lessens in no degree the possibilities of evangelistic work by the mission, ~~both~~ in connection

with these churches, and greatly increases our responsibility for the vaster work for all those not ~~yet~~ organized as churches; and the estimates brought to the Mission meeting covering the urgent needs of the Mission's work under the new conditions were scarcely less than heretofore, ~~and a large sum, deducted from the Boards appropriation for our work,~~ ~~and~~ call for as ~~great~~ an appropriation. ~~so that~~ Besides this ~~the~~ large sum ~~was deducted from our appro.~~ given to the Japanese Missionary society to aid them in the beginning of their new enterprise must be added to the ~~amount~~ one need for the work we must do; so that our estimates for the coming year call for a larger appropriation than ever before. And how to make one dollar do the work of two or three was one of the great problems of the Mission meeting.

Cyrus A. Clark.

Kobe June 1. 1906

[illegible] meeting of Japan mission

Cyrus A. Clark.

Kobe-Japan

June 1-1906.

14

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE JAPAN MISSION

A. B. C. F. M.

1906.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Treas. Wiggin's remittances	$ 79,000.00	
„ Debits reported from Boston	8,464.60	
„ Drafts on Treas. Wiggin	3,578.61	
„ Miscellaneous receipts	2,830.98	
By Balance due mission January 1		$ 3,609.36
„ Regular expenditures		75,752.79
„ Special „		4,002.91
„ Special votes of P.C.		2,845.07
„ Credits reported from Boston		6,534.36
„ Balance due A.B.C.F.M. December 31		1,129.70
	$ 93,874.19	$ 93,874.19

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1906.

Balance due A. B. C. F. M.	$ 1,129.70	
„ „ on individual accounts	23,439.19	
„ „ exchange account	666.69	
Bills on hand		$ 18,500.00
Cash on hand		6,735.58
	$ 25,235.58	$ 25,235.58

DWIGHT W. LEARNED, Treas.

Kyoto, December 31, 1906.

APPROVED.

M. D. DUNNING,
F. A. LOMBARD,
S. S. WHITE, } Auditors.

January 4, 1907.

REGULAR EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, and Teachers', House, Tax and Medical Funds:		
A. B. C. F. M.	$ 35,302.00	
Woman's Boards	19,788.73	$ 55,090.73
General Work, A. B. C. F. M.:		
Dendogwaisha	1,569.50	
Station Evangelistic	5,788.49	
General "	277.50	
Theological School	1,724.44	
Publication	400.00	
Secretary and Treasurer	158.21	
Business Agent	350.00	
Miscellaneous	770.41	
Reserve	961.45	12,000.00
General Work, Woman's Boards:		
Station Evangelistic	3,845.68	
Kobe College	1,500.00	
Doshisha Girls' School	600.00	
Woman's Evangelistic School	800.00	
Kindergarten Training School	1,305.00	
Kindergarten Work	360.00	
Miscellaneous	251.38	8,662.06
		$ 75,752.79

DETAILS OF EVANGELISTIC EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	TOTAL.	W. B. M.
Kobe	246.42	25.00	0	0	271.42	335.00
Kyoto	23.80	230.50	0	0	254.30	413.99
Maebashi	164.01	111.50	0	0	275.51	21.15
Matsuyama	110.63	635.94	15.05	0	761.62	536.01
Miyazaki	313.17	209.00	0	0	522.17	225.66
Niigata	200.36	633.30	0	0	833.66	263.45
Okayama	565.39	187.61	0	28.00	781.00	489.00
Osaka	589.30	0	0	20.00	609 30	210.01
Sapporo	182.50	325.50	20.00	0	528.00	130.00
Sendai	154.20	302.60	80.50	0	537 30	491.41
Tokyo	106.96	0.	0	0	106.96	0
Tottori	183.50	123.75	0	0	307.25	30.00
	$2,840.24	$2,784.70	$ 115.55	$ 48.00	$5,788.49	
Miss Adams's Work						300.00
Miss Judson's Work						400.00
						$ 3,845.68

HOUSE FUND, A. B. C. F. M. AND W. B. M. P.

On hand, January 1		$ 6,702.05	
Appropriation		3,245.00	
Special grant		1,000.00	
Rents received :—Kobe	225.00		
Kyoto	769.95		
Niigata	100.00		
Osaka	815.00	1,909.95	
Repaid		731.25	
Interest		4.90	
Returned to A. B. C. F. M.			$ 2,500.00
Otaru house			4,000.00
Rents, taxes, insurance			1,504.63
Repairs			2,369.31
Loan			150.00
Balance, December 31			3,069.21
		$ 13,593.15	$ 13,593.15
Loans outstanding		450.00	

HOUSE AND TAX FUND, W. B. M.

On hand, January 1	$ 233.21	
Appropriation	1,178.00	
Sale of old materials	5.25	
Expended		$ 1,063.23
Balance December 31		353.23
	$ 1,416.46	$ 1,416.46

HOUSE AND TAX FUND, W. B. M. I.

On hand, January 1	$ 404.78	
Appropriation	888.00	
Expended*		$ 851.85
Balance December 31		440.93
	$ 1,292.78	$ 1,292.78

* Including $123.95 repaid to mission house fund.

MEDICAL FUND, A. B. C. F. M.

Appropriation	$ 765.00	
Expenditure		$ 1,033.98

TAX FUND, A. B. C. F. M.

Appropriation	$ 1,690.00	
Expenditure		$ 824.43

KINDERGARTENS.

Appropriation	$ 360.00	
Expended: Airinsha		$ 152.00
Imadegawa		107.18
Maebashi		124.22
		$ 383.40

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Appropriation	$ 1,750.00	
Expended:—Teacher		$ 360.00
Aid to students in term time		957.00
Aid to students in summer		234.50
Books		52.18
Text-Books		116.14
Sundries		4.62
		$ 1,724.44

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC.

Five persons' touring	$ 250.00
Moving evangelist	27.50
	$ 277.50

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS AND RESERVE.

Balance January 1	$ 443.86	
Surplus of 1906 appropriation...	961.45	
Grant to Osaka evangelistic		$ 43.50
Mission printing...		13.91
Mission committee travel...		17.70
Standing Committee tax		25.00
Moving...		6.64
Mission meeting...		5.00
Expenses of sale of No. 16		2.87
Expense of landing goods in Sawa's illness		6.44
Sundries		28
Balance, December 31		1,283.97
	$ 1,405.31	$ 1,405.31

PUBLICATION.

Balance, January 1	$ 689.23	
Appropriation...	400.00	
From Hymn-Book	30.26	
Interest	6.73	
Expenditures		$ 859.12
Mission News deposit		90.26
Balance, December 31		176.84
	$ 1,126.22	$ 1,126.22

EXCHANGE.

The rate:—Once	.49⅝
Twelve times...	.49¾
Six time	.49⅞
Once...	.50
Once...	.50¼
Average for first half year	.4987
Average for second half year	.4977
Gain to the Treasury in 1906	$ 332.99

EVANGELISTIC LOAN FUND.

Loaned to Ku-Jo, Osaka	$ 1,551.75
Loaned to Komachi, Matsuyama	145.00
Balance on hand...	803.25
	$ 2,500.00

KOBE COLLEGE IN ACCOUNT WITH W. B. M. I.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1905.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Teachers and Helpers...	¥ 5,529.98	
„ Supplies...	1,036.63	
„ Repairs ...	425.51	
„ Servants...	182.28	
„ Travel ...	73.05	
„ Needy Students ...	60.00	
„ Advertising ...	18.57	
„ Special Gifts for Services Rendered...	75.85	
„ Water Rates...	81.89	
„ Property Taxes Jan.-June...	318.60	
By Tuitions...		¥ 3,151.60
„ Health and Fuel Fees ...		186.50
„ Entrance (132.00) and other Fees ...		171.35
„ Use of Instruments ...		315.00
„ Rent and Sale of Books ...		160.10
„ Special Gifts...		64.70
„ Regular Appropriation ...		3,000.00
„ Special Appropriation ...		750.00
„ Cash on Hand January 1, 1906...		4.05
To Cash on Hand January 1, 1907 ...		.94
	¥ 7,803.30	¥ 7,803.30

N.B.—Property Taxes for second half year were paid from College Home House and Tax Fund.

Special Funds on Hand at Close of Year.

Kodera Scholarship Fund, Bank ...	¥ 5,621.72
„ „ „ Cash ...	3.23
	¥ 5,624.95

Endowment Fund, Bank ...	¥ 1,020.00
„ „ Cash ...	5.65
	¥ 1,025.65

N.B.—This fund was given during the year.

Building Fund, Bank...	¥ 7,832.29
„ „ Cash...	277.20
	¥ 8,109.49

This fund will be fully reported later.

Susan A. Searle, Treasurer.

MARTHA J. BARROWS, }
FLORENCE M. GORDON, } Auditors.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1907.

Teachers' Allowances.

Miss Adams	100.00	Miss Barrows	60.00
„ Colby	90.00	„ Cozad	60.00
„ Daughaday	114.00	„ DeForest	75.00
Mrs. DeForest	4.00	„ Howe	150.00
„ Gordon	75.00	„ Parmelee	75.00
Miss Griswold	75.00	„ Searle	75.00
„ Gulick	75.00	„ Torrey	100.00
„ Hoyt	90.00	Mrs. Walker	75.00
„ Judson	75.00		670.00
„ Talcott	60.00		
„ Ward	75.00	Miss Denton	100.00
Mrs. White	30.00		
	863.00		

A. B. C. F. M.:—

Teachers' Fund	3,225.00
House Fund	3,225.00
Medical Fund	722.50
Tax Fund	1,660.00

	E.	M.
Kobe	$ 350 00	$ 30.00
Kyoto	690.00	120.00
Maebashi	236.00	40.00
Matsuyama	925.00	40.00
Miyazaki	625.00	50.00
Niigata	900.00	120.00
Okayama	850.00	50.00
Osaka	700.00	35.00
Sapporo	700.00	350.00
Sendai	360.00	10.00
Tokyo	120.00	75.00
Tottori	600.00	50.00
	$ 7,056.00	$ 970 00

Dendogwaisha	1,450.00
Station evangelistic	7,056.00
General evangelistic	250.00
Theological School	2,000.00
Publication	400.00
Secretary and Treasurer	160.00
Business Agent	350.00
Station miscellaneous	970.00
	$ 12,636.00
Excess over appropriation	636.00

WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC.

	W. B. M.	W. B. M. I.	W. B. M. P.	TOTAL.
Kobe		335.00		335.00
Kyoto	490.00			490.00
Maebashi	180.00			180.00
Matsuyama	400.00	333.00		733.00
Miyazaki	213.00			213.00
Niigata	120.00	150.00		270.00
Okayama	406.00	195.00	75.00	676.00
Osaka	195.00			195.00
Sapporo	138.00			138.00
Sendai	40.00			40.00
	$2,182.00	1,013.00		3,270.00
Miss Adams	300.00			300.00
„ Judson	600.00			600.00
„ Denton			80.00	80.00

HOUSE AND TAX FUND.

W. B. M.	
Miss Adams	60.00
„ Colby	100.00
„ Daughaday	274.00
Mrs. Gordon	55.00
Miss Griswold	120.00
„ Gulick	40.00
„ Hoyt	80.00
„ Judson	140.00
„ Talcott	80.00
„ Ward	100.00
	1,049.00

W. B. M. I.	
Kobe College Ladies	400.00
No. 59	254.00
Miss Howe	*400.00
„ Parmelee	180.00
	1,234.00
* Including rent	300.00

W. B. M. P.	
Miss Denton	(1) 85.00

(1) Including fuel

"HOUSEHOLD" APPROPRIATIONS.

Miss Adams	50.00
„ Colby	50.00
„ Daughaday	50.00
Mrs. Gordon	50.00
Miss Griswold	50.00
„ Gulick	50.00
„ Judson	50.00
„ Ward	50.00
	400.00

Kobe College	50.00
No. 59	50.00
Miss Howe	50.00
„ Parmelee	50.00
	200.00
Miss Denton	100.00

POSTAGE AND MISSION MEETING TRAVEL.

Miss Adams	13.00
„ Colby	8.00
„ Daughaday	65.00
Mrs. DeForest	30.00
„ Gordon	9.00
Miss Griswold	25.00
„ Gulick	20.00
„ Hoyt	9.00
„ Judson	15.00
„ Talcott	9.00
„ Ward	8.00
	211.00

Miss Barrows	9.00
„ Cozad	9.00
„ DeForest	12.00
„ Howe	9.00
„ Parmelee	15.00
„ Searle	9.00
„ Torrey	9.00
Mrs. Walker	20.00
	92.00
Miss Denton	85.00 (sic.)

Kobe College	(1) 2,500.00
Woman's Evangelistic School	735.00
Kindergarten Training School	1,275.00
Doshisha Girls' School	600.00
Airin, Imadegawa and Maebashi Kindergartens	360.00
Night Watchman	45.00
K. C. Building Fund	5,000.00
W. E. S. Building Fund	2,500.00

(1) Deducting 375. already used leaves 2,125.00

Treasurer's Report 1906.

Japan Mission

Charles Scott

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Annual Report of the American Board Mission in Japan from May 1st.'06 to May 1st.'07.

Foreword.

In writing these annual reports of the Christian work in Japan with which the American Board is connected, until last year no attempt was made to discriminate carefully between the work of the Mission and that of the Japanese churches. Nor was there any occasion to do so inasmuch as the work was in all essential respects a company enterprise, or better, a family affair. The Mission could well be pardoned the thought that each several church was one of its own children, and it was natural that a parental pride should be felt in each individual success, which pride became complete as the several units attained to vigorous and independent manhood. But with the beginning of last year a new era began, an era in which not only individual churches should stand upon their own feet but in which the denomination should appear before the world as a self-supporting and self-sustaining body, undertaking the support also of all the ~~chu~~ dependent churches which had attained sufficient size and strength to warrant their being called churches. The only stipulation was that the parent mission should help them with the financial burden for two or three years and then the Mission should be left free to devote all its energies to the fostering and developing of infant church enterprises, and to the general work.

This was a remarkable forward step, and so with this year's report we are proud to be able to give to the world, in addition to a representation of the work of the Mission as such, figures which show what this independent Kumiai body is doing at the close of this first year of the new arrangement to fulfil the responsibilities it has taken upon itself. This fact we wish to emphasize--that the Kumiai church is of age, and has assumed the work and responsibilities of manhood, and the statistics appended at the close of this report are the statistics of a self-sustaining church.

This report then, should perhaps properly, be confined to telling of the work that is being done in the infant churches and in the schools and few sociological institutions which may be counted as distinctively the Mission's work. But this would fall short of our purpose, for it would both leave unreported that which the Christian public wants to know from us and it would fail to represent the missionary's sphere and work--a work which, if somewhat changed in character, is by no means curtailed or rendered less effective.

The reports from the twelve stations of our mission, on the basis of which this report is made up, are written by missionaries who are in the habit of looking at things with a statesmanlike view, without making distinction between what is mission and what is Kumiai work, or even between what ~~is~~ is denominational and what is national, and this report must take on a like cast. The object contemplated is to give a fair picture of the religious situation in the country as a whole, and then to describe the work of the Kumiai churches in general and that of our own mission in particular. We are now, more than ever, missionaries at large, yet not for that reason is our sphere of influence limited. We have access to all the churches and there are few churches in which the missionaries are not contributing some direct service.

With this explanation it will not seem invidious to any of our Japanese brethren if we write at times of the institutions and movements within the Kumiai church as if they were our own. We are workers together for the Kingdom.

I.The Political Situation.

In General.-- In characterizing the political situation I can do no better than to quote the opening paragraphs from the report of Dr.Greene whose judgment upon such matters is of the highest value: "The twelve months under review have been full of interest for all friends of Japan. The political and economic readjustments incident to the recent war have occupied a large place in the minds of intelligent men of all ranks. The new sense of strength and the increased confidence in the general wisdom of the national policy, both as regards what we are accustomed to think of as the natural sphere of government and also as regards those extensions of its sphere in the direction of leadership in commercial affairs which many Westerners look upon with suspicion,--have apparently acted as a strong stimulus in every department of life."

Relations with other nations.-- "Japan's relations with foreign powers have been on the whole satisfactory. In common with all other Americans in Japan the missionaries felt not a little anxiety with regard to the outcome of the San Francisco troubles. No sensible person feared war, Japan has no desire for war with any power, and a war with America would not be contemplated with satisfaction, even by the extreme chauvinists, of whom Japan has her share. But many did fear in an indefinite way the substitution of hatred and suspicion for the marked goodwill which has characterized Japan's relations with America for more than half a century. What fruit such hatred and suspicion may bear one never knows." However, Dr.Greene continues in substance, and the opinion is no doubt widely shared, it is not improbable that the feeling of distrust that may have been engendered will be lived down provided the policy advocated by our foremost American statesmen is accepted by the people at large.

Bearing upon Christian progress.-- Another, in commenting upon the new relationship which Japan has so recently come to sustain toward the world-powers, and its bearings upon the progress of the Christian idea, says: "The people, sobered by the war and gratified at their cordial reception into the comity of nations are well disposed toward foreigners and Christian things", and he believes that the "new worldwide associations are bringing the people in more varied and constant contact with the Christian idea so that it will be more rapidly and generally, albeit somewhat unconsciously assimilated."

It is a cause for congratulation that in this country the missionaries not only enjoy perfect freedom in the prosecution of their work but the Christian movement is looked upon with friendly eyes by many leaders of public opinion, both in the government and out of it, and these men have not hesitated to give considerable sums of money not only in aid of Christian eleemosynary institutions but even for distinctively church work.

New Ambassador.-- We are glad to be able to note that our new American Ambassador, Hon.Luke E.Wright, is winning the high regard of the American residents of all classes and that he is always ready with helpful counsel for those who need it.

Moral Education.-- There has been a growing feeling of dismay in the nation of late years in view of the increasing failure of the ethical ideals to control the moral conduct of the student classes. A year ago the Minister of Education issued an Instruction in which he called attention to a "tendency to occasional despondency and to ethical decadence", which was an occasion for grave anxiety. The Instruction precipitated a flood of interesting discussion and comment from the press, one outcome of which was that the nation's

thought has been directed by religious journals and by a few that are not religious, to the importance of some religious sanction as a basis for moral education. This has no doubt helped to open the door for a wider hearing and acceptance of Christian teaching, while the spectacle of the recent great international student gathering in the national capital has no doubt had a powerful effect upon the national mind tending in the same direction.

Japan's World Mission-- Japan continues to hold before herself with growing conviction her high sense of responsibility as a pioneer of the Orient. "Japan has shown the world how she can fight. Now she must show how she can trade and teach and govern." This is the prevailing sentiment among all classes. In Korea and Manchuria directly, and in all the other countries of the East indirectly, she believes she is the chosen apostle of civilization and the thought serves to give balance to her own national development.

II. Sociological Work.

Orphanages.-- In the forefront of the sociological work being done in Japan must be placed that of the various Christian orphanages, the number of which is being augmented from year to year. Chief among them all of course is the Okayama Orphanage, of which Dr. Pettee writes, that the past year has been the most remarkable in its history. The number of children cared for jumped from 375 to 1200 and its expenditures reached nearly Yen 150,000. Yet as this sum exceeds its regular receipts, the situation has been a cause of anxiety and has called out heroic efforts to secure a larger income. "A great advance has been made in the housing and training of the children", says Dr. Pettee, "the cottage system has been adopted with 51 house mothers, each at the head of her own little family and responsible for the 20 children under her care." One great event of the year was the celebration on Apr. 20th of the 20th. anniversary of Mr. Ishii's befriending the first orphan, and it was an occasion of general rejoicing and congratulation. The graduates of the institution have expressed their appreciation by raising among themselves Yen 1200, and on this occasion they remembered all the older workers with substantial gifts. 35 of the older children have been baptized during the year. The institution continues to enjoy royal patronage and during the year has attracted the attention of new men of prominence and property.

~~Hanabatake~~-- Home for Discharged Prisoners and School for the Blind.-- These two independent institutions in Kobe, the one under Mr. Muramatsu's care and the other under Mr. Sakonjo's are worthy of notice in passing. The earnestness and wisdom that have been shown by these two devoted Christian men in fostering these enterprises is most remarkable and their work of helping the unfortunate is of great value to the community and to the nation at large.

Hanabatake.-- Passing now to what is more distinctively the work of our own mission we are glad to note first the prosperity and growth of the Hanabatake social settlement work in the same city under Miss Adams' care. It is hardly necessary to speak here of the significance and value of this work in redeeming this city's poor and outcast population. Suffice it to say that it has so demonstrated its usefulness as to demand enlargement. During the year more land has been purchased, the school-house has been enlarged, a successful free kindergarten has been opened, the continuous services of a physician secured, while the regular evangelistic and preaching work have been carried on with vigor and success. The number of different patients treated at the Free Dispensary is reported at 340, while there have been 3,000 different treatments and prescriptions. It is interesting to note also the large

amount received as local gifts--Yen 2100--which is more than twice the sum contributed by the mission.

Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home.-- This Christian home in a factory city was founded to give a pure home and evening education to factory girls, and if one questions whether or not it has justified itself he has but to read Miss Parmelee's account of the institution in a recent Mission News. It seems to have won the confidence not only of the factory employers and the city officials, but the larger Japanese public and even the central government are more than appreciative of the important work it is doing both through its school, and its home life. The Board of Education has accredited the school not only as one of high quality but as a Christian school as well. Unfortunately, for various reasons, the institution is not yet self-supporting as it was hoped it might be; still the addition of a weaving department during the year will help in solving the problem by attracting and holding enough girls to fill the house to its full capacity. (Note.-Since writing the above, a month earlier, the house has been filled to its utmost limit and the workers are troubled to know what to do with the large numbers that are applying for admission.) Dr.Gulick says of the institution: "the Home has already done a work for the factory girls of Japan which we cannot easily overestimate."

Matsuyama Night School.--Miss Judson's Night School must be classed under educational institutions as well as sociological, since it is giving full primary and grammar courses to upwards of 100 poor children. Yet it not only provides a technical intellectual education; it offers work and dormitory privileges to a limited number while the institution and the entire community are saturated with a Biblical atmosphere through the influence of its teachers. Children from this school are marked from their fellows in the factory where they work by their better conduct and talk, while their non-Christian employer, impressed by the value of the Christian training given is contributing Yen 20 yearly toward the support of the school. "To the children and young men who yearly fill our school," Miss Judson writes, "the Night School is church and source of every high and holy influence brought to bear on them as well as their one opportunity of obtaining an education. To the young women in its dormitory it is a door opening out from a dark and narrow life into the joys of Christian womanhood and service." It is a cause of regret that the institution is so much hampered by its cramped and inadequate quarters.

Miyazaki School Girls' Home.--This work, while not deserving the name of an institution, is perhaps worthy to be classed as a sociological enterprise, inasmuch as it seeks to give a Christian home and Christian training to a limited number of school-girls (7 or 8) within the missionaries' home. School privileges are not provided other than the excellent government higher school, but the daily Christian training is of real value. All have become Christians during the year except three who had received baptism previously. It is hoped that eventually the work may be broadened and that a dormitory may be erected with a capable Japanese matron in charge.

III.The Evangelistic Field and FORCES.

The General Religious Situation.--The past twelvemonth has been a truly remarkable one in the history of Christian progress. Three movements or tendencies may be noted as characterizing the year. The first is an increased readineds to hear and receive Christian truth, the second is the manifest desire and effort among Christians for the development of an independent Japan-

ese Christianity, while the third is the notable evangelistic fervor and the large ingatherings. These movements have been more or less common to all the Japanese churches though perhaps best illustrated in the Kumiai body. Mr.Newell says in reporting the annual meeting of the Kumiai churches held in Kobe last fall: "In past years the great goal of independence may have obscured at times, the greater goal of spirituality. But it was evident at this meeting that the near approach of the realization of that independence idea is having a sobering effect which responsibility always brings. And the manifest hunger and thirst for spiritual results showed that the greater goal has come now fully into view." The chosen motto of that meeting was "pray without ceasing", and that prayer had a definite end in view was made evident by the fact that for the sedond time Yen 8,000 was raised for extending the forward movement evangelistic work, a thousand yen was guaranteed by a few deacons to give two weeks of practical and theological lectures in the capital to evangelists and pastors from the interior, the budget for home and foreign mission work was doubled, involving at least Yen 10,000, and the first Woman's Board for Home and Foreign Missions was organized. Dr.Deforest, after extended tours both in and out of the famine region of last year, tells us through the Mission News that that great famine is not only past but "the great spiritual famine of a quarter of a century that starved the young men and sent so many of them to despair and suicide is at last over and the fields now are everywhere white to harvest". "Of all the changes I have seen during thirty-two years", he continues, "none surpass these two, the universal hunger for new knowledge, and the very marked wide hunger for soul-food that shall give life more abundantly."

In this connection Dr.Barton's testimony at the close of his few weeks of careful observation of spiritual conditions here in Japan is interesting; "The present evangelistic movement under the Japanese Missionary Society cannot fail to command the sympathy and admiration of all who understand it. Never before in the history of any country, after less than fifty years of Christian effort, have such direct, systematic and effective measures been put into operation for home evangelization. It seems to me that we can now see on every side indications of a most sweeping revival. Mr.Miyagawa recently said ~~to me~~ that he believed there were now in Japan one million people not members of churches who were ordering their lives in accordance with the New Testament and who required now only to be brought to a public confession of their faith."

Dr.Davis writes: "There is a greater readiness to listen to the Gospel and accept Christ, especially among young men, than has been known for years." And the statement is borne out by the remarkable results of the evangelistic campaign following upon the heels of the Student Federation Conference early in April. Delegates from abroad, with Japanese co-laborers in groups of two or more, went out into twenty of the largest cities of the empire to present in a definite way the claims of Christ, with the result that in the two or three weeks that elapsed between 1500 and 2,000 people, it is claimed, most of them students, registered a purpose to become Christians. Dr.Pettee writes: "The progress of the year has been very exceptional and yet very healthy. The aggressive evangelistic spirit of the times so much in evidence elsewhere has prevailed also in Okayama prefecture and the outlook as this report is made up gives promise of gratifying results in the future. There have been some 200 baptisms in the whole field, an advance of 33% over the average record." The Maebashi field also reports 200 new converts as one fruit of a wonderful revival that has been going on there, and other fields echo the dominant evangelistic note.

Even where no special effort has been put forth great accessions are reported. The four independent Kumiai churches in Osaka have added 110 by baptism during the year while the Hongo church in Tokyo under Rev.Danjo Ebina's care has increased its resident membership 33%, with 161 baptisms.

So much for the situation in general.

The Forward Movement.-- When we inquire more particularly what methods have been employed to develop this interest and produce such results we must mention first the "Shūchū Dendō" and similar movements, which, translated, meahs concentrated evangelism. The method of procedure is as follows: a certain center is selected where there is already a growing church. This field is diligently cultivated for a period of some months by the local workers, getting the Christians ready for the new advance and raising up new inquirers by diligent Bible instruction both within and without the church. Then a number of pastors of note and experience from the metropolitan centers come in and for a period of from a week to two weeks carry on a vigorous evangelistic campaign with nightly platform meetings and daily Bible instruction and personal interviews. Up to the date of writing the Japanese Missionary Society has carried on officially 10 such campaigns in as many centers with over 500 converts resulting. Yet these figures by no means account for all, since in connection with this work in the centers unreported campaigns were held in smaller out-stations, and other work of a like nature such as that of the Okayama Evangelization Society, has been carried on in a number of places. This last mentioned society is the outgrowth of the Bible Evangelizing Company which for four years has worked faithfully on the plan of one worker teaching one gospel to one inquirer, and which, it is not too much to say, was among the earliest and most practical manifestations of the present revival movement throughout the land. During the year special meetings were held in five different places under this agency resulting in 143 baptisms. Even our own missionaries, notably in the Hokkaido field, have tried this method of evangelization with success.

A few instances will suffice to show the power of the movement. Of the meetings in Tsuyama our correspondent writes: "I have never witnessed a higher, healthier uplift, relatively speaking. No wonder there are already 200 inquirers in 30 different houses at Tsuyama and the fire is spreading throughout the prefecture." 56 persons were baptized in the church there at one time. In the old castle town of Ayabe people came for miles and camped out in the church. 34 public meetings were held, one a theater meeting attended by 800 people. 76 people received baptism, 10 of whom were girls from a silk filature under the management of an earnest Christian man whose constant influence added to that of these special meetings, resulted in 304 out of the 600 girls, asking for baptism. The one reporting the meetings adds: "This marvelous work of the Holy Spirit in this small town is beyond expectation; but it simply brought to fruition many years of patient toil and seed-sowing." This last seems to have been the experience everywhere. Christianity was brought to the attention of a multitude of new hearers but the decisions were almost wholly from those to whom Christianity was no new thing. In Sendai where the remarkable meetings ~~that~~ culminated in 47 baptisms on one Sunday in one church and as many more in a Presbyterian church, many of the new converts had attended Sunday School for years. In Miyazaki and two other places in the same field the meetings resulted in 100 accessions to the three churches, which almost doubled the resident membership. In Imabari and Kochi in the Matsuyama field, an aggregate of 77 was added the first Sunday and many more since, while in the Maebashi field, where the work centered in four large pla-

ces with 200 Christians as the visible fruit of the revival that has spread through the entire province, these beneficent results may be largely attributed to this same movement.

If we ask what the subsequent effects and results of the movement may be, we must confess to a feeling of deep anxiety in view of the great burden that has been laid upon our churches of training and establishing in the faith this vast influx of undeveloped material. As one says, "It is one thing to get and another to hold, and our pastors are driven to prayer and much hard thinking in order to cope with the task that has been laid upon them." And there are other gains perhaps more permanent and real than the large number of converts. The wide hearing that has been accorded the gospel, the awakened sympathy or the definite espousal of the Christian cause by many leading men in public and private life, and the new places that have been opened for Christian meetings are remarkable achievements. Public buildings, government schools, business men's clubs have opened their doors freely--a thing that would have been impossible ten or even five years ago. Here are other results of the movement also which Mr.Pedley records: "An eagerness to work for the province as a whole, rather than for any one church; growing consciousness of responsibility to God on the part of lay members and a difference in the Sunday sermon--not less intellectual but more fervent and direct." The movement seems to have been born of the Spirit of God.

Preaching and Touring.-- The work above outlined is of course largely Kumiai work, though our own work has been more or less tributary to it and our own chapels have been greatly affected by it. Coming now to what is more particularly the work for which the Mission is responsible, we would mention first our general preaching and touring which occupies so large a part of many of the Missionaries' time. In all the stations much of this kind of work is being done and there seems to be little falling off in the demand for it. In spite of his imperfect command of the language the missionary's presence and his message counts. We occasionally receive unsolicited testimonies as to the missionary's influence, that gives us cheer. For instance, on the occasion of the leaving of Dr.and Mrs.De Forest on furlough a few months since, the local Sendai paper spoke in complimentary terms of the esteem in which their friend was held and added; "If our people think that they have made Japan what it is to-day by their own strength alone they are greatly mistaken. Behind Japan's victories, Japan's intellectual and moral progress there are these missionaries who have always stood for the cause of justice."

The chairman of our Outlook and Evangelistic Committee says, "The times are ripe for a large amount of evangelistic touring," and no one who has had any part in this kind of work but knows how valuable it is for imparting Christian truth to the casual hearer in public meetings and to giving cheer and counsel to many a seeking learner or a discouraged fellow-worker. The same witness gives it as his observation that "people are ready to listen and be led if the truths of the gospel are presented in a vigorous and sympathetic manner, in even the belated parts of Japan." He suggests that work done by our missionaries in conjunction with the Japan Missionary Society might be productive of even larger results.

The missionary's ability to preach acceptably brings him into a variety of forms of service. Sometimes he is called upon to assume virtually all the duties of a pastor over a local church for a considerable period of time as has been the case with Mr.Newell in the Komachi church during the past year.

Again it is gospel-tent preaching that invites him, as in connection with the Exposition in Sapporo, which has absorbed so much of our missionaries' time there recently. Or ~~in~~ street preaching as in Otaru where two missionaries and two Japanese pastors worked together for a month or more and at the close one of the pastors said he felt "a new zest in the preaching of the gospel; that his pulpit now was as broad as the limits of the city." Even on trains or boats or bashas we often find the interested group to whom one may open up the word of life. Further to be mentioned is the service that is being rendered through the English sermon for which the missionary is frequently called upon, either on special occasions or in the more regularly sustained services like that in Kyoto, which is of so great value not only to the resident foreign community but to the large number of tourists who visit the city.

Bible Classes.-- Next to preaching and touring perhaps no form of work occupies more of the missionaries' attention than teaching the Bible to individuals and to groups of interested inquirers. Much of the teaching is in English and many students come at first for the sake of the English, but they gradually become interested in the truth till they are glad to study the Bible deeply for its own sake. One of the missionaries in Niigata has had six English Bible classes during the year from different classes of society, all of which have resulted in direct and visible spiritual results. All pastors regard their Bible work as very important and some put their main strength into it. For instance, one pastor in the Miyazaki field has had as many as 24 different appointments to teach the Bible weekly, either with groups of seekers in private homes or with individuals at his own house. It is surprising what a demand there is for Bibles. A few weeks ago a Bible seller came to Miyazaki and sold over a hundred copies of the New Testament in three days and this notwithstanding the fact that another agent had sold as many there not two years before, and that the missionaries are selling Bibles constantly.

There is probably not a lady missionary in our number, whatever her other work may be, but has one or more Bible classes, chiefly among students. Especially noteworthy in this line is Miss Bradshaw's work in Sendai and Miss Daughaday's work in Sapporo. In the absence of all the representatives of the Sendai station no detailed report for the past year is available but in other years it was said there were more accessions to the church through Miss Bradshaw's Bible classes than through any other agency, while the Sapporo missionaries give a similar testimony as to the value of Miss Daughaday's work.

Sunday Schools.--This form of work is gaining increased prominence and rightly so. It is hard to overestimate the value of this work with children in laying strong foundations. There are seven Sunday Schools supported by the Mission in Kyoto, five of them under the charge of as many of our lady missionaries, while in the entire city there are 28 of all denominations, 23 having joined the newly formed association. This national Sunday School Federation has been organized as the result of the visit of Mr. Frank L. Brown, the representative of the International Sunday School Association. It is hoped that this federation will lead to a great increase of interest in the work of the Sunday School and to a more intelligent zeal in the production of Sunday School literature. From the first of July it will assume charge of the publication of Quarterlies and other lesson helps. In Sapporo one school is reported as under the local missionary's control; in Sendai there

are two, in Tottori two either controlled or supported by the mission, in Niigata there are three and in Miyazaki there is one in the missionaries' house and several others here and there connected with the ~~Mission's~~ Stations work. The largest and most remarkable Sunday School in Japan is the new one organized the first of January in the Okayama orphanage of 900 members. Having no building large enough to contain them all they have met every Sunday thus far, for their opening exercises, under the blue vault of heaven.

Work for Young Men.--In connection with most of the stations there is some kind of specific work for young men, carried on either through the channels of some organization like the Y.M.C.A. or in a less formal way. English and Bible teaching are the missionaries' chief means of influence though in several places there are loan libraries, reading rooms, and play rooms, singing classes, etc. for their benefit. In the larger field the Y.M.C.A. has made unwonted progress during the year with a new association building completed in Nagasaki and another begun in Kyoto and with student dormitories either begun or projected in a number of places. In Hachiman, through the influence of Mr. Vories, a teacher in the government Commercial School located there, 300 students have been brought under Biblical instruction, 28 have been baptized and a Christian dormitory has been completed, in spite of the violent opposition of the Buddhists.

Boys' Clubs.--This work has met with special success in Sendai and Okayama where the skillful leadership of the lady missionaries has served to keep the boys who thought themselves too big to go to Sunday School, under Christian instruction until they were safely launched upon the shores of manhood.

Christian Endeavor.--This has formed a very important adjunct to the general work wherever it has been carried on, especially in the girls' schools. In Okayama, Christian Endeavor headquarters for Japan, the cause has flourished and Dr. Pettee has ~~been~~ lent especially valuable assistance to the national work. In Miyazaki the somewhat novel old people's society has been prospered.

Women's Work.--Among the different ways in which the lady missionaries are exerting a strong influence may be mentioned especially the work done through the church women's societies which are more or less active in all our stations. These societies have in most cases some Bible study connected with them and in various ways they are aiding the local church and the Christian cause. Regarding the work of one such society in Maebashi our correspondent writes: "A society of the young women of the church has been formed and they distinguished themselves early in their career by inviting 150 girls who reel silk in the factories and treating them to an afternoon entertainment in which the needs of body, mind and soul were fully met." Another item which gives encouragement may be mentioned in this place. "A woman's meeting held in connection with the recent evangelistic movement in Annaka was attended by some 400 women, less than 100 of whom were Christians."

Cooking classes are in some places also proving a valuable means of reaching and influencing ladies of the higher social ranks. Helpful work is being done also in a few places through temperance societies. In Niigata, besides the customary women's societies there is a mother's meeting, and three flourishing societies for girls of different ages, all of which are developing true Christian womanhood and raising up workers for the cause of Christ. This is in "darkest Echigo" where a common threat of parents to their little girls is, "If you are not good we will not let you be a geisha".

In passing we must mention the valued work of the Bible women so closely

associated with the missionaries. It would be difficult to calculate how many homes are opened to the hearing of the gospel through these earnest sowers of the word. The Tottori correspondent speaks especially of the way in which their Bible woman won her way to the hearts of a large number of people in a few months.

Music.--The missionary has a large opportunity for influence both direct and indirect, if he possesses musical ability. Japan is seeking musical culture with ever increasing earnestness, and the demand for instruction in music is second only to the demand for English. Successful classes have been maintained during the year in a number of places, notably Tokyo, Niigata, Osaka, Tottori and Miyazaki, while the work of our missionaries in the first three places in developing musical taste in certain churches, has not only been valuable for its own sake but it has been an important evangelizing agency. Mr. Allchin has been able to extend his services in this line to a number of different places. Organs have been bought by several churches during the year and the sale of the Union Hymn-book has now exceeded 100,000 copies. A new Union Hymn-book for Sunday Schools is in process of preparation.

Calling and Entertaining.--The characterization of the work of the missionary would not be complete without mentioning his calling work which not only occupies so much of his time but is the means par excellence for Christian influence. We may not as frequently as does the pastor at home gain the deep heart to heart touch with these people of a race alien to ourselves, but the time and effort expended in this kind of work pay even greater dividends than at home. Here, as everywhere, the personal interview is of first importance in the work of evangelization.

Other work.--It would be impossible to make a complete catalogue of all missionary activities. Committee work, training in house and home-keeping, teaching of sewing, teaching of piano and organ, superintendence of building operations, social entertaining, promoting civic reforms, non-professional medical assistance and nursing, and in a hundred and one other ways the missionary is making a "friendly use of power", bringing in "sweetness and light".

Special successes. ~~Special faithfulness~~.--It is worth while to mention briefly some of the names of churches and of men both in the Kumiai body and among our own workers, that have been the medium of special blessing. For largest aggregate gain in membership Mr. Ebina's church leads with 161 additions while in contributions the Reinanzaka church in Tokyo, with an average contribution of Yen 16.16 per resident member, is doubtless first. In this connection it is well to note what Dr. Greene says regarding this matter of gifts when he says that "allowance must be made for the fact that in the church statistics in Japan individual gifts for enterprises outside the churches, although they may be given in the care of the Kumiai ~~churches~~ Christians for example, by a Christian for the benefit of enterprises under Christian auspices, are seldom if ever reported." He mentions a case in point of a gift amounting to Yen 3,000 which nowhere appears in the reports of the Kumiai churches.

We rejoice in the prosperity of the Kujō chapel in Osaka, on the completion and entrance into its beautiful new building; in Miyakonojō of the Miyazaki field and its large numerical increase treling the former resident membership; in the spiritual revivings that have come to so many churches, especially Marugame in the Matsuyama field, Ayabe in the Kyoto field and several of the churches in Okayama prefecture; and for the steady and ~~gr~~

growing usefulness of the Nagaoka church in Echigo throughout a large community.

We are proud of blind evangelist Marumo of Tottori, whose increasing years have brought no abatement to his zeal; of evangelist Aono of the Matsuyama field whose devotion to the cause of his Master has resulted in so many inquirers and so many baptisms during the year; of Miura Tetsurō of Wakuya in the Sendai field, whose splendid loyalty to Christ has won for him a rare place in the hearts of an entire community. On leaving his field this year he was honored by six farewell meetings, at one of which eight students in the highest class of the Agricultural School expressed a demand for baptism from him in attestation of the faith he had inculcated in them.

We glory in the faith that led the young Doshisha student seven years ago on his return to his home in Matsuyama prefecture, to begin active Christian work by opening a Sunday School for the children of his village, a work which he has continued through all these years, and now lately he has added to it a Y.M.C.A. and a Temperance society. We are thankful for the young teacher in Tottori prefecture who braved all opposition until he was compelled to leave his school and find work elsewhere because of his persistence in Christian activity; and for the Christian teacher of Sanashi in Niigata prefecture whose earnest and almost unaided efforts resulted not only in the conversion of most of the members of his large family circle but in the revolution of the thought of almost the entire community in reference to Christianity.

We are amazed when we read of the Christian activity of business men like Mr. Hadano of the silk filature in Ayabe, of whom mention has already been made, or of the Sumitomo family--the proprietors of the Besshi copper mine--who, though not Christians, have done so much for the support of the gospel in that region; or of the Ogura Railraad Construction Company in Tottori--Christian business men in whose path Sunday Schools, Bible classes and preaching services have started up like magic. These are only a few of the evidences of the vitality of the Christian forces during the year past.

New Work.--The opportunities for new work have been more than could be met. Among the new enterprises may be mentioned the start in Suma, a fashionable resort near Kobe, opened and sustained in conjunction with the local District Association; also the beginning of a promising work in Obihiro in the Hokkaido; Bible classes for the first time in a village near Okayama, famed as the seat of an important academy, and the reopening of the entire Tottori field after a suspension of two years. This last is worthy of somewhat detailed mention. Since withdrawing from this station, the work, though not entirely lost, has not flourished. The welcome accorded the returning missionaries was therefore especially cordial, and the addition at once to the working force of four missionaries (two permanently and two for the year only), a new evangelist and two new Bible women has made possible not only the reviving of the old work but the starting of new. As a result of the new life a large new church has been projected, a new organ has been purchased and one or more new preaching places have been opened.

The development of the Otaru branch of the Hokkaido work and the decision that one of the two missionary families in Sapporo should take up residence in Otaru, has meant the virtual opening up of a new work if not of a new station.

I will not attempt to write of the new fields that might be entered and that ought to be entered, but which we are positively prevented from doing

for lack of men and means. It would be difficult to set a limit to the number of places where the appeal for Christian workers is urgent. I will simply copy an advertisement that appeared in a Nagaoka paper a short time ago and let that voice the appeal of many another place: "Wanted Christian Teaching. It is a pity that the large town of Yoita should have but one resident Christian. If an evangelist will come and hold meetings I will guarantee him an audience".

IV. Church Building.

One of the remarkable signs of the times is the unprecedented activity during the last two years since the close of the war in church building. Never in the history of Christianity in Japan have we seen anything like it. There is hardly a station in which there has not been some church building enterprise on hand during the past year. Reference has been made to the fine new Kujo Chapel in Osaka. The Heian Church, the oldest church in Kyoto, has recently completed the remodeling of its structure, making it the largest in the city. Maebashi has a large new church under way and Tottori is planning for large things. In the Niigata field two new buildings have been completed, at Shibata and Nakajo, and two other congregations are soliciting aid. In the Kyoto field two new churches have been built, at Fukuchiyama and Shimmaizuru, and one other place is making plans. In the Miyazaki field, in addition to the recently completed extensive repairs on the Miyazaki church there are five other places where the Christians are raising money for church buildings. Dr. DeForest, in reporting a certain tour through Northern and Central Japan says, "Of all the tours I have made in Japan I never struck such a fever for church building as I found among the Kumiai Christians this time. I made a list of twelve churches newly built or doubled in size or planned for in the immediate future, at a total cost of Yen 15,000, which is Yen 5,000 more than they used last year."

At the 1906 Mission Meeting a voluntary association was formed among the missionaries for the purpose of aiding these churches which are making such heroic efforts to properly house themselves. In pursuance of this plan Yen 300 has already been expended in aid of four churches, while applications are in hand for at least five more. Now is the time for a large expenditure of money by those who would show real sympathy with these struggling Christians in Japan.

V. Educational Work.

In General.--The past year has been remarkable in educational circles for the interest that has been manifested throughout the country in Christian teaching and Christian teachers. Normal and Middle schools have opened their halls for Christian lectures; one missionary writes that since the first of January he has been invited to speak in primary schools ten different times. During most of the year Prof. Geo. T. Ladd has been connected with the faculties of the two Imperial Universities in Tokyo and Kyoto and he has exerted a positive Christian influence in both institutions. One of our missionaries has been teaching a few times a week in a government Middle School, thus adding to

his influence, while another has recently been appointed a lecturer in the Kyoto Imperial University. Bible classes among students and teachers of government schools have multiplied, while our Christian schools are nearly all filled to the limit of their present capacity. Never was the student body of Japan so accessible to Christian teaching. Dr.Barton observes in regard to this new receptivity of students for Christian truth: "The change from eleven years ago when I was here last is almost incredible!"

Schools Connected with the Mission.--The Mission is now connected with seventeen Christian educational institutions, either in direct control or assisting the Japanese. Of this number four are kindergartens, five are higher girls' schools, including Kobe College and the Doshisha Girls' Department, and three are elementary schools for the poorer classes in Matsuyama and Okayama, as previously mentioned. Of the remaining five two are the Kobe Kindergarten Training School and the Kobe Women's Evangelistic School, while three are comprised under the Doshisha as the College, Academy and Theological School. Hanabatake includes three schools in one--a kindergarten, a primary department and a night school.

Doshisha.--The prosperity of Doshisha may be inferred from the fact that in all its departments the present enrollment is the largest for years, aggregating 781 students. In April 1907, Rev.Tasuku Harada, pastor of the Kobe Kumiai church, was inaugurated as President of the Doshisha and Principal of its schools, he having been elected to fill the two offices that had been left vacant by the resignations of Messrs.Shimomura and Niwa. His coming is hailed with great satisfaction since he not only possesses marked ability for the position, but he holds the goodwill of all the institution's constituents, which should result in centering the interest of the entire Kumiai body upon this school. Another event of importance is the coming, after two years of study abroad, of Dr.Sidney Gulick to occupy the chair of Systematic Theology, which will add strength to the institution as a whole.

In the Academy, the large number of applicants has made it necessary to limit the number of students who may be received. In the College, a division has been made into two departments, Economic and Literary, and the lecture system has been largely extended. Among those who have been engaged for weekly lectures for the coming year are three professors from the Imperial University and a leading bank official of the city. In the Theological School the entering class of 20 last fall was the largest for years, and it seems as though a beginning were to be made in the solution of the most vexed problem before the Japanese Churches to-day--the supplying of well-equipped, Japanese Christian leaders. There are 33 students now enrolled and the fraternity of feeling which we enjoy with the Methodist Protestants and United Brethren is evidenced by the fact that of this number two are from the former and one from the latter body. Most of the students are engaged in some form of evangelization work under the direction of the city pastors. There is a plan for lengthening the curriculum from four to five years that the best possible training may be given, before the students go out into the active ministry. In the Girls' Department, the ~~Christian~~ problems of administration of the year are nearing harmonious solution. An almost entire change in the corps of Japanese lady teachers has brought inevitable confusion, but things are gradually changing to a more stable basis.

The crying need of the Doshisha at this stage is of a more adequate endowment and funds that can be used for necessary enlargement. In conclusion I will quote from Mr.Lombard's report; "We are at the beginning of a great

forward movement under the administration of President Harada. The prospects of the school were never brighter. For the needs of development in the Theological and College Departments the alumni are planning to increase the income by gifts, and an endowment project is being inaugurated."

Kobe College.--The past year has been marked as one of material change and blessing. A piece of land adjoining the College grounds of about an acre in extent has been leased and a well-equipped building has been erected upon it for the academy classes, with vacant space left for athletic grounds. In addition to this a handsome new structure, the largest of all the buildings, is in process of erection in the center of the college grounds. This will be used as Chapel, Library and Administration Building combined. The campus is also being transformed and beautified.

An important event of the year has been the organiztion of a Board of Managers, of which several members, among them two alumnae, are Japanese. The results thus far have abundantly justified the change. The musical department of the school has done goog work during the year, and the science department has been strengthened by the return unexpectedly, of Dr, Holbrook. A beginning has been made in organized student self-government which promises well. There has been a quiet deepening of the spiritual life among the students without any marked revival interest. Eleven have received baptism.

The Osaka Baikwa Girls' School.--Unusual changes have been made in the teaching force of this Japanese school, yet this thirtieth year of its history has been marked by vigorous work and heightened usefulness. The great value of the school, apart from its educational character, consists in its vital spiritual influence, Teachers and pupils are all in regular Bible classes, 131 are members of the two Christian Endeavor societies, and the atmosphere of the whole institution is intensely Christian. There are 32 in vernacular graduating class for 1908 and 7 in the English class, one of them in the fourth generation of Christians.

Matsuyama and Maebashi Girls' Schools.--Both of these school have progressed steadily in numbers and efficiency. The former has now been under the Mission's care for one year and the school has been entirely transformed both in its equipment and in its inner life. Both schools are saturated with the Bible and the spirit of the teachers is excellent. In the former school out of a graduating class of 9 only 2 were not Christians, while in the latter 16 of the 34 graduates were Christians.

Woman's Evangelistic School.--This school is just completing the twentieth year of its life in its present quarters and reports a total of 65 Bible Women trained and graduated since the beginning of its history. A new home for the school is now in process of building on its own premises, and it is expected that with the new building and the new missionary helper who is coming, the institution will gain in effectiveness and power. Certain Kumiai pastors have been asked to act as an advisory committee to give counsel and sympathy and it is believed this will make a new point of contact with the churches.

Kobe Kindergarten Training School.--We rejoice with Miss Howe over the progress this school has made during the year. The first large class has come, consisting of sixteen girls, with a waiting list of ten more. New equipment has been added and improvements made and a large gift has come from a Japanese who appreciates what has been done for his children.

The Kindergartens.--The five kindergartens under our ladies' care, includ-

ing the one in Hanabatake, have flourished as usual, each having a large list of children waiting for vacancies to occur.

VI. Publication.

In General.--There has been no great volume of Christian literature published this year though there has been a normal increase. The most significant fact is the wide advertizing Christianity has received through the secular daily press, especially in the full reports of the Student Federation Conference and the subsequent evangelistic campaign, and later the work and meetings of General Booth. Hundreds of columns of such material have been written and sown broadcast over the country. There has also been a growing inclination to throw open the columns of all journals to Christian contributions.

Circulation of Christian Literature.--The two great publishing agencies are the Methodist Publishing House and the Keiseisha, which publish and distribute both Japanese Christian literature, and general English and American literature. The volume of business of both houses has been large though it is difficult to obtain figures. The two Bible societies having agencies here have distributed during 1906 an aggregate of 293,531 copies of the scriptures, of which 18,700 were complete Bibles, 95,936 Testaments and 184,995 separate portions, the receipts from sales amounting to Yen 26,911. As compared with the circulation of the scriptures during the preceding two years while the war was in progress, these figures appear small but as compared with 1903, the last normal year, the circulation has nearly doubled. The same is true to a certain extent also of the Japan Book and Tract Society with its circulation of 322,444 books and tracts, or 20% more than in 1903.

The number of Christian magazines and periodicals is increasing and they obtain a wide reading.

Kumiai Publications.--The most notable publications of the year aside from periodical literature are the several volumes of a new series of Expositor's Bibles by leading Kumiai pastors, a Life of Jesus by Mr. Harada, an Introduction to the Old and New Testaments by Mr. Makino, besides a number of translations of standard religious works.

Mission Publications.-With the cooperation of the Mission Publication Committee the first five volumes of the revised edition of Dr. Learned's New Testament Commentary have been published by the Keiseisha together with his large volume of Church History, the second edition of Dr. Davis' large volume of Theology, and his two smaller volumes of lectures given in the Theological Department of Doshisha, entitled respectively, "Successful Evangelistic Work" and "Revivals, their Nature and History", also a second edition of "The Mother Play". Dr. Atkinson has continued the publication of Morning Light with a circulation of 42,800 copies during the year. Mission News, with a circulation of 500 monthly, has served to keep the Mission in touch with itself and with the Christian public abroad. Dr. Pettee has had a large hand in the monthly publication of The Christian Endeavorer and The Orphan Asylum as heretofore. Dr. Greene has prepared the fourth annual issue of "The Christian Movement in Japan", a most valuable volume to all who are interested in the deeper progress of the nation.

VII. Anniversaries, and Visits of Noted Personages.

Anniversaries.--In addition to the previously mentioned twentieth anniversary of the founding of Okayama Orphanage, must be mentioned the double anniversary, celebrated in February by the Naniwa, the second church of Osaka--the thirtieth of its own life and the twentieth of the death of its first pastor, the Rev. Paul Sawayama, that remarkable "Pastor of Pastors" and "Apostle of Self-support". The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Heian church in Kyoto together with the completion of the remodeling of its building, was duly celebrated in October.

Important Visits.--Among the distinguished visitors of the year who have exerted more than a local Christian influence are to be mentioned Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston whose work was not confined to the Presbyterian churches, though a representative of that body; Prof. Geo. T. Ladd of Yale whose educational work in Tokyo and Kyoto was supplemented by popular lectures in a number of places. In Osaka he addressed a mass meeting of some 2,000 of the prominent citizens creating a profound religious impression. Dr. J. L. Barton of our own Board and Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, whose stay was unfortunately cut short by illness; Mr. John R. Mott and a large number of other distinguished delegates to the Student Conference, among them Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin Seminary, Karl Fries of Sweden, president of the Federation, Prof. Alex. Macalister of Cambridge and Sir Alex. Simpson of the University of Edinburgh, as well as the delegation from India, are to be especially mentioned as having contributed much to the progress of the Christian cause. Finally, we must record the six weeks visit of General Booth of the Salvation Army, whose journey across the country was one continuous ovation. He has been greeted everywhere by immense audiences who have listened to his fervent evangelistic message with unflagging interest.

VIII. Statistics.

The statistics are presented in ~~three~~ 2 sections. ~~The first gives a list of~~ the missionaries present on the field sometime during the year (April '06 to April '07) with a general characterization of each one's work. By the term "General Evangelistic," as herein used, is meant, Japanese preaching work either within or without the local center. The second table presents the statistics of the educational institutions with which the mission is connected, for the same period as the above. The third table gives the main statistics published by the Kumiai churches, in connection with which we work, under the Kumiai bukwai or districts, together with corresponding figures in parallel columns of the work of organized chapels or preaching places still under the care of the Mission. The two sets of figures are mutually self exclusive. The figures for the preaching places of the Mission do not include local preaching places whose converts are enrolled with other churches. For instance, there are three such chapels in the city of Niigata alone. In many cases unfortunately, the figures for the mission's work are only approximate. These statistics are for the year extending from Jan. 1st. to Dec. 31st. '06, hence there will in some cases seem to be discrepancy between these statistics and the figures given in the body of the report, which are from April to April.

Mission Register

Kobe

Rev.John L.Atkinson--Business Agent, Editor of Morning Light, Gen.Ev.
Miss Martha J.Barrows--E.W.in Evangelistic School, Gen.Ev. (See note)
Miss Gertrude Cozad--E.W.in Evangelistic School.
Miss Charlotte B.DeForest-- E.W.in Kobe College (In Tottori for study most of year.)
Miss Florence Gordon--Assistant Teacher in Kobe College.
Miss Mary A.Holbrook--E.W.in Kobe College (Returned from America in Mar.)
Miss Annie L.Howe--Kindergarten Training.
Miss Olive S.Hoyt--E.W.in Kobe College.
Miss Anna H.Pettee--Associate Teacher in Kobe College. (Arrived in Sept.)
Miss Susan A.Searle--E.W.in Kobe College. Principal.
Miss Eliza Talcott-- E.W.in Evangelistic School, Gen.Ev.
Miss Elizabeth Torrey-- Teacher of Music in Kobe College.
Miss Julia C. Hocking

Kyoto

Rev.Otis Cary--E.W.in Doshisha and Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Ellen M.Cary--Work for Women and Girls, and in Sunday Schools.
Rev.Jerome D.Davis--E.W.in Doshisha and Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Frances H.Davis--Teaching. Work for Women, and in Sunday Schools.
Miss Mary F.Denton--E.W.in Doshisha. (Returned from Furlough in Dec.)
Rev.Morton D.Dunning--E.W.in Doshisha. Editor of Mission News.
Mrs.Mary W.Dunning--Woman's Work.
Mrs.Agnes H.Gordon--Kindergarten and Sunday School work.
Mr.Dana I.Grover--Associate teacher in Doshisha College.
Rev.Sidney L.Gulick--E.W.in Theol.Sch. Gen.Ev. (Returned fr.furlough in Dec.)
Mrs.Cara F.Gulick--Woman's Work. (" " " " ")
Rev.Dwight W.Learned--E.W.in Theol.Sch. Literary, Mission Sec'y & Treas.
Mrs.Florence H.Learned--Kindergarten, Sunday School and Woman's Evang.
Rev.Frank A.Lombard--E.W.in Doshisha College.

Maebashi

Miss Fanny Griswold--Teaching and Gen.Ev.
Rev.Hilton Pedley--Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Martha J.Pedley--Teaching and Woman's Work.

Matsuyama.

Miss Cornelia Judson--Oversight of Girls' School and Night School, Gen.Ev.
Rev.Horatio Newell--Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Jane C.Newell--Woman's Work (Left on furlough in June '06)
Miss H.Frances Parmelee-- Factory Girls'Home Work. Gen. Ev.And Teaching.
Rev.Chas.M.Warren--Language Study and Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Cora K.Warren-- Woman's Work.

Miyazaki.

Rev.Cyrus A.Clark-- GEN.EV.
Miss Julia A.F.Gulick--Woman's Evang. and General
Rev.C.Burnell Olds--Language Study and Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Genvieve D.Olds--Language Study and Woman's Work.

Niigata.

Rev.Edward S.Cobb--Language Study and Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Florence B.Cobb--Language Study and Woman's Work.
Rev.William L.Curtis--Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Gertrude B.Curtis--Gen.Ev.,Women's and Children's Work.

Okayama--Tsuyama.

Miss Alice P.Adams--Hanadatake Settlement Work.
Rev.James H.Pettee--Assisting in Orphanage, C.E.Work, Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Belle W.Pettee--Woman's Work and Gen.Ev.
Rev.Schuyler S.White--Gen.Ev.

Osaka.

Rev.Geo.Allchin--Gen.Ev.,Music, Superintendence of Building Work
Mrs.Nellie M.Allchin--Woman's Work.
Miss Lucy E.Case--E.W.in Baikwa School (On furlough since Oct.)
Miss Abby M.Colby-- E.W.and Music in Baikwa.
Miss Grace Learned--Assistant Teacher in Baikwa (Home in Kyoto)
Miss Elizabeth Ward--Language Study and E.W.in Baikwa.

Sapporo--Otaru.

Rev.Samuel C.Bartlett--Gen.Ev. and E.W.in Govt.School
Mrs.Fanny G.Bartlett--Woman's Work.
Miss M.Adelaide Daughaday--Woman'Ev. and Bible Class work.
Rev.George.M.Rowland--Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Helen A.Rowland--Woman's Ev.

Sendai.

Miss Annie H.Bradshaw--Woman's Ev. and Bible Class Work.(On furlough since.Nov.)
Rev.John H.DeForest--Gen. Ev. (On furlough since Feb.)
Mrs.Elizabeth S.DeForest--Woman's Ev. (On furlough since Feb.)

Tokyo.

Rev.D.Crosby Greene--Committee and Pub.Work and Gen.Ev.
Mrs. Mary J.Greene--Music and Woman's Ev.
Mrs. Ida M.White--Teaching (Temporarily absent from Okayama for children's Ed.)

Tottori

Rev.Henry J.Bennett--Gen.Ev.
Mrs.Anna J.Bennett--Woman's Work.
Miss C.B.DeForest--(Absent from K.C.for language study part of the year)
Mrs.Amanda A.Walker--(Absent from K.C.for language study for the year)

Missionaries absent on furlough through the entire year or more.

Rev.Wallace Taylor and Mrs.Mary S.Taylor & Miss Mary Daniels---Osaka.
Mrs.Harriet G.Clark--Miyazaki Miss Mary E.Wainwright--Okayama.

Missionaries under Appointment.

Rev.Arthur W.Stanford, Mrs.Jennie P.Stanford, Miss Julia Hocking.

NOTE.- Gen.Ev.is an abbreviation for General Evangelistic.
E.W. " " " " Educational Work.

1906-1907

Mission report - 1908-09

Table of Contents

Introductory note — page 1

I The Nation — ~~page~~

Political — page 2

Education and its Moral Basis — " 4

The Religious World — " 5

Charities — " 6

II Ourselves and our Station Work

Ourselves — " 6

Station Work

a. Evangelistic

1. Stations in Order — " 7

Sapporo, Sendai, Maebashi

Niigata, Kyoto, Osaka

Kobe, Tottori, Okayama

Matsuyama, Miyazaki

2. Evangelistic Statistics — " 21

b. Educational

1. That under Mission Control

Kobe College — " 22

Woman's Bible School — " 23

Holy Kindergarten and Training School — " 24

Girls' School, Matsuyama — " 25

Night School Matsuyama. page
Other Kindergartens "
2. That under Japanese Control.
Doshisha "
Girls' School. Maebashi "
Baikwa Girls' School. Osaka "
3. Educational Statistics "
C. Special
Orphan Asylum. Okayama "
Hanabatake Social Settlement. Okayama "
Factory Girls' Home. Matsuyama "
Medical Work. Osaka "
Publication Work "
III Our Kumiai Brethren and Their Work.
Some Interesting Personalities
Rev. D. Ebina "
Rev T. Harada "
Rev T. Makino } "
T. Takagi }
Kumiai Churches
Annual Meeting "
Birds eye view "
The years 1908 & 1909 "
Kumiai Church Statistics "

Rec'd JUL 6 1909

rec'd July 8

Annual Report of the Japan Mission of the American Board 1908 — 9.

Introductory Note

As a matter of course the greater part of this report will be taken up with the direct work of the Japan Mission, both that under Mission Control and also that, which, though under Japanese control, yet makes regular demands upon the members of the Mission.

The work of the Kumiai Churches, however, touches us on every side, and no report would be complete without a word-picture at least of the aggressive organization which they represent

Again, our religious life and work are in such close touch with the Empire

as a whole that the great national movements call for closest scrutiny and affect our whole outlook and plan of action.

Accordingly it is planned in the following pages to begin with a few notes on the nation at large, follow this with a somewhat lengthy review of our own work, and end with a glimpse at our Kumiai brethren and their activities.

I The Nation.

Political

Two events connected with international relations stand out above all others – (1) The visit of the American battleship fleet in the course of its memorable cruise around the world. It came, it saw, ~~and~~ it was conquered, and went away, with both officers and men largely cured of all suspicion of a nation whose people had received them with such spontaneous enthusiasm. Like begets like, and as we write, the Japanese Training Squadron is having its turn at being treated to genuine American hospitality. (2) The mutual understanding arrived at between the Governments of Japan and the United States in regard to Far-Eastern Problems. These events have done

much toward drawing the two nations together, but it is necessary to emphasize the fact that Christianity is suffering and mission work is being discredited by what one has called "the insulting attitude of the Californian demagogues".

The visit of representative business men from the Pacific Coast has made a most excellent impression upon both visitors and hosts, and has led to arrangements being made for a return visit by business men from this side.

The work of setting the Korean house in order has advanced rapidly under the skilful hand of Prince Itō. In this he has had, and thoroughly appreciated the cordial cooperation of the missionaries on the ground. A recent visit to Japan by the Korean Crown Prince has been one step farther in the direction of a closer union between the two countries.

The most sensational event of the year has been the "Sugar Scandal" which came to light in April 1909. Eighteen members of Parliament were arrested, examined, and committed for trial, on a charge of receiving bribes from a large sugar company which was on the verge of bankruptcy, and which hoped to

to induce the Government to buy up its plant before the crash should come. Among the eighteen are one or two men who once held a high place in the christian church. While all followers of Christ must regret the stain brought upon His name by what has occurred, there are not wanting signs that in one case at least, God is using the occasion as a preparation for nobler service in future.

General

~~Education and its Moral Basis~~.

That the thoughtful men of Japan are not satisfied with the moral results effected by the present Educational System, is evident. Two ex-Presidents of the Imperial University are outspoken in their belief that the Imperial Rescript of 1890 is sufficient for all moral needs if its precepts be attended to. On the other hand many educators are convinced that, to accomplish the desired end, a religious element must be introduced. Accordingly two great popular movements have arisen – one, a sort of apotheosis of Ninomiya, the great sage of the earlier half of the nineteenth century, and the other, an attempt to reinstate Confucianism with its doctrine of Heaven as the source of moral law and order. Again, the claims of Christianity as against either of

the above have been urgently set forth by a small but wide-awake group of scholars. The hopeful feature in all these movements is that religion is ceasing to be a thing of contempt among educated men, for when religion is under serious consideration by men of their class, Christianity's chances are of the best.

~~The Religious World.~~

One of the newest things in the organization of what is called a "Japanese Church". The founder is K. Matsumura, well known throughout the Empire as a strong writer and preacher. Dissatisfied with existing creeds he has founded his church on the great doctrines of God, Man, Prayer, and the Future Life. He has quite a large following throughout the country and secures good audiences in his Tokyo lecture-room. The permanency of the institution is questioned by not a few.

Great interest centres in the coming Jubilee of Protestant missionary work in Japan. Pastor Kozaki is publishing a historical sketch in serial form, and already Jubilee post-cards are being distributed, each having excellent likenesses of some of the pioneers in the work. Dr. Hepburn of the Dutch Reformed and Bishop Williams of the American Episcopal Church are the only surviving of those who began the work in 1859.

Christianity is kept constantly before the public eye through newspaper and magazine literature. Dr Hiroyuki Katō has stirred up a veritable hornets' nest by his repudiation of it as unfit to be Japan's moral basis, and in the columns of the "Japan Mail" the duels between the agnostic writer of the "Religious Summary" and his opponents have been unusually spirited and occasionally informing.

Charities.

After a very thorough examination of all Japan's charitable institutions, the Minister of Home Affairs, utilized February 11. 1909, the twentieth anniversary of the Constitution, to make special grants in aid of seventy-nine institutions carefully chosen from all parts of the Empire. In the report of our Mission Work, reference will be made to several recipients of these grants, which seem to have been made with the utmost impartiality. A review of the whole list shows that Christian establishments have come in for a full share of recognition.

II Ourselves and our Station Work.

Ourselves.

All told there are seventy-eight names

upon the mission register, fifteen of whom are absent. Two of the sixty-three upon the ground have been temporarily laid aside by illness, while from America comes the news that, of those on furlough, one has undergone a severe operation, and another - the mother of the mission - is in failing health. One of the mission children, Miss Marion Allchin, has come to reinforce the work; another - her sister - is now on the rolling Pacific - hither-bound; still another - Miss Verta Altheimer has become Mrs Abell; Sarah Woodruff Bennett, Edward Bosworth Olds, Alice and Albert Dunning are the youngest additions to the mission and are all busily engaged in language study. All four count their ages in months not years.

Honors have come to us. Matsuyama Station is rejoicing in its new D.D.; Dr Cary has given the Hyde lectures on Missions before the Andover students; Dr De Forest has been made a Vice-President of the American Peace Society and has moreover been decorated with the fourth order of the Rising Sun.

Of the various forms of work that take up the time the Board's Representatives, we cannot write in detail, but as an indication of present demands, we may point out that about one half including eight ordained men and a majority of

the river in the mission, are engaged for the most part in direct Evangelistic work, a little more than a third in the work of Education, while the remainder distribute their efforts over various forms of service.

Our Station Work

Of our twelve stations, two - Niigata and Tokyo, owing to furloughs, relocation, and sickness, are now unoccupied. In eleven of these stations however, work has been carried on and for the sake of convenience we arrange it under three heads - Evangelistic, Educational, and Special.

Evangelistic.

Perhaps the clearest way of setting this forth is to give brief notes from each station beginning with the one farthest north, and taking the others in order.

1. Sapporo.

The city of this name and its neighbor Otaru - 20 miles away - are the centres of a field where "shrimps and burnt trunks of trees are still in evidence", where the houses are "mostly of wood instead of plaster", where oats and wheat are more common than rice, where, in short, the settlers from old Japan are finding a new outlet for their

long-stored up energy in pioneer work. Three out-stations come under survey here.

(Immanuel — reports a new church building, increase in S.S. attendance, and the continuance of a plan to reduce Mission aid by one fifth each year. The plan has three more years to run.

Otaru — has almost doubled its membership, put up a 2,500 yen church building "reduced its aid from the mission by nearly one third; has dismissed a pastor and obtained a new and efficient one; has increased and remodelled its Sunday-school; and voted to aid the Mission in opening a new chapel, which they have secured and fitted up". Best of all is the interest the lay members of the church have been taking in the personal work of the Gospel.")

Otikiro — has twenty-five church members in all, has purchased a new site, extends its work to four outside villages, and has a good S.S. and lending library.

In connection with this most promising work — never more hopeful than at present — Bible classes, Sunday Schools, and women's work conducted by members of the station, have all been important factors.

2. Sendai.

In this metropolis of the North —

East, noted for its warm welcome to all things American. There are no outstations at present aided financially by the mission; so the evangelistic work to be reported is that of individual missionaries and their assistants and this – on account of Jubilee – for little more than half a year. Never was a busier winter. Miss Bradshaw's house continues to be "a hotel, a church, and a school. Her various classes from the Government Higher Schools average about fifty young men and ten girls. ---- She keeps in exceptionally wide touch (by correspondence) with those who have been under her influence". Mrs Dr Florsch fills up her time with Sunday-school work and week-day classes, while Dr Dr Florsch finds himself fully occupied with making occasional tours, preaching, and writing many articles for publication. In regard to the last of these, a prominent Japanese writer recently remarked that the Dr could do no better evangelistic work henceforth than to devote himself solely to using his pen in the interests of a closer union between East and West.

3. Maebashi.

Here where the silk-worm flourisheth, and woman reigneth supreme, the station

is financially responsible for the place - Sano, the work in which is still small but with promise of larger growth. Special services - the expenses of which were borne largely by the local Christians - were conducted for five days in April 1909, and at the close, twelve united with the church. Outlying villages are visited by the evangelist at fairly regular intervals and the tide of enthusiasm is slowly rising. From the beginning of 1910, the Sano people will double their contribution to the evangelist's salary.

The station members are in close touch with the Kumi-ai churches and much of their work is inter-twined with these. A fellowship meeting for three days in which practically all the workers joined was both restful and inspiring. Requests to push new work are coming in, and two or three places are on the waiting list. The opportunity is fine and ought to be utilized as soon as possible.

4. Niigata

Unexpected changes in this station require a word of explanation. In May 1908, ill-health compelled the return to the U.S. of Mr & Mrs

Curtis. Mr Pedley of Maebashi was soon after approached by the mission in regard to taking Mr Curtis' place, but after consideration and consultation it seemed wiser for him to remain in Maebashi. Then followed the removal of Mr and Mrs Cobb to Kyoto, their short term of service and the isolation of the place rendering it inadvisable for them to remain longer in Niigata. Finally the whole work centering in Niigata was transferred to the Maebashi station where the responsibility still rests

For two reasons a change of method in the carrying on of the work was adopted (1) the hitherto undue dependence of the Christians and workers upon the Mission, and (2) the isolation of the field and the necessity of a closer contact with a strong central Kumiai organization. The change in method was to have a committee of four to take charge of the evangelistic work and administer the funds, the committee to consist of the ordained missionary in Maebashi and three Japanese pastors belonging to the Eastern Association.

For five months the committee has been in charge, and during that time monthly visits have been paid to every outstation in the field and two evangelists have been secured, one

already on the field at Shibata and the other to be at his place - Kashiwazaki, about June 6th. In these two outstations a new spirit of hope and courage has arisen, largely due to the fact that they have been persuaded by the Committee to call their pastors directly and contribute to their salaries. Theirs has become the joy of giving as well as of receiving.

The work in Nagaoka is still a problem. A quarrel has divided the handful of Christians, so that now there are two organizations of about four active members each. The church building is used for a Sunday school and such meetings as can be arranged for special visitors. The Committee has asked the incoming pastor at Kashiwazaki to pay periodical visits to this shepherdless flock for the present, but may see fit to arrange for a resident worker later on.

Mrs Nakajima, the only Bible woman in the field, continues in charge of a Sunday School in Niigata ~~city~~, and in addition renders valuable assistance to the Kumiai Church of that city, a church which has lost its building and site through fire, is too poor to rebuild, and is suffering severely from lack of funds with which to carry on its regular work.

5 Kyoto

The work of the station has shared in the general inspiration given to christian circles by the presence of such assemblies as the annual meeting of the Kumiai churches, the Sunday School Convention, and the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society.

Seven flourishing Sunday Schools and four preaching centres, together with religious work in the Doshisha hospital, have occupied a large place in the hearts and activities of the station members. Of the four preaching places Imadegawa reports thirty-six additions to membership, a woman's society, and one for Christian Endeavor; Hinaguchi, ten additions on confession; Nishigin, fourteen additions; Oirin has celebrated its tenth anniversary and is talking of self-support. It has a membership of fifty-nine, having added eight during the year, two societies for women are organized, and the outlook for the future is bright.

In addition to the above, the members of the station who preach in Japanese have calls to assist the Kumiai churches both within and without the city; and the Doshisha with its eight hundred and fifty pupils, affords boundless opportunities for service in both the English and Japanese languages.

6. Osaka

"The Kujo chapel has had a most encouraging growth during the year both in membership, and in its ability and willingness to sustain itself".

"Miss Daniels and Mr Allchin have started a new evangelistic work in Osaka. This centre, called Umeda Kodokwan, is near both steam and electric railroads. A native house has been rented and put in proper repair. Regular preaching services are to be held every monday night when the city pastors and the missionary will be free. The sympathy and help of these pastors is to be sought constantly. Miss Daniels will work in the Sunday School and conduct woman's meetings as well as make house calls, while Mr Allchin expects to conduct singing classes and be responsible for the preaching"

7. Kobe

Here, the station aids financially but one place - Suma, a seaside resort just out of Kobe, on the Inland Sea) the work has passed through all kinds of vicissitudes, but (since January 1907 a steady advance has been made and during the past year progress has been phenomenal. A beautiful church building was dedicated on April 11th, the

cost being yen 2375, all but 70 yen of which was subscribed by local christians, and sympathizing fellow-countrymen outside.

To pastor Murakami is largely due the credit of bringing the work up to the present point. He began confidence in the local christians and won their support, but he none the less worked on the principle 'not by might, nor by power, but by the spirit'. He is one of the happiest men in the land and deservedly so, so that every one rejoices with him in his success.

In addition to the above, the members of Kobe station find themselves fully occupied with various forms of evangelistic service, that grow out of their close connection with the Girls' School, Bible School, Kindergarten, and the Kumiai churches in the city.

8. Tottori

This report tells of the closing up of one preaching-place for prudential reasons, but presents an encouraging outlook from three outstations. In Aoya opposition is strong, but a good Sunday-school, a small bible-class, and a boys' club of twenty-five members bear witness to persistent effort.

In Yumura services have been kept up as usual. Kurayoshi has an evangelist who is planning with a keen eye to the future. He conducts sixteen services a week, and most of them for children whom he has organized into classes widely distributed. The church membership is twenty-three against two a year ago. Sunday school work is self-supporting and the church members are working for a church building. A Bible woman would be a great addition to the force.

In spite of the fact that students have not been so free in coming to the missionary homes, nine bible-classes have been conducted and what with touring, teaching, and women's work, every member of the station has been busy.

9. Okayama

The ordained members of the station toured for a month in Korea, getting and giving inspiration, and have also made many short trips in their own field. New work has been opened in four towns. One of these is the headquarters of several hundred quarry men still living with primitive moral ideals. In another, meetings are held in the town club-house, built out of the timbers of a once popular but degrading shrine.

Miss Wainright has devoted much time to work for soldiers at the north end chapel in Okayama city. Two baptisms and two inquirers are reported, while the chapel has been renovated and a reading room and playroom opened.

Mr Marumo, the blind preacher supported from the general funds of the Mission, resides in the neighborhood, assists in the work of the station, and, we are told in "feeling his way" to work for his blind acquaintances.

As Okayama is a strong local centre for Kumiai work, this work and the two charitable institutions of Hanabatake and the Orphan Asylum absorb much of the time and attention of station members.

10. Matsuyama

Connected with the station are thirty-three workers, including evangelists and wives, bible-women, teachers in the schools, who are giving either a whole or part of their time, and personal helpers. Five outstations are receiving aid from the station, and all but one report additions to membership.)

Komachi reports a new building and parsonage, some troubles and their healing, a goodly showing of normal school students at the services, and the baptism

of two of these young men. Kumchu has a successful Boys' Club, and is seriously considering plans for a new church building. Komatsu has had to surrender its pastor to its neighbor Saijo, because of more rapid growth and greater promise in the latter place. The annual meeting of the Women's branch society gave a fresh impulse to the local society which is itself thoroughly organized. Maruyame and Sakaide have furnished the surprise of the year. The most difficult of all the outstations, they have at last yielded to the steady persistence of Pastor Aono; and twenty-two people have been added to the church. Three Bible-women are doing a good work in as many different centres.

II. Miyazaki

Visits from the Outlook Committee, prominent pastors of Kumiai churches, and others gave encouragement and stimulus to the station work. All centres show encouraging gains.

Miyakonojo reports twenty additions to the church membership and a people united in supplementing their pastor's work. The officials in the town forestry office attend church services in a body when possible and the attitude of the

schools is friendly, several of the teachers being themselves christians.) Nobeoka sees its evangelistic doing effective pastoral and Sunday School work, although he is hampered by the demands of a printing establishment with which he became involved some years ago. (The Nobeoka Station evangelist is kept busy in resuscitating some of the outlying towns, one of which boasts of an ethical culture society to which the mayor and his family have attached themselves, giving special attention to the ethics of the Bible. In the Province at large much unworked territory still remains, as Mr Clark writes "it is tiresome and very wearing not to be able to do more work when so much more is needed".

(Sunday School work under the guidance of Mr Alder has developed ~~wonderfully~~ well. Six organizations have come into existence in the villages outlying Miyazaki) and the grand rally in April was a success in every way. Opportunities for preaching have followed on, and inquirers have appeared.

(Bible classes for students have been conducted, and the Y.M.C.A. has been reorganized and brought into touch with the central association in Tokyo.)

Statistics of Japan Missions Evangelistic Work, 1908.

Missionary Centres	Organized Chapels	Pastors and Evangelists	Bible Workers	Absent-Ch. members Total	Adult Baptisms	Net Gain-Ch. members	Sunday Schools	S.S. Ave. attendance	Contrib. Ch. support Total	Main Fruits to chapels
Sapporo	3	3	1	136	27	4	100	487		
Sendai		1	1							
Tokyo										
Maebashi	1	1		68	13	1	30	100	276	
Niigata		2	1	100	2	3	90	200	450	
Kyoto	3	1	1	250	45	3	150	382		
Osaka	1	2		124	44					
Kobe	1	1		31		1	40	200		
Okayama		4	3	64	6	2	80	160		
Tottori		3	1	52	18	3	150	60		
Matsuyama		4	3	188	56	3	180	334		
Miyazaki	2	2	1	142	23	8	200	275		
Totals	11	24	12	1155	234	28	1020	2148		

Educational

This comes under two heads (1) That either partly or wholly under the control of the mission. (2) That under Japanese control but assisted by the mission.

That Under Mission Control

Kobe College [Kobe].

Reports 217 pupils, 24 teachers, and 18 graduates. Four live Sunday schools have been carried on by Teachers and pupils and six other schools have been helped. Eight pupils have received baptism. One indication of a general interest in spiritual things, is the "What would Jesus do" experiment made by two thirds of the pupils for a week. A normal class of Sunday School teachers has been conducted by Miss De Forest.

A small gymnasium was completed in 1908, the academy supplementary year has become a part of the college course and a special english course for graduates of High schools has been offered. ~~The Educational Department has evidently more respect for the English of the College than for its Science, as teaching certificates have been granted to the former but not to the latter.~~

An unusual effort has been made to

~~enlist the sympathy and cooperation of parents and guardians graduates~~. ~~Printed information has been distributed and toward the close of the year, an invitation to sip tea and inspect the school was gladly accepted.~~

Woman's Bible School [Kobe]

Reports an average attendance of 21 pupils, a staff of nine teachers giving a whole or part of their time, and a class of five to graduate in June 1909.

The year, we are told, has been in many respects the best yet. The buildings are new and cheerful, the health and spirits of the pupils have been good, and a full teaching staff, competent matron, and the cordial cooperation of city pastors and other workers have made the wheels move easily.

Practical work has been emphasized. The members of the graduating class have seen six months of active service among the churches outside of the city and have caught the missionary spirit. Again, the pupils are responsible for seven Sunday-schools, and on one afternoon each week, have taken part in all kinds of meetings held in different parts of the city.

Glory Kindergarten and Training School [Kobe].

Reports

64 pupils, two teachers with assistants, and 19 graduates in the Kindergarten proper; 14 pupils, 4 teachers, and 5 graduates in the Training school.

Twenty-six graduates are still in active service, ~~and~~ their usefulness extends from California, through Formosa, and right up to Asahigawa in Yezo, while the constituencies they serve embrace a variety of Christian denominations.

The growth of the year has not been in better equipment, nor in the acquisition of adequate funds, nor in members, but in the way the work is being done. ~~The morning exercises have been carefully thought out and made such as children could appreciate~~. Music and nature study have greatly improved. ~~A notable gathering worthy of notice was that in honor of the~~ New privileges have been granted by the Hyogo prefecture, by which certificates are to be given to graduates of the Training School without examination. Three translations are now awaiting publication — Froebel's "Education of Man", "Kinder-garten Songs" and Mrs Lamoreaux's "The Unfolding Life".

A gift of $50 from America has made possible the purchase of ten large photographs

ranging from "Daniel in the Lions' Den" clear up to the "Angels".

The spirit pervading both institutions is well expressed in the words of the Principal. "We dont know what it means to have a lazy one among teachers or students. Whatever needs to be done that thing is done."

Girls' School [Matsuyama].

Reports 97 pupils, 12 teachers, and 12 graduates. Three courses are offered — Regular, four years; Sewing, three years; Graduate, one year. Owing to the recent lengthening of the Regular course, there were no graduates this year. Among the students of the one year course, a great change has taken place in the attitude toward christianity. Respect now reigns where formerly contempt prevailed. Christian Endeavor and Temperance Societies flourish and the work of a Bible woman is greatly influencing both students and parents.

Night School [Matsuyama].

Reports 139 pupils, 6 teachers, and ~~the~~ 3 graduates. Started primarily for poor children, this school has gradually added higher grades until now

nearly one half of the pupils are in the High School Course. Twelve students, including the three graduates received baptism during the year, and they have organized a "Gideon" society, which all the pupils have been induced to join either as active or associate members. The good work done by the school is shown in a testimonial from the Department of Education to the Efficiency of the Principal, and by a gift of 250 yen from the Benevolent Fund of the Home Department of the Government.

Other Kindergartens - Four in all.

Of the four - Tottori, Kyoto (2), and Maebashi, all have continued in the even tenor of their way, with the exception of the one in Maebashi, which has come under the direct supervision of the W.B.M. missionary and has made a complete change in the personelle of its teachers. In the four institutions, 188 pupils are under instruction. The station in Miyazaki is just about to make a beginning in this kind of work.

That ~~Institutions~~ under Japanese Control

Dōshisha (Kyoto).

Out of a total of 854 pupils, 661 are boys and 193 are girls; 746 are in the High School grade, 41 in the College Department, and 50 in the Theological Department. Three Korean and six Formosan students are included in the above. More than one third of the pupils are in the school dormitories which are centres of increasingly effective christian influence. Of girls, fourteen, and of boys, twenty have received baptism during the year. Steady growth and improvement have been made and the teaching force has been strengthened throughout. The great needs of the school are more recitation rooms for the boys and a new building plant for the girls. This latter is absolutely necessary in order to obtain Government recognition in the matter of teaching credentials.

Messrs Gulick and Lombard continue their lectures in the Kyoto University. The visit of the Pacific business men to the city called for four of the Doshisha Faculty to act as interpreters, and thus constituted a fine

advertisement for the institution. The summer school of 1908, attended by 185 people, of whom one third were students, was a genuine surprise to the promoters who had looked for an attendance of 40. ~~Probably another session will be held in the summer of 1909.~~

Girls School [Maebashi].

152 pupils, 9 teachers, and 30 graduates are reported. The relations between the school and station have been exceedingly cordial. Miss Griswold gives several hours of direct teaching besides chapel talks and house to house visits. The boarding pupils - half the number, meet for Bible study every Sunday morning and a large number of them attend church. There is a Girls' society composed of Christian students and those from Christian families. Girls of the highest class have conducted a Sunday school for the children of the neighborhood. The entering class numbers 65.

Baikwa Girls' School [Osaka].

Reports 130 pupils and 41 graduates. The new school building was

entered in September 1908, ~~and has been a delight to pupils and teachers~~. ~~It was designed and superintended by Mr Allchin who is described by a local paper as very skilful — for an amateur!~~ The Japan Christian Endeavor Society has honored the new edifice by holding its annual meeting there, and the local churches are finding it exceedingly useful for their social meetings. The number of pupils has temporarily decreased because of removal and financial stringency, but the life of the school has been good. A revival in March 1909 brought several accessions to the church and a marked change on the part of some pupils. The Ladies Home is under construction and will probably be occupied in September 1909.

Educational Statistics 1908

Institution	Place	Control and Support	Year of Founding	Enrolled last year	Graduated this year	Enrolled this year.
Glory Kindergarten	Kobe	Mission	1889	64	19	64
Airin "	Kyoto	"	1892	55		44
Imadegawa "	"	"	1897	55		44
Maebashi "	"	"	1894	45		40
Hanabatake "	Okayama	"	1906	25		
Tottori "	Tottori	"	1906	41	19	40
Kindergarten Training School	Kobe	"	1889	16	5	14
Woman's Evang. School	"	"	1884	21	5	29
Night School	Matsuyama	"	1891	130	3	139
Hanabatake Primary School	Okayama	"	1896	81		
Hanabatake night school	"	"	1903	29		
Matsuyama Girls' "	Matsuyama	"	1886	80	12	97
Kobe College and Academy	Kobe	Mission & Japanese	1875	210	18	217
Factory Girls' ~~School~~ Home	Matsuyama	Japanese, mission assists	1900	34		34
Baikwa " "	Osaka	" "	1878	200	41	130
Maebashi " "	Maebashi	" "	1888	130	30	152
Doshisha " "	Kyoto	" "	1877	183		193
" Academy	"	" "	1875	535		553
" College	"	" "	1875	48		41
" Theol. School	"	" "	1875	40		50

Special

Orphan Asylum [Okayama].

This institution which now ~~numbers~~ cares for 590 children has received 1000 yen from the Benevolent Fund of the Home Department of the Government, thus bringing its total endowment up to yen 40.000. There is still a debt of 54.000 yen, but Mr Ishii, the founder, has declared against increasing it by so much as one cent. The asylum was honored during the year by a visit from Prince Kanin, the honorary President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

Hanabatake Social Settlement [Okayama].

During Miss Adams' absence in America, the schools, dispensary, and religious services have been continued under the efficient management of Mr Kodama and his wife, the latter having left the Kobe Bible School this year to be married. The debt on the plant has been paid off, and 300 yen from the Central Government's Charity funds have been invested as the beginning of an endowment for the Charity Hospital.

Factory Girls' Home [Matsuyama].

Thirty-four girls are enrolled, and twelve more will be admitted as soon as an addition to the boarding house, now under construction, is completed. A small weaving establishment has recently been opened and both it and the boarding-house are self-supporting. With the addition of another building, complete self-support will be well within sight. Hitherto the funds have come largely from private sources and have been administered under the general direction of Miss Parmelee. Four girls have united with the church and daily chapel exercises with regular Sunday services have produced an earnest christian atmosphere. This institution also was honored by a gift of 200 yen from the Central Charities' Fund.

Medical Work [Osaka].

Hard times account for the diminished number of applications for medical aid not only at the mission Hospital [Choshun], but at those of the city also. Patients at the former, average about fifty in all. Surgery has been confined to minor cases because of inadequate

equipment. For more than six months of the year, Dr Taylor took charge of Dr Lanings work in the St Barnabas Hospital.

Publication Work.

The Publication Committee reports the publication of Dr Learned's commentaries on the shorter epistles, a reprint of two books - "Sankoryo" and "Yamaji no Hikari", and the sale of one million pages of printed matter. President Harada's translation of Froebel's "Education of man" is to appear soon.

Dr De Forest's pamphlet on "American Ignorance of Oriental Languages" promises a wide circulation, and his MSS of the "Greatest Learning" [John 17³] is in the hands of the Keiseisha [Pub. Co] in Tokyo.

Our Kumiai Brethren and Their Work

Some Interesting Personalities.

Rev. D. Ebina, pastor of the Hongo Church attended the Edinborough International Council in June 1908 as delegate from Japan. Most of his stay abroad, however, was spent in the U.S. where, both on the East and West Coasts, he received a magnificent welcome, the American Board giving him a prominent place in the program of its annual meeting and several of the theological seminaries enjoying his lectures. In Canada also he received the right hand of fellowship at representative gatherings in Toronto, Montreal, and other cities. "He left a splendid impression" was the verdict from one important centre. Mr Ebina tells us that at no time did he feel like a stranger and that he has come back with an enlarged sense of world brotherhood and the value of the gospel of Christ.

Rev. T. Harada, President of the Doshisha, Kyoto, goes to the U.S. in the spring of 1910 to give a course of lectures on "The Faith of Japan" at Hartford Theological Seminary. Other in-

vitations have come in from Yale, Union, Chicago and other centres, so his leisure moments will be few. We bespeak for him an earnest hearing, and prophesy that this will be but the beginning of lectureships of this kind.

Rev. T. Makino and Mr T. Takagi - one a prominent pastor, and the other "my Prime minister" as the pastor of the Osaka church affectionately calls him - are making a tour of America and Europe. The former will represent the Japan C.E. Society at the International Convention in St Paul, July 7. 1909, and incidentally will act as interpreter for Mr Takagi who is to view the West from the standpoint of a business man. They received a hearty send-off at Yokohama and we believe they will give as well as receive much inspiration while they are abroad.

The Kumiai Church. ~~(illegible)~~

Looking over the one hundred delegates to the Kumiai annual meeting in Kyoto Oct. 1908, one would have been struck with the increasing number of gray heads - an indication of long and mature service. The orderly conduct of

business, the great public gatherings, the helpful annual sermon, and the solemn hour of communion in the sacrament, were all witnesses to the intellectual and spiritual forces that have accumulated during the last forty years. ~~Let us look for a moment at the organization in which these spiritual forces are embodied.~~ This independent Church ~~[illegible]~~ now ~~[illegible]~~ comprises 95 churches, 68 of which are self-supporting; 83 workers of whom 57 are ordained; and a membership of 14.631, whose annual gifts amount in all to more than 80.000 yen, and include 12.000 yen for Home Missionary work. It works in a territory extending from Kyushu to Yezo in Japan, and across the sea to Korea, and has sub-organized itself into eleven local associations in which are working two Home Missionary Societies, one of which is ~~administered~~ controlled by women. It is administered by a Standing Committee of five, supported by an advisory Committee of twenty. ~~During 1908~~ During 1908 it enabled fifteen churches to come to self-support, thus completing the work of independence begun more than three years ago when the mission transferred most of its organized work into Kumiai hands; it began

new work in one city to the south; it has added 8 ~~25~~ 89, or nearly seven percent to its membership. During 1909, two and perhaps three new places are to be opened, and a regular campaign has been planned and is being successfully carried out along three lines, (1) establishing the organizations that have just reached self-support, (2) helping older churches that have become weak, and (3) aggressive work.

Nine members of the mission have become honorary members of the Home Missionary Society, ~~and we are glad~~ ~~deem it a [illegible] to be associated with the whole Kendric body.~~

We are deeply grateful to God for the great things he has allowed us to accomplish hitherto, and are confident that in the future it will be an increasing influence in solving the tremendous spiritual problems which the nation is being called upon to face.

Hilton Pedley.

b-1061

Rec'd JUL 6 1909

Acted July 8

Statistics of Kumiai Churches 1908

38

Local Centres	Sunday Churches	Home Nissay	Pastors and Evangelists	Bible Workers	Absent Ch. Members	Total Ch. Members	Adult Baptisms	Net Gain - Ch. Members	Sunday Schools	S.S. Ave. Attendance	Contribs for Ch. Support	Contribs. to H.M.S.	Other Contributions	Total Contributions	Value of Ch. Property
Hokkaido	6	0	4	1	166	661	154	66	5	426	2710	543		4033	7350
Tohoku	4	1	5	0	185	490	65	3	8	481	1297	105		1870	5770
Kwanto	16	1	15	2	1243	3618	315	261	18	1143	12040	3550		20305	50450
Kyoto	9	1	10	2	699	2325	288	0	13	895	5951	1446		13141	32484
Osaka	6	0	8	2	631	1808	156	118	9	805	7997	2825		13711	59858
Hyogo	8	0	5	3	656	1880	135	42	9	756	7379	2245		14157	50358
Chugoku	12	1	11	1	770	2050	260	154	14	1356	4857	1119		7725	30437
Shikoku	3	1	4	1	281	962	90	45	5	624	1897	431		2783	10718
E. Kyushu	3	1	3	0	96	314	35	8	4	263	787	85		1823	4772
W. Kyushu	1	1	4	0	112	395	125	132	4	143	779	376		1610	1981
Korea	0	1	2	0	24	132	55	77	2	85	864	119		1276	1100
Totals	68	8	71	12	4863	14631	1678	899	91	6977	46561	12848		82437	254380

Fractions of yen not included

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Report of the Publication Committee for the calendar year 1908.-09

Our publication is done by the Keiseisha, a Christian firm, at Tokyo. During the year only two new volumes have been published - Dr. Learned's commentaries on Paul's shorter Epistles, comprising 1003 pages in the two volumes & including Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I & II Thessalonians, Pastoral Epistles and Philemon. 1000 copies of each were printed, making 1,003,000 pages of new work, besides 466,100 pages of reprint. — Sankoryo and Yamaji no Hikari 1,226,683 pages of our books were actually sold, including a large number of publications, something like 30 different works appearing in the report for the last six months.

The Committee also arranged for the publication of Pres. Harada's translation of Froebel's Education of Man, by giving the manuscript to the Keiseisha, which bears the cost of printing and selling, and grants us 10% of the sales up to 1000 copies &

after that, 15%

Total appropriation for 1908		$666
Special, by vote of C. A. J.		300
		966.
Travel by Committee	30.	
Pd. Keiseisha by Dr. Frazer	67.	
" " May 12	200.	
" " Sep 21	115.36	
" " Oct. 30.	300.	
" " Dec 31	153.74	866.10
Jan. 1, 1909. Cr. balance		$99.90

Arthur W. Stanford,
Chairman.

Kobe Station Report. 1902 and 1903.
Evangelistic. To March 31st.

The population of the City of Kobe was on the 31st of December 1902, 274.449. The increase for the year has been 15,409. The increase for the previous year was 13.365. New houses are going up all the time, so it is clear that the population is still increasing.

The shipping in the port is increasing, and so are the varied industries of the city.

Kobe being the capital of the Prefecture with its population of almost two million, has the Governor's Offices, ~~and~~ the Courts, and the leading Banks established here. This involves the residence of a large number of educated people. A first class Commercial College has been established by the Government, and this, with other Prefectural High schools for young men and young women, and a Normal School for the training of teachers for the common schools, brings a large number of students to the city from all parts of the Prefecture.

All these persons are taken out of their old environments with their narrowness and moderate elasticity, and are placed in ~~the~~ an environment that has a movement, a freedom from old restraints and narrowness, and an elasticity and vigor, that awakens their interest in many things that they never dreamt of being interested in before coming here.

The christian religion is one of the new things. The churches of the city are thus favored in their opportunities for work, and they reap fruits that are not yet possible to even large towns in the interior of the Prefecture.

There are now four Kumi-ai churches in Kobe. Three are self-supporting. It will probably be three years before the fourth one will become so. All are doing good work, and are receiving good through the doing.

About twenty six years ago, a time when there were no Japanese Pastors, the Missionary in charge of the work in Kobe had the churches in the city divided into sections in order to facilitate the training of the membership, and as a means of drawing in new inquirers from each neighborhood where

the meetings were held. A "Kumi-cho" or leader was elected by each section, and a meeting for prayer and Bible study was held by every section, once a week. This method has been continued by the Kobe churches to the present time; and is still considered a valuable one.

The additions to these city churches during the year have been numerous, and the present outlook is cheering.

The lectures of the Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, of Union Seminary, New York, were given in the large Kobe church. The audiences were large, the attention was of the best, and the impression produced was excellent. It is not improbable that the lectures were beyond the intellectual range of a number of the hearers; yet, whether fully or only partially understanding the arguments presented, the audiences were deeply impressed by Dr Hall's scholarliness, his courtesy, his devoutness and highest earnestness.

The intellectual movement in the interior towns, even large ones, and in the villages is less marked than in a city like Kobe. The old prejudices, and family and neighborhood conservativeness, especially on religious lines, while probably weakening, are still very strong.

The additions to the churches in those places are few and infrequent. The workers have to seek with all diligence as the woman in the parable had to do for the lost piece of silver. Light, broom, keen eyes, eager heart must all do their work; even then the coveted coin or soul may not be found.

Of the five churches aided by the Station one is in Kobe, two are in towns that would be called cities in America - and two of them, though not so large, are very far from being mere villages.

Four of these five churches have an aggregate of thirteen out stations, that are regularly visited by the respective evangelists and by the Station Evangelist. In one of these places there is but one christian; in one four; in two six; in one seven; in one nine; in one ten; in one thirteen. These are indeed little flocks, but we hope and work and pray that they may grow from less to more; and become the first fruits of whole populations turning to the Lord.

Three of these churches are without resident workers, but the prospect is good for the early supply of two of them. The third will probably have to continue pastorless because of the inability of

the station to aid in the support of one. It is very perplexing and distressing to be so inadequately supplied with funds for evangelistic work as we have been the past few years. The aided places have contributed a little over half as much money as the station had for evangelistic work. The station paid out Jan 1776 Rs. The places aided received " 8794.13

The total of the churches the Kobe Station has relations with are nine; and besides these there are the thirteen sub-outstations already mentioned.

During the year the station has parted with regret with Miss G. Bogard, whose failing health necessitated a return to America. We hope that a year of care and rest may restore her health, and fit her for a return that is sorely in need of her.

It is a pleasure to report the return of Miss E. Falcott to Kobe after a long absence. Her work is in the Woman's Bible school, and among the women and homes of the churches.

The paper "Morning Light" published in the Station has been printed during 1902 to the extent of 38,400 copies. It is intended for the rank and file of church members and enquirers. Many express themselves as much helped by it.

A booklet on the origin of the Red Cross Society and Scientific Nursing, written and published by a member of the Station, has now

reached the respectable and total out-put of Sixty thousand copies. A Missionary of another Mission Board on recently sending in an order for one thousand copies said that the Buddhist Priests in his field are misleading the people both as to the origin of the society and the flag that it uses. This makes two thousand copies that he has bought and used in his field. It would be well if the booklet could be printed and distributed by the million. The wholesale cost is only seven dollars for one thousand copies.

The Missionaries of the station have devotedly continued their varied and exacting toils; as have also the Pastors and Evangelists.

While we teach we are taught. While we lead we are led. While we attempt to do good, we receive great good to ourselves. God is rich in mercy to us all.

J. L. Atkinson.
For the station.

Kobe, April 30th
1903.

Statistics of Aided work on another page.

Report of Kobe Station for the year ending April 30, 1903

Report of Kobe College for the year ending Apr. 30, 1903.

Kobe College reports a smaller number of pupils than a year ago, — one hundred and seventy against two hundred and four. This, however, represents advance rather than retreat. The shrinkage is due primarily to the decision to make the school year conform to that of the government schools, closing in March instead of June. At some inconvenience the change, once decided upon, was promptly carried into effect, so that we have not, as for some years, retained our seniors until June while taking in the new class in April. The congestion of the spring term is thus avoided. Besides the graduating class a number of undergraduates, and a

remnant of the old sewing course have ~~already~~ left school, who might otherwise have remained till June. We have been strict in our entrance requirements, arranging our dates so that students could not come to us after failing to pass the entrance examinations at the government schools, as some have done in former years.

We have also raised the price of board and tuition from yen 5.50 to yen 6.50 ($3.25) a month.

Changes in the plan of the college course have been made which render it more flexible, and better adapted to the needs of the students.

The whole number of different students enrolled from Apr. 1, 1902 to Apr. 1, 1903 was about

two hundred and thirty. More than forty new students have entered this term.

All of the twelve girls graduated ~~in June 1902~~ from the academic course in June 1902, as well as the one who finished the college course, were earnest Christians, and five of them have been in direct Christian work during the year. The class of eighteen graduated from the academic course in March 1903 was the largest for nine years, and with two exceptions the largest in the history of the school. The college department, at the same time, graduated one student.

The interest in physical exercise has much increased. Basket ball has been in

troduced and is played with great vigor and enthusiasm. The tennis club has numbered forty, - a limit set by the fact that we have but one court. Tether tennis and croquet have also received attention, and those of the teachers who have put much time and strength into this work have reason to be gratified at the results. A field day in March with prizes for the best playing aroused much enthusiasm, though no outside guests were invited.

Instead of sending the students to a neighboring hospital, for all medical treatment, we have now a school physician with regular office hours at the college, - a decided im-

provement on the old plan.

A new teacher of the Japanese language and literature, was secured last summer, Mr. Tadahi[illegible] Kimura, who gives promise of being a great addition to the teaching force. Unfortunately, he has been necessarily absent for some time, but his place is temporarily supplied, and he hopes soon to return. Mrs. Sakata, a graduate of our college department and a former teacher, has consented to rejoin the faculty during her husband's absence in America. Mr. Yamanouchi returned in September, refreshed by his eight months' furlough, and ready for another long term of service.

The return of Dr. Holbrook in May 1902, after an absence of five years and a half, was a cause for rejoicing. Miss Learle returned from her furlough in September. Miss Hoyt, for three years a teacher of chemistry at her Alma Mater, Mt. Holyoke, came to us in October, and did good work in college chemistry until the close of the school year, when the superior claims of the language took her to Maebashi for a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford's stay for another year in Kobe made it possible for Miss Keith to have an additional period for study, and their work has been invaluable in the school and in the station.

The standard of scholarship in all departments has been kept high, and the process of character building has gone on steadily. The Sunday School work has prospered, two neighborhood Sunday Schools being carried on entirely by our students under the supervision and normal training of Mrs. Stanford. On a recent Sunday evening reports were given from nine or ten different Sunday Schools in which our teachers and pupils are working. The map of Kobe dotted with red flags was a good object lesson, and the fact that most of the teachers and twenty five of the pupils were in Sunday School work was a surprise to some of us.

The C. E. and G. W. C. T. U, as well as the missionary society, continue to do good work, and

to furnish valuable training. The national conventions of the C. E. and W. C. T. U. held in Kobe during the spring vacation, were helpful and enthusiastic.

Although only twelve have united with the church during the year, there has been a good spiritual tone, and a steady interest on the part of many who are not yet professed Christians. Not quite fifty (since sending out our last class) are church members, but as many more have expressed their determination to live a Christian life.

In December, Evangelist Kimura held a series of meetings in the school which brought many to a decision for Christ. Our pastor,

Mr. Harada, for whom we are yearly more thankful, has followed up this work by a number of special meetings to instruct beginners, and a voluntary catechism class has been held for the same purpose. Some of the teachers feel that we need to be very cautious about encouraging young girls to enter the church until they are thoroughly grounded in the faith, and several have been detessed from asking for baptism on this account, but we hope that later they will be gathered into the visible church.

Susan A. Searle

Kobe, Apr. 30, 1903.

Mary Kindergarten and Training Sch
Report for 1902-1903

asked to build bricks without straw - the
about the problem put before this wo
present.

Several years ago a Methodist sister
expressed astonishment that our Kindergart
and Training School could be carried on wi
so small an allowance.

Since that day our numbers have increa
our needs are also increasing - our buildi
have grown shabbier and more difficult
adapt to the two kinds of work - each y
puts heavy burdens upon us - and I fear we
plead in vain for sufficient means to prov
respectable plant - sufficient teachers and
Meet the ever increasing demand for gener
expenditure.

We are trying to house our institution in
building which count up to the grand total
of 600 yen or $300.00!

We will not take a great stretch of
imagination to realize that buildings for
large Kindergarten and for a Training Schoo
put up for that amount of money ~~fourteen~~
years ago are now not very strong, convenie

Sir - Our wishes - Neither are they in repair -
More than this - the Principal is separated even from these buildings - and is forced to spend a large share of her time her strength - her thought and her money in pulling one home to pieces and setting up another in another part of the town.
Every year a debt - of between two hundred and three hundred yen - (one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars -) is incurred for the Kindergarten work to be transferred to the next - year's appropriation -
This is explained and begged for the necessary expenses sent on to the Board - and still year after year comes the reply "We greatly appreciate your work but are powerless to help you" -
Because there is no such thing as standing still - a work must either advance or fall behind - the increasing demands have been met - and we have shouldered the debt from year to year in addition to our other cares.
The Missionary on the ground should be trusted for the truest view of the situation - and the Board at home should be quick to supply what is put before them as a desperate need.
Village ground is often lost - because the

Boards have not supplied a most pressingly presented from the field -

There is one phase of the educational question in Japan which must be considered by the Boards at home from now on.

The Japanese Government has - within the last six years made tremendous advance in the education of its girls -

A few years ago it could be said that the country was doing practically nothing for them beyond the primary grades - now, there are thoroughly finely equipped Government Schools ~~for girls~~ of high school grade for girls - and one hundred and twenty schools of similar character - but of other establishment -

The pupils in these schools vary from two 5
four hundred girls for each school -

Money is used lavishly in buildings and equipment -

The Government high School for girls in Tokio cost - twenty thousand yen for buildings alone -

The Girls Normal School in Osaka cost - one hundred and thirty thousand for buildings - with thirty two thousand for the land -

In all these schools they are putting fine pianos and grand pianos - Encyclopedia Britannica and other things to match -

The Kindergartens are coming in for a share

of the educational activity—
For at a recent Meeting of educators in Osaka the Present Status of Kindergartens was the Subject of excited discussion— They are being narrowly watched and their results estimated by the Government—

If Mission work on educational lines is to hold its own— it will soon be forced to make for its self a reputation for satisfactory equipment— and mental— as well as moral results.

While the finances of our Kindergarten work are far from Satisfactory— the year has been a prosperous one so far as mental and work is concerned.

Pupils in the Training School have reached a higher number than at any time since the first year— and are far and away ahead of that first class in mental attainment and general culture.

Of these nine pupils— five belong to Congregational ranks— and are supported— While of the remaining four one is an Episcopalian— one, Methodist, two from Presbyterian ranks— These girls are self-supporting—

In the fall— the home for the training class was repaired— new plaster— walls and paper doors and windows— a house next-door being

vacant, was rented to make room for the increase of students.

Our piano, books and manuscripts have been taken to the Kindergarten, and prove invaluable for both Training School and Kindergarten uses.

An exhibit of photographs and books has been sent to the Osaka Exhibition. The books numbered ten volumes, and were copied for the purpose where they had not been printed.

These books have all been translated from standard Kindergarten works, and are not elsewhere obtainable.

The number of applications for the Kindergarten was never so large. At the time we were ready to admit twenty-two children to take the places of those who went into the Public School, we had one hundred and forty six on our waiting list.

We reduced that list by forty-twenty-two coming into the bag, the others being past-age, or moved away, and still, in two months application have come in, bringing our list up to one hundred and fifty already waiting for next April!

Report of Year's Work at Woman's Evangelistic School Kobe — Japan

The Woman's Evangelistic School.

1902-03

Advance is our watchword still. Nine regular pupils and two day pupils have been with us through the year, and besides these three old graduates - veterans in the work - have been back a few weeks each for rest and refreshment of mind and body.

Mrs. Maiada, one of the first graduates, has been our efficient matron.

Five women will be graduated the thirtieth of May, and their places of work are all settled, as well as those of the four second year women who can go only for five months.

We added one month to the term this year making it seven months instead of five in the early years and six more recently, and have found this a great help in getting

through the work of the year.

As usual the women have been gaining experience in Sunday School teaching, and have given one afternoon of each week to practical work with the churches.

Mr. Takahashi the Akashi pastor, and Mr. Nakai formely of Sapporo have continued to teach several hours a week. and Mr. Takashi also assisted Miss Cozad in preparing an abbreviated Church History for use in the school.

Miss Tsuji, a graduate of Kobe College, has had charge of the musical department, and helped in other things. A fine drawing teacher was secured in Mr. Ogihara, but sickness has made it necessary for him to leave before the close of the term.

As we draw near the close the

impression comes to us that it has been a good and successful year in spite of our great loss in the return to the States of Miss Cozad in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford came to our aid in this emergency, and in our bereavement our lodging eyes were gladdened by the return of Miss Talcott.

We have the prospect of a good entering class in the fall.

Rec'd DEC 8 1903

Kobe College. Kobe Japan

Thirty years ago, Misses Talcott and Dudley, the first single women sent by our Board to Japan, gathered classes which formed the germ of what is now Kobe College for Women. The school was not formally organized in its own building till October 1875. At first married women and even small boys shared with the girls its privileges.

The course of study began with elementary Japanese, and a few of the alumnae learned to read their own language as well as English in the school. But now only graduates from the eighth grade of the government schools are received. The course of study consists of five years of academic and three years of collegiate work. Comparatively few remain for the higher

course, a fact which would make the term college a misnomer, but that the last two years in the academy give what, to the Japanese girl, is practically college work. The Higher Girls' Schools of Japan receive on examination graduates from the sixth and higher grades of the public schools. Graduates of the regular four years' course in these Higher Schools are rarely ready to enter without conditions the fourth year of the academy course at Kobe.

In this course the studies are such as are pursued in High Schools at home, Chinese taking the place of the classics and English of the modern languages ~~as taught~~ in these schools. A regular course in Bible Study, extending through the eight years, is part of the re-

quired work. At the beginning of the collegiate course each student chooses a major in language, science, history and philosophy, or mathematics. To this subject she must hold throughout her course, but her other studies are elective in conference with the teachers in charge. The grade compares favorably with that of American colleges to the end of the Junior year. While in the academy English is taught principally for the language and literature, in the college it is the usual medium of instruction.

When the first building was erected it was expected to be ample for all the school work for years. Its limit of thirty boarders was reached within two years, and another building was

needed. With the exception of one period when for a few years all higher education for girls in Japan was in disfavor, there has been no decrease in numbers, and the increase has been almost constant. For three or four years the average attendance has been 170 or more, passing above two hundred during one term, when a large class entered before the Seniors were graduated.

There are at present six American and twelve Japanese teachers. To allow for language study and for furloughs the American force should be increased to seven.

The price of board is $2.50 a month, and of tuition $0.75. There is an entrance fee of $0.50. Students who take lessons on the piano or the koto ("Japanese harp"), pay extra for tuition, as do those who study flower arrangement and ceremonial tea. Ability to play on the cab-

~~inet organ is useful in d~~
~~work, and for that reason te~~
~~are free~~

inet organ is useful in church work and for that reason lessons are free, though a small fee is charged for the use of the instrument. All pupils are required to attend class lessons in vocal music. The success of ~~church~~ music as a part of worship in Japan depends largely on the Christian girls' schools.

For years not more than twenty students at a time have been helped to even a part of their board and tuition, and these mostly from private sources. They have always been expected to render a partial equivalent while in school, and to spend at least a year or two in direct Christian work after graduating. While the school is not self supporting, because it receives a yearly grant from the Board to supplement deficiencies, its patrons contribute as much propor-

tionately as in the case of our home colleges.

Besides this the Japanese have given comparatively large sums for buildings. One dormitory was built almost entirely with money given, without solicitation, by friends who saw the need. The sewing building was put up by the efforts of the alumnae and the Japanese teachers, the list of gifts being headed by a bequest from the father of an alumna and supplemented by the grant from the school of the worn out building to be torn down and replaced. Only the first two buildings erected were put generous gifts of Japanese money, and the alumnae and students have now a bank account of several hundred yen toward a library building.

The location of the school is pleasant and healthful. On the edge of the city, conveniently situated

with reference to church privileges, rail road and steamer travel, and all supplies, it is yet close to the hills among which are many quiet walks, and the outlook upon the hills behind and the sea in front is almost ideal. The only objection to the location is the high price of land in the neighborhood, making it difficult to enlarge the scant three acres which even now cramp the school, and placing a serious obstacle in the way of all plans for growth. Yet the manifest advantages of the situation held for nearly thirty years are such that it would seem wise to buy rather than to move.

There are now seven buildings on the campus, of which the Science Hall, the largest and most expensive, - cost ten years ago with its furnishings $4500, though now it would cost double that sum. These are frame buildings with wood or clapboarded

walls, - cheap and short-lived.

The whole number of students enrolled has been about eleven hundred of whom 199 have completed the academy course. Twenty one have been graduated from the college, while many others have spent one or more years in advanced study, several even holding diplomas from American colleges. These students have come from all parts of the Empire, and have scattered even beyond its bounds.

A large proportion of those who have remained two years or more in the school have become Christians, though comparatively few of them had any knowledge of Christianity on entering the school. More than nine-tenths of the graduates left the School as baptized Christians. More than half of them have been engaged for one year or more in direct Christian work, educational or evan-

gelistic. Many, as wives of pastors or evangelists, are doing their share of pastoral work while giving beautiful illustrations of what a Christian home should be. About 135 of the graduates have married, and in most of their homes, even where the father is not a Christian, the mother is trying to live for Christ and to teach her little ones of Him.

The aim of the school has always been to give a thorough Christian education. The boarding department, which has included from half to two thirds of the pupils, has been a real home, in which not only the teachers, but the older students as well, have felt the responsibility of winning to Christ and training in Christian character their younger sisters. Missionary, temperance, and Christian Endeavor societies link the

students with worldwide movements of Christian young people, while giving them valuable training for future work. Nearly all the college and fifth year students, as well as some younger ones, are engaged in Sunday School work.

Japan is beginning to realize the importance of giving to her daughters a thorough education. The last few years have seen great advance in that respect. The Higher Girls' School in Kobe, opened two years ago, has spent $35,000 on buildings. Many of these schools are spending money freely for buildings, equipments, and teachers. If the leaders of the Japanese womanhood of the twentieth century are to be Christian, we must not fall behind in offering an education which will fit our young women for the new life to which they are called. Shabby or insufficient buildings

and equipments, teachers unable to do first-class work because overburdened, will mean loss of influence, - the waste to a great extent of the power already gained. Because so much has been accomplished we must do more. We cannot afford to slip backward by failing to go forward.

If Kobe College is even to hold her own, she must have (1) more room. At present it is impossible to plan for a satisfactory arrangement of buildings or for sufficient exercise ground. The only suitable property in the neighborhood, a piece of land adjacent to the College grounds, which would leave nothing to be desired in this respect, is just now in the market. (2) Several of the present buildings ought to be replaced by more hygienic, substantial, and dignified structures. (3) There should be seven American teachers regularly connected with the in-

stitution. Large opportunities for evangelistic work in the homes of present and former pupils are left almost untouched. The routine work of each day leaves the teachers neither time nor strength for the broad outlook or the forward vision essential to permanent success.

Susan A. Searle

Kobe College
Kobe, Japan.
Nov. 1903.

Report for year 1903-4

Rec'd MAY 31 1904

The Glory Kindergarten
Kōbe. Japan.
Teachers - Rev. Tasuke Harada
and Miss Kiso Wakayama.

The Glory Kindergarten was shorn of its glory last year when urgent calls from the home land to Miss Howe away, and it became a serious question whether it would survive the blow.

The Fujinkwai - (Woman's Society) under whose brooding wings it was started, and in whose name it has been continued all these years, felt that it could not assume the work alone. and thought it a good time to withdraw. This it did, giving the

Mission the use of the buildings for the year, and offering to sell them interest at a low rate. Here was a dilemma! the Mission with a flourishing Kindergarten and Training School on its hands and no Kindergartner! To give it up seemed like throwing away a glorious opportunity, gained by fifteen years of hard work with much prayer and many tears. How to go on was a problem. Of course the first thing was to appoint a Committee, and grave consultations were held. Rev. Tasuke Harada - pastor of Kōbe Church - was pressed into service as teacher for

the year. Miss Wakayama, the efficient Japanese head of the Kindergarten, also assisted in the Training School, and Miss Atkinson assumed the musical instruction. In the mean time we waited for instructions from the Board at home.

A large class of children was graduated in March, and as usual many more were waiting to enter.

Six will be graduated from the Training class in June.

So far the supply has been quite unequal to the demand. A new class of three has entered this month.

Owing to the uncertainty of

continuance several applicants were lost.

The Akashi Kindergarten is without a regular teacher at present, and for financial reasons it is difficult to supply the need. The war which brings up prices and necessitates larger salaries also makes it hard to raise money. Mrs. Takahashi and Mrs. Hara are filling the gap as well as they can, but the hope is that before long they may be able to secure a good Kindergartner.

Statistics

Kindergarten Training School

Foreign Teachers	1
Japanese "	4
Pupils -	12

Kōbe Kindergarten

Foreign Teachers	0
Japanese "	2
Children	64

Akashi Kindergarten

Foreign Teachers	0
Japanese "	2
Children -	

Report for year 1903-4

Woman's Evangelistic School

Kōbe. Japan.

Rec'd MAY 31 1904

Teachers Misses Talcott & Barrows.

The Woman's Evangelistic School sends a very grateful report for the year. As we count up the blessings of the year they are many. First in order should be put the number and character of the new students.

The whole number of students is not much above that of last year, because having had no entering class last year the second year is lacking, and there are only two to graduate. These two we hope will make up in quality for the lack in numbers,

but we cannot divide them up to meet all the calls.

Their places of future work have been settled from the beginning of the year, and the churches are anxiously waiting for them.

We are very proud of the eight good women in the first year class who are expecting to complete the course.

Beside these there are four more who may be counted as transients.

Our faithful Japanese teachers though busy men in other ways have continued to work for the school with zeal and earnestness.

We have the best of reports

of the work of the fine sent out a year ago, as well as of many who have been longer away from us, and we think we already see another good class in view for next fall.

Miss Cozad is still at home seeking health, but hopes to be able to come back early in 1905. She is still looking for the new lady who ought to be on the ground now preparing to take up this work if it is to go on. The fifty letters or more written on this subject during the last year have resulted in nothing tangible, and she has begun the search again with a clean page. We are confident the lady is

somewhere waiting for her call summons, and we pray that she may be found for the need is imperative.

Statistics.

Woman's Evangelistic School.

Foreign Teachers	2
Japanese "	4
Pupils	14

Bible women connected with the work of Kōbe Station.

Wholly supported by the churches	2
Partially " " "	2
Supported by the Mission	
Summer vacation.	1

Kobe, Japan
MAR 22 1905

Kobe Station Report for the year 1904-05

Evangelistic.

The population of the city of Kobe at the end of December, 1904 was 297,276. The gain for the year has been 13,437. The number of houses is 75,151

The Kumi-ai churches in the city are four. Three of them are self-supporting, and are happily well supplied with able pastors. The additions to these three churches, Kobe, Hyogo and Tamon, have been encouraging. The members of these churches, men and women, who are nearest to the Pastors, and who really carry the financial burdens, have been both loyal and efficient. The aided church, Ikuta, has not yet succeeded in securing a Pastor, though earnest endeavor has been made to do so. The debt on the church building, and the weak financial condition of the body, seem to act as a deterrant in the securing of a Pastor. The Hyogo church has built a larger church and without a debt.

The Akashi Church, twelves miles from Kobe, is also self-supporting, and is well supplied with an efficient Pastor, and with loyal and capable men and women who carry the financial and general care of the church.

The aided Churches, Himeji, Nishinomiya, Sanda are supplied with Pastors, but Takasago is still without and there are not enough funds in the hands of the Station to place a worker there. Recently the W.B.M.U.

has placed a Bible woman there, under the care of Miss Barrows, to hold the members together, and to carry on the Sunday school.

It is still true in this field that the largest immediate gains to membership are in connection with the Kobe City churches. Even in large towns like Himeji, the growth of congregations, of Sabbath schools and of church membership is depressing of slow; and the effort to attain to self-support is correspondingly weak. When special preaching services are held, and attractive speakers are announced, the attendance is everywhere larger now than formerly; and there seems to be on the whole an increased readiness to receive christian teachings. The average congregations, however, and the Sabbath school attendance show but little change.

~~[illegible]~~

The time for organizations and growth of churches — does not seem to have arrived. Knowledge of the Christian religion by means of sermons, lectures, books, magazines, papers, tracts, scriptures, philanthropic work and conversations, is increasing widely and rapidly. An increasing number of people are affirming that the Christian Religion is reasonable, and probably the best of all the religions; but they are not yet ready to profess themselves as Christians. Their conduct, however, is being inevitably affected by their new and favorable opinions.

The trouble that arose in some positions of this

held during the year as a result of Japan being at war with a nation spoken of as Christian - Russia - has passed away. Christians are no longer regarded as Russian sympathizers or spies.

The steady work that is being done in the Churches and Sunday schools is unifying, and is strengthening all for whom the work is being done. Some of the Pastors are giving expository sermons on Sunday mornings, and the interest in Bible study is much increased.

The special preaching services that were held during the late Fall and early Winter in every part of the Kumi-ai field brought together in nearly every place large and sympathetic audiences. Pastors like Mr Mizagawa, Mr Ebina, Mr Kosaka and Mr Harada never failed of having large audiences, and of being well received, and sympathetically listened to.

These Pastors, and others, are now doing the travelling and general preaching that the Missionaries used to do. In Japan the Foreign Missionary is now an Auxilliary of the work, rather than a Leader.

Work for Soldiers on their way to the front, and for the wounded and ill brought back to Japan, has been both interesting and useful. Some of this work has been for the social cheering, and for the physical benefit of these men, but the kindly words of greeting, of Truth and of farewell that have been spoken, together with the gift of various and useful little articles, scripture portions, tracts

cards and papers, have awakened an interest in the minds of many of the soldiers who had never before heard much, if anything, of the Christian Religion.

Many of those young men have found their death and grave in a foreign land, but the letters they wrote to kindred and friends will exercise a helpful and heart-opening influence in many a city, town and village in the Empire.

The work in this and every other foreign field is something like winter opening into spring and summer. In the beginning all is as winter. Then, in a few favored spots, little clusters of bloom appear. These gradually increase. At the same time the general atmosphere is being warmed, and many other favored spots break out into clusters of bloom. Ultimately spring affects all the land, and summer with fulness of bloom, foliage and fruit appears.

In Japan we are still in the early spring time of the work.

<u>A Few Incidents.</u>

In one of the outstations, one of the two men on whose shoulders the care of the work rests, has experienced a happy quickening of his faith. In a letter recently received from him he says "I have been a christian for ten years, but during that time I have never directly commended my faith to my married children. I now

go out every evening and visit one of their homes, and I am happier than I was before".

In connection with the Kobe church the Pastor, or his Assistant, has held a weekly meeting for Bible study with some ladies whose respective husbands are leading men in this shipping and commercial city. They are now studying the Epistle to the Romans. The meetings are held in the house of a widow of considerable means, who is a member of the Kobe church. The other members of the class are not members of either church or congregation. Thus far they have only attended an occasional special preaching on Christmas service.

This incident illustrates very well, the general conditions in Japan — study, enquiry, favorable attitude. The forward movement into the congregations and churches will come later on.

Recently a gentleman, said to be worth three million yen, has died. He was seventy years of age. Among his legacies was one of five thousand yen for Kobe College. The gift is conditioned on the use of the interest only for the aid of needy students. This gentleman would hardly be spoken of, perhaps, as a religious man. He was neither a Buddhist nor a Shintoist. Many of his relatives are christians, and three of his daughters have been students in Kobe College. When very ill

he was asked for his permission to send to Tokyo for a noted physician. He is said to have made this reply: "The doctor I have is enough. When Gobutsu sha (The Creator) has no more need for me here, he will call me away, and no doctor can hinder".

This may rightly be regarded as illustrating the spread of christian ideas among even those who do not attend even so much as a special preaching service.

Incidental work

The Monthly paper, "Morning Light", published in the interest of the rank and file of enquirers and christians by the one male Missionary of the Station, has had a circulation during the twelve months of 44,150 copies. This is an increase over the previous year of 6100 copies. 500 copies a month are sent to Manchuria for Y.M.C.A. tent work for soldiers. 50 copies a month go to Hawaii to the order of Rev. O.H. Gulick, who writes of the paper that "the workers find it useful."

The Red Cross booklet of 22 pages with an attractive cover — the Japanese and Red Cross flags in color, crossed, with the figure of a soldier on one side and the figure of a nurse on the other — has had a circulation of 5000 copies. The paper and this booklet ought to be distributed more widely, but funds are inadequate to the need.

The Kobe orphanage. This is supported by the gifts of christians and non-christians, but the management is in the hands of a christian man. The number of orphans in 1904 was 88. It is now 90. The gifts during 1904 made the sum of Yen 9258 $\frac{96}{100}$. The expenditures for land rent, care of buildings, salaries, food, clothing, etc. made a total of Yen 8913 $\frac{94}{100}$. New and larger buildings are now very much needed, and contributions for them are now being solicited. The land has already been secured.

Ex-Prisoners Reform Work. This work has been carried on as previously. It has labored under the disadvantage of being housed in rented and unsatisfactory quarters. Miss Talcott has now secured funds from America, and land has been bought in a suitable region for home and garden. "The object of this "Home" is to shelter the homeless convict, assist him in finding honest work, and, by bringing him under strong moral and christian influence, help him to regain good citizen-ship".

About 150 ex-prisoners have been aided during the six years of work. There has been some leakage — as there always is in such work — but there have also been some very gratifying, and seemingly permanent results. One of these ex-Prisoners is now an efficient Evangelist in connection with another Mission.

The Y. M. C. A. The membership in Kobe is now 80. It owns a Japanese house that is used for lectures, classes for various branches of study and for boarders. On Sunday afternoons a Bible Class is held; and on Saturday evenings lectures on various Social, Educational, Literary, Scientific, and Moral and Religious subjects are given. A larger building, with larger grounds, and a young American assistant, would make the work more extensive, and more larger useful.

— — — — — — — —

It is impossible to gather up into the net of a report all the varied interests and labors that occupy the time, and absorb the energies of the workers, but the foregoing statements are enough to give a reasonable acquaintance with the forms of work represented.

J. L. Atkinson

— — — — — —

The Statistics of the churches in this field are not get ready. They will be sent on later.

J. L. Atkinson

Kobe MAR 22 1905

The Shadan.

The Corporation for Holding Mission Property.

Organization

Pres. & Treas.: J. L. Atkinson.

Sec'y: D. W. Learned.

Directors: Allchin, Atkinson, Greene, Learned, Cary, Pettee.

Members: Allchin, Atkinson, Cary, Curtis, Davis, DeForest, Greene, Learned, Pedley: Also Miss Barrows, Holbrook, Searle.

Property taken over during 1904.

1. Osaka. Land for Kujo Evang. work. Total cost ¥ 4704.69
2. Matsuyama, several lots of land & buildings 3779.95
   " cost of re-erection of buildings 1623.47
3. Niigata. Land & Buildings held for Y. M. C. A. 1637.96

Total ¥ 11,746.10

I must report this money as E.O.E. as only a portion of it passed through my hands.

Kobe: During February of this year 1905. I took over the following:

1. The buildings used for the Kobe Glory Kindergarten, and the building used for board & lodging purposes by the K. Normal students.

   The cost of buildings & registration was ¥ 526.50

2. I also bought for Miss Talcott, & took over, a lot of land on which buildings are to be erected for the Prisoner's Reform. Total cost ¥ 2770.35

This condensed report represents an amount of work and care that are out of all proportion to the space it covers on this paper.

My assistant, Mr S. Sawa, has been of very great value.

Kobe. MAR 22 1905

J. L. Atkinson. Pres.

Annual Report of Evangelistic
Work - Kobe, Japan - 1904-1905.

Report of Kobe College for school year from April I,I904 to April I,I905.

Number of different pupils during the year.	I903-4.	I904-5.
	207.	222.
Largest number at one time.	I76.	203.
Smallest number at one time.	I64.	I7I.

Besides this,during twothirds of the past year,all the pupils of our own and the Methodists Bible Women's Schools have had class work in vocal music,and nearly all of them have had organ lessons at the College,making an addition of twenty two to the number of students.

At the beginning of the school year the teacher who had been studying physical culture in Tokyo returned and took charge of all the gymnastic classes. Even three weeks later,on field day.her classes made no discreditable showing. The students also did well in tennis,croquet,and basket ball.

In July Miss Kamahara sailed for America to make use of the Mills Scholarship. Good reports come from her. Miss Kamahara's departure and that of Mrs.Hishinuma for family reasons,left Miss Torrey with no regular teachers in the music department. Since summer,then, she has been carrying the work with a force of student teachers. She has been able to unify and oversee the work so thoroughly that the results have been excellent. An enthusiastic singing class of the older students has been making a very gratifying reputation for the department. On the Day of Prayer and at the C.E.Convention in Okayama, this class added greatly to the value of the meetings. Fifteen of the students,nearly all from the college department,rendered the Cantata of Evangeline so successfully as to earn fifty yen for the distressed families of soldiers. The public meeting of the Literary Society,held in November,was a great success. The chapel was more than full,though none of the students were allowed to occupy seats.

Rev.C.Aoki and Rev.E.F.Bell rendered valuable service during a part of the year as teachers. We regret that lack of health called them both away after a short time. Miss Kawai of the faculty is now in Tokyo for special study. Mrs.Tsuda,a former matron,has come back to take up a part of her old work. Miss Goodman,who came last summer for a term of three years,is carrying full work in English and mathematics,keeping house for our family,and doing valuable work in other lines. Miss Keith's resignation has sadly crippled the English department,but we should be selfish to complain. Miss Florence Holbrook,who is temporarily a resident of Kobe,has kindly taught some English classes. Miss DeForest came to us in January,and is so efficient that it is difficult to leave her any time or strength for language study.

The death during the year of Miss Cora Stone,who was for four years a member of our faculty,gives occasion for mentioning the value of her work for the school,and the lasting impress made upon it by her character and ability.

The number of students reported for the year is the largest in the history of the school except for one term three years ago, when we kept our senior class three months after receiving the new one, and did not limit by examinations the number entering. Then we had 206 as against 203 in the corresponding term of the year under review. We graduated in March a class of twenty four, the largest number ever completing the academy course at one time.

During the year the sewing building, servants' house, kitchen, and bathhouse have been moved and rebuilt in more suitable locations.

A legacy of en 5000, ($2500) from a wealthy Japanese whose three daughters have been students in the school, has been a great encouragement and gratification, and will enable us to aid a larger number of needy students. This is the largest single gift the college has ever received from a Japanese source. The year is also noteworthy for the largest single gift from America, that of $28,000 for enlargement and building. This money, added to the grants already made in two successive years by the W.B.M.I. and a smaller amount collected for the purpose, make an aggregate of more than $40,000 for the enlargement we have so long desired. With profound gratitude to God, we are seeking in this thirtieth year of the school, to make such plans for the next thirty years as shall be for His honor and glory. Our alumnae are deeply interested and our College Committee are giving time and thought to the matter. Feeling the importance of this crisis, they have urged the coming of a deputation from the W.B.M.I. to counsel with us.

The war has apparently made no difference in the number of pupils. Though the filling of comfort bags and the making of scrap books for the soldiers and the efforts to help their families have been new work for the students, they have not neglected the ordinary benevolent work of the year; contributions to home and foreign missionary enterprises have been made as usual, and the Sunday School work has been carried on by teachers and pupils as in former years.

Fourteen students have united with the church during the year, and others who have not been allowed by their parents to receive baptism, have confessed their faith in other ways before their schoolmates. Eight or nine of the new pupils were church members when they entered school.

Supplementary Remarks on the condition of the school in April, 1905.

Forty five new pupils have entered the school. Eleven of those graduated from the academy last month have returned for college work. Three who had been out for a year or two have also entered the class. The whole number of students in the college department is thirty, more than double last year's number, and fifty per cent. more than ever before in that department. The whole number of pupils is about twohundred. It seemed wise to be a little more strict than last year in marking the entrance examinations, and ten of the twelve girls who failed to enter the academy would have been allowed to try the work on last year's rulings.

The Kindergarten Training School. Kobe
1904-05

Teachers.

Messrs. Harada and Mateui.
Miss Wakuyama - a Drawing teacher
Music - Miss Atkinson.

The Kindergarten Training School has continued its work during the year, though at great disadvantage owing to the absence of its head, and the uncertainties in regard to its continuance.

Mr. Harada has given much time and thought to it, and by reason of his help it has had this added lease of life.

His church, however, are unwilling he should continue to bear this added burden, feeling that his work in the church, together with all the calls that come to him from the general work is as much as he ought to undertake.

Mr. Matsui, pastor of the Tamon church, has helped in the Bible teaching.

Miss Wakuyama has done double duty in

her care of both the Training class and the Kindergarten.

Miss Atkinson has had charge of the music, to the evident satisfaction of all concerned.

We still hope Miss Howe will soon return to carry on the work she began so successfully.

Pupils.

Six graduated in June of last year. Five entered during the year. Two are to graduate next week, leaving five in the second year. There are two or three accepted candidates to enter next term.

The Kindergarten is full to its limit of numbers - sixty four. Twenty five children graduate this month. As usual more than a hundred registered applicants are waiting to enter.

W. J. Barrows.

Kobe. Mar. 23. 1905.

Annual Report of the
Kindergarten Training School
Kobe, Japan.

Mr. J. Barrows.

The Woman's Evangelistic School. 1904-05

Teachers

Misses Talcott, Barrows and Torrey.
Messrs. Takahashi, Nakai and Yagi.

The Woman's Evangelistic School is nearing the close of another year of School work.
It has to report seventeen women in two classes, the first and second years only. As we did not receive a new class the year Miss Cozad was leaving we have none to graduate this year, but we are ready to promise some good women for the work one and two years hence if all is well.
Ten or twelve are ready to go out for work during the five months of vacation, and all are spoken for.
The spirit of the school has been such as to give us great hope for the future of the women.
They show much interest in their work, especially in Bible study. All have singing, and all but three organ lessons under the direction of Miss Torrey

of Kōbe College. They also have instruction in drawing in the hope that they may gain skill in their fingers for blackboard work.

One afternoon each week has been given by the members of the second year class to direct work.

Several are giving help in the Sunday Schools in the Higo and Tamon churches, and four others are carrying on a Mission Sunday School under Miss Talcott's supervision. The average attendance this school is between forty and fifty, and the cost to the Mission is three yen a month for rent.

Several promising applications have already been received for the coming year.

We look for Miss Cozad's return in a few days, with restored health, and are also rejoicing in the hope of Miss Warren's coming in the fall.

M. J. Barrows

Kōbe. March 23rd 1905

Nomaire Evangelistic School
Kobe - Japan
Mr. J. Barrows

1905-6. Kobe Station Report. 1905-6

The churches transfered to the Japanese Home Missionary Society, Jan 1st 1906 were these:

Ikuta church in Kobe.

Himeji "

4 Nishinomiya "

Takasago. "

During the Fall of 1905 the Sanda church became self-supporting. During the present spring Ikuta church has assumed self-support.

All that is left to the station is Yamazaki, a small castle town where an Evangelist was located a few years ago, and Nikka-dzaki, a country place ten miles from Yamazaki.

During the year, because of lack of funds, no resident Evangelist could be placed in that field.

Progress in the smaller towns, and in the villages, is very slow. Conservative ideas and customs still have a strong upper hand, and it is difficult for an inhabitant ~~the~~ to antagonize them.

The Monthly Paper "Morning Light" has been published throughout the year. The circulation has been 51,650 copies. Letters of satisfaction have been received from Manchuria, and from parts of Japan.

In a few instances a gift of money has been enclosed in the letter, as in the case of a Major in the Japanese army in Manchuria. The results of the work accomplished by such a paper can neither be tabulated nor discovered, but such evidences as come to hand go to show that it is doing a useful work in instructing and guiding both the average christian, and the Enquirer.

The one Missionary in the Station has his strength so diverted in other channels — The Business agency of the Mission, the Station Treasury, and the Association for holding Mission property — that only a small portion of it comes into direct Evangelistic work. What there is left goes into the articles of "Morning Light".

J. L. Atkinson.

Annual Report - 1905-1906.

Kobe Station.

Kobe - Japan -

KOBE COLLEGE NEWS

Vol. II. No. 22. Nov. 29, 1905.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

continued.

The ideal of our school was so great that the effect does not come out perfectly quickly but the aim is still the same. At the same time we congratulate the school on this thirtieth anniversary, we can not help expressing pleasure that all the graduates, though the wrinkles of their faces increase in number are ignorant of it and always as you see here in the chapel are bright, active and full of sisterly love to one another. As they were the leaders at first in society we wish that they may not be behind as the leaders of civilization which means "harmonious development bodily, mentally and spiritually" untill they reach the gate of the Kingdom of Heaven. If the fruits which our school produces have not any particularity hereafter, this anniversary is not so congratulatory, for it is one step only toward the destruction of the life of the school yet on the contrary if it is one step higher our gratitude will be limitless. O, all graduates and students of the school let us remember that in us ever lodges the spirit of the school, the Almighty Father's will for eternity and let us walk in true peace hand in hand, in the public road of the righteousness and be loyal soldiers keeping strongly our mother school as our main castle and be not shamed by the soldiers on the plains of Manchuria.

ANNIVERSARY NOTES

Dress rehersals of Queen Britania were given in the chapel on last Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning. Members of the families of the students were invited.

--:--

On Thursday night at seven the musical dialogue was given by the musical department and the Literary Society as a remembrance of the college thirtieth anniversary. All the parts were very good. Much praise was given by those who attended. We all think that the teachers who endeavored to prepare for the presentation of such a successful dialogue, may be glad for the praise.

--:--

The thirtieth anniversary exercises were held at one o'clock on Friday. Mr. Matsugama who was connected with the establishing of our school and Miss Talcott who was the first principal gave us addresses. Among the audience we saw many faces of our elder sisters and we were very glad to have the celebration with them.

--:--

After the meeting was over we held a bazar for the purpose of getting money for the school. We don't know yet how much money was raised but we are sure that there must be quite a gain.

NOTES and NEWS

Miss Searle made two announcements at the chapel last week. They were about the change of the course in the academic department, and also about the securing a vacant place in our neighbourhood.

--:--

On Sunday evening at the parlor Mrs. Niiya, one of our first graduates was present and gave a talk. We were very glad to hear from her.

--:--

The boarders received gifts twice this week. One is from Miss Chandler for our Thanksgiving day, the other is from Miss Yatsui's mother for the thirtieth anniversary. We thank them for their kindness.

--:--

Dr. Perrine is taking the college physiology class in the place of Mrs. Momosaki.

Nov.29-1905.

THE OFFS OF KOBE GOLFGH. April 1905 to April 1906.

During the year the plan for so changing the course of study as to bring it into line with the government Girls' High Schools has been worked out, and the new curriculum printed both in English and in Japanese. The academy course now begins and closes a year earlier than before and a supplementary year connects it with the college course which is not materially changed. The new entering class (April 1906) contains the full number of sixty students allowed by the Mission, but the second year class is small. Although the upper classes in the academy could not well be transferred to the new course, special arrangements were made for graduates of other girls' schools coming into those classes, so that an unusually large number of such students entered.

Two creditable concerts given by the members of the music department during the fall helped to prepare the way for the announcement of two music courses, academy and normal, toward which Miss Torrey has long been working.

In November the school celebrated the completion of its thirtieth year. That Miss Talcott, the founder of the school, could take part in the exercises was among the causes for rejoicing.

A great event of the year has been the visit of the long desired deputation from the W.B.M.I. Mrs. Moses Smith, the honored president of the Board, Miss Starr, the assistant treasurer, and Miss Beebe, the no less welcome lay member, brought cheer and encouragement to the hearts of all the workers, and left but one regret,-that they must go so soon.

Among personal items of interest we note with regret the return of Miss Goodman to America after a year of service. Dr. Holbrook's withdrawal from the mission on account of poor health leaves a vacancy hard to fill. In the science department, in the plans for building and enlargement, and especially in her personality, she is sadly missed. We sorrow at the loss to Christ's work on earth of Mrs. Matsui, one of our strongest alumnae and teachers, yet the inspiration of her leadership is still felt. Miss Florence Holbrook was providentially at hand to take Miss Goodman's place last fall, and Miss Florence Gordon has just joined the English department. Miss Hoyt also takes up full work this spring. It is thus possible for Mrs. Walker to continue her language study begun last fall, and Miss DeForest to have a year for further preparation.

Dr. Atkinson kindly taught the senior college class in Theism for several months, to relieve the pressure caused by insufficient teaching force.

Many things outside of the regular course of study contribute to the training of our students. In connection with the college temperance society two prize speaking contests have been held, one in English and one in Japanese. At the former Hon. John G. Woolley, the famous temperance ~~[illegible]~~ one hundred and fifty on, was but a part of the good resulting from the efforts of the students by concerts and by sale of their own handiwork to add to the library building fund. In connection with various organizations they have also worked successfully and denied themselves generously for sufferers from war and famine, as well as for the regular missionary objects.

The students have frequent opportunities to hear distinguished speakers, Japanese and foreign, and have been especially favored this year. Professor Takane of the Kyoto University gave two valuable lectures on [illegible]. The Okayama Orphan Asylum Band gave an exhibition, musical and cinematographical, which was much appreciated, as was a fine stereopticon lecture on England, secured at a nominal price.

A valuable addition to the art treasures of the college is the gift from friends in Chicago of a beautiful copy of the "Prophets" from the Boston Public Library. Among significant money gifts are several from Japanese friends toward the building fund. These were entirely unsolicited. It is noticeable that the attention of the alumnae is being turned toward the importance of endowment. For three successive years the graduating gifts to the school of the senior academy class have been for that purpose, and there are signs that the alumnae as a body are interested.

Early in the year Mr. Mimaki, a devoted worker in connection with the Scripture Union, spent a few days at the college, and through meetings and personal interviews was used to deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of many and to bring others to a definite decision for Christ. The number of baptisms during the year, sixteen, gives a very inadequate idea of the results of direct Christian work in the school.

With a larger number of students than ever before, the new courses of study well under way, and better prospects than usual for an adequate teaching force, we face the work of the year. A neighboring piece of land has been leased and work is beginning there on a new recitation hall for the academy. The ground is also being cleared for a new chapel, library, and office building in front of the present "home" building. The money is not yet in sight for gymnasium, dormitory, or teachers' home, and already hints are heard of needed enlargements for music and domestic science departments, but we look forward with hope and courage.

During the last few weeks some have felt an unusual burden of longing for a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the school, -a longing that cannot be denied. May not this be as real a "sign of the times", worthy to be mentioned among the prophecies of good things to come, as the clearing of ground for new buildings or the increased number of students?

STATISTICS.

	No. students during year.	Graduated during year.	Present number.	Japanese teachers.
College.	34	5	19	Full 10
Academy.	156	19	185	Half
Music.	22	—	20	or
The School	212	24	230	less 8
Students Music only.	23		23	
	235		253	

A valuable addition to the art treasures of the college is the gift from friends in Chicago of a beautiful copy of the "Procneta" from the Boston Public Library. Among significant money gifts are several from Japanese friends toward the building fund. These were entirely unsolicited. It is noticeable that the attention of the alumnae is being turned toward the importance of endowment. For three successive years the graduating gifts to the school of the senior academy class have been for that purpose, and there are signs that the alumnae as a body are interested.

Early in the year Mr. Minami, a devoted worker in connection with the Scripture Union, spent a few days at the college, and through meetings and personal interviews was used to deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of many and to bring others to a definite decision for Christ. The number of baptisms during the year, sixteen, gives a very inadequate idea of the results of direct Christian work in the school.

With a larger number of students than ever before, the new courses of study well under way, and better prospects than usual for an adequate teaching force, we face the work of the year. A neighboring piece of land has been leased and work is beginning there on a new recitation hall for the academy. The ground is also being cleared for a new chapel, library, and office building in front of the present "home" building. The money is not yet in sight for gymnasium, dormitory, or teachers' home, and already there are heard of needed enlargements for music and domestic science departments, but we look forward with hope and courage.

During the last few weeks some have felt an unusual burden of longing for a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the school,-a longing that cannot be denied. May not this be as real a "sign of the times", as worthy to be mentioned among the prophecies of good things to come, as the clearing of ground for new buildings or the increased number of alumnae?

STATISTICS.

No. students during year.	Graduated during year.	Present number.	Japanese teachers.
184	19	19	Full 10
22		18	Half
212	24	210	or
23		23	less 8
235		233	

The Glory Kindergarten and Training School 1905-06

Kindergarten work in the "Glory" establishment in Tokio just now faces a great opportunity - and likewise - the possibility of waning power -

After an absence of two years and a half - the writer returns to find that loyal, faithful workers have kept things well in hand - ready for any advance the inspiration of a stay in America may suggest -

Not only this - but a very

the general and keen interest in Kindergartens and Training Schools is wide-spread and active.

Indeed - so great - is the demand for Kindergartners and Kindergartens that it is impossible - at present - to keep pace with the many requests for teachers and the opening for new Kindergartens.

Other Boards - are - too - quite alive to see this and are establishing Training Schools of their own -

With the Catholics, Episcopalians Presbyterians - Congregationalists and Baptists in the field - It is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

it imperative that the American Board awake to the situation and prepare to meet the changed conditions of wide-spread interest - as well as the competition which must now come - This competition to be met not in a spirit of unpleasant rivalry - but simply as a means of self-preservation.

The Glory Kindergarten and training school have been struggling for seventeen years with flimsy, inadequate buildings - one foreign teacher and a pittance for running

[illegible]

expenses -

We cannot meet the present opportunity - nor stand equal to the present competition unless we offer suitable inducement to attract fine young women to our training school -

The Kindergarten would possibly go on - but our supply of Kindergartners will surely fall short unless we can offer attractive surroundings and suitable equipment to young women looking for training -

We need - at once - to

1 To issue second editions of
Froebel's some of our most important
ty-ft books - now exhausted -

2 To publish others - equally
as important - already translated

3 To build the Kindergarten,
adding a second story for
Training Class recitation
rooms

4 8 To buy a piece of land
now on the market - which
will supplement the lot
where the foreign teacher
9 lives - and make it
possible to put a home for

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 the training Class on the
St Jamie Compound -
they - We need a piano and organ -

2 " Books for a Consulting library -

3 " Money to employ expert men
for translation - for teachers
" of psychology, pedagogy, applied
" psychology and hygiene -

4 8 another foreign teacher - so that
that some one may be free
to visit the Gradualis as
their work -

9. This report is not based

for an imaginary state of affairs - Neither are the ideas enumerated those of a distorted vision - but the opportunity to help many little children is here - and the needs there are - in view of the situation - Moderate - and - imperative - We should have - at once.

$ 3,500 for land
2,500 " to building the Mg
7,000 " homes for foreign teachers - and training class
1500 " organ and pianos
200 " publishing -

Annie L. Jones

The Woman's Evangelistic School
1905-06

The one special event which has made the year 1905-6 a memorable one in the annals of the Kōbe Woman's Evangelistic School has been the demise of the old, ill-adapted dormitory which was one of the first buildings erected by the mission - first used as a printing office, - and its resurrection as a neat, convenient and hygienic building, to be used as refectory and dormitory. It is hoped that contiguous to this we shall in another year have a main school building such as will show to the public that the American Board esteems the work of the women evangelists of our church highly enough to have their school so well housed as to command the respect of the community.

With this hope in view and wishing to share in the expense of erecting such a building the women friends of the school in Kōbe and elsewhere where our women have worked are reviving the former

Mite Society which for years did efficient service in partially supporting women in the school.

We still continue to have the same efficient corps of teachers who have been connected with the school for many years, and with whom we can more and more share the responsibility of the school.

Of our band of sixteen women four are to graduate and two others leave us after special or partial courses of study.

In addition to pursuing the course of study the pupils have been gathering strength and efficiency for work in various ways.

Six of them were employed by different churches during their vacation as summer workers, while others at their homes or from the school did volunteer service.

During the school year the women have taught in four Sunday Schools while all have other work for which they are responsible in the city or vicinity. Two of them going fifteen miles on the Electric cars for regular work.

Annual Report - 1905-1906

Homaine Evangelistic School

Kobe - Japan -

Since Miss Cozad's return Miss Talcott has been able to give most of her time to city work, and we have greatly appreciated the guidance and inspiration which she can give to the women in this most difficult matter of helping them to begin evangelistic work.

Gertrude Cozad.

Copied by M. J. Barrows.

Mar 1st 1906.

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Kobe Station

Evangelistic Report. 1906-07

The year has been a quiet one owing to the transfer of the aided churches to the Japanese Home Missionary Society, and after that, the transfer of out-station work in two places where there are Christians, but no church organization. The Local Association — Hyogo Bukwai — took over the outstation work, and is carrying it on.

In February of 1907 new work was begun in Suma, a place five miles from Kobe. That place, and vicinity, have become a health resort for well-to-do and wealthy Japanese from Kobe, Osaka, and more distant places. It is said that the summer health seekers taking up brief or protracted residence in Suma and vicinity number three thousand. There are a few Kumi-ai and other christians residing there, and these form a living centre to assume responsibility and begin the work. The station was financially unable to take up and carry on the work alone, hence after consultation, it was decided that the station should provide the Evangelist, the Kobe church the residence and preaching place, and the Christians in Suma

Stat. - 1905-1906

the running expences. The work is considered to be that of the Sunna Christians, and the outside aid is to be reduced as members and means increase. The work is going on happily, and promises well.

The Monthly paper, "Morning Light" has been issued throughout the year. It is now in the thirteenth year of its publication. In 1906 the number of copies published was 42,800. It seems to be a useful agent in the field, and gratifying testimony to that effect comes now and then to cheer up those who work on it.

It is not probable that other new work can be opened unless additional funds are placed at the disposal of the Station.

For the Station,

J. L. Atkinson

Kobe station.

1906-1907.

J. L. Atkinson

KOBE COLLEGE NEWS
Vol. III. No. 18. Oct. 29, 1906.

NEWS

Friday morning, Oct. 26, Mr. Harada gave us a very good talk.

Friday, Oct. 26, we had a very nice undokai day. The fifth year girls went to Kyoto with Nishiyama Sensei and the rest went to Banshu Meisho Meguri, Maya San, and Akashi according to their wishes.

Some day this term we shall have a public meeting of the literary society in the chapel on the subject "Farewell", because the chapel and the school rooms which we have used so many years will be torn down when the new building is finished.

Next Thursday afternoon we are going to have a special meeting for Mr. Yamanouchi for he has taught us for twenty-five years.

Climbing up Maya.

The Autumn excursion was announced last Wednesday Morning. We were to go to different places -Banshu, Akashi, and Maya- each one was left to take her own choice. Banshu attracted the majority, Akashi the next, and Maya the least number, but we were fortunate enough to have twenty of us in all. We thought it was a good number to enjoy ourselves on the walk. Our party left school at eight o'clock Friday morning having fine weather to begin with. Though the number was small yet we had no thought of having less pleasure than others would have. We all walked to the entrance of the Maya road except three who had taken Kuruma and some of the party looked quite tired before we began the performance of the day. On reaching the first stopping place each one was provided with a stick and zori to lighten the labor of the day. This impressed me very much reminding me how dependent we are on such little things when we are to undertake our life's excursion. Each one being well provided with provisions and all equipped as regular mountaineers we could not help recalling the thought which says "Men do not live to eat but eat to live". They did not seem to care for the heavy burdens as they climbed along the steep slopes; it seemed as if they were made for the bread not it fot them. I have no doubt that just for this one day the contrary of this thought proved to be true.

Rules for Building up our Character.

1. Curiosity is one of the characteristics of humanity, but one who pleases himself with peculiarities is not a great man.
2. The mouth is the gate of heart, we must protect and watch always against the invasion of evil.
3. The really great woman is never frightened when sorrow comes to her, but she is careful when joy comes to her.
4. When the winds blow high and waves are rolling, we can see the reality of personal truth.
5. Woe to her who can not receive any impression when she sees beauty, a curse to her who is envious and jealous, but blessed is she who is glad when she sees beauty in others yet never moves her will.
6. Noble is he who is never angry when it is said that he is good natured. Though she is beautiful in appearance yet there is no beauty if she is not beautiful in heart.
7. Love and honor for out-side beauty may be felt some-times, but dies away with the decline of that out-side beauty.

Personals.

Mrs. Kadzue Mura has just returned to Tientsin after spending several months with her friends in Kobe.

Mrs. Fushie Shigenaga has brought her baby boy from Hongkong for a [illegible] old home.

REPORT OF KOBE COLLEGE FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.

The change in the appearance of the campus at once strikes the eye of one who has known the school in former years. Just inside the gate is an artificial mound which, besides being a thing of beauty in itself, since upon it are growing some of the choicest trees and shrubs that formerly adorned the lawn, gives a delightful air of seclusion to the grounds.

Where the old chapel stood are scattered the stones and timbers which the workmen are rapidly transforming into a larger and more substantial building than any that now belongs to the school. Of this building, which is to occupy the place of the old lawn, the cornerstone was laid on Commencement Day, March 28th, 1907.

As reported a year ago, a piece of land of about an acre in extent, almost adjoining the College grounds, has been leased from the city. On that has been erected a commodious, convenient, and well-furnished building for the academy classes. Near it are courts for tennis and basket ball, as well as space for croquet and badmington.

Last June Miss Chandler finished a seven years' term of valuable service in the school, and her place was taken in September by Miss Anna Pettee. During the winter Miss Florence Holbrook found it necessary to give up her work, and, by rare good fortune, Miss Nivling, sister of Mrs. Madeley of the American Episcopal Mission, was secured to take her place until the return of Miss DeForest from Tottori the last of March.

Dr. Holbrook's unexpected return to Japan at the close of the school year solves for the time the problem of the college classes in Biology.

After two years of study at Mills College, Miss Kamahara returned in the fall to her place on the faculty. The scholarship at Mills College has been taken by Miss Wase of the class of 1902.

Mr. Yamanouchi completed last fall twenty five years of continuous service as a member of the faculty, and his friends rejoice to unite in celebrating the event.

Mr. Harada's resignation from the pastorate of the Kobe Church to accept the presidency of the Doshisha is a great loss to the school as well as to the church. Most of the teachers and students attend that church, and Mr. Harada's interest in the school has been unfailing, while his counsel has been most valuable.

The visit of Dr. Barton, though short, gave us great encouragement, and we look forward eagerly to seeing him again in the fall.

Several musical evenings given by the Music Department during the year have been much appreciated by those who have had the privilege of attending them. A voluntary chorus class, meeting regularly on Saturday afternoons, has also given pleasure on various occasions. The Normal Music Course graduated three pupils at the close of the year, all of whom plan to remain for the present to assist in the department.

One of the most important events of the year has been the organization of a Board of Managers, of which several members, including two alumnae, are Japanese. The growth of the school for the last two or three years has made it increasingly evident that some such change in management was desirable if not imperative, and the results thus far are eminently satisfactory.

A STATEMENT OF KINDERGARTEN CONDITIONS IN JAPAN
and
DESIRES FOR THE KOBE TRAINING SCHOOL.

. . . . . .

The plan of an organized beginning of Student Government, which was approved by the faculty nearly two years ago, has recently been accepted by the requisite number of students and has gone into operation. The students are taking up their increased responsibilities with an earnestness that is gratifying.

There has been no marked religious interest in the school during the year. Only eleven of the students have united with the church, but others show evidence of being sincere Christians, and would have received baptism but for the opposition of their parents. One of the first requests made by the Student Government Association was that the rising bell might ring ten minutes earlier in order to give more time for private devotions before breakfast. May this significant request prove an earnest of great blessing during the coming year.

STATISTICS.

	College.	Acad.	Music.	Total.
Number of Students during the year.	23	199	22	244
Number of Graduates during the year	3	18	3	24
Number at close of year	15	168	16	199

Number of Japanese Teachers---------Full 11, Half 8, Total 19.

A STATEMENT OF KINDERGARTEN CONDITIONS IN JAPAN
and
DESIRES FOR THE KOBE TRAINING SCHOOL. 1907

. . . . . .

In returning to Japan after an absence of two and a half years, I want to put on record my grateful thanks to Miss Barrows and the other members of the Kindergarten Committee, to Mr. Harada, who gave out of a very busy life, time to act as principal of the Training School- and to Wakugama San. for the loving, faithful service and loyalty to the work.

When I went into my office after that long absence, I saw on the walls, just where I had left them, the schedules of hours and classes for the last term I was here.

"Why Wakugama San., what did you keep these for "?

"I was waiting for you to come back" and she had never allowed those papers to be touched.

I found the Kindergarten as fresh and sweet as a rose, closets and shelves in perfect order. Indeed, the cleanliness and order of the place made the rooms so attractive that the Deputation were, so I heard, rather inclined to doubt the necessity for any repairs!

My first query of Miss Barrows, after seeing how affairs, apparently, had been kept "true to types" during my absence, was- "Why did you call me back" ? Her answer was- "Wait and see"- and as months roll on, I begin to surmise - that there may be work requiring my attention!

I arrived full a week before the various graduating exercises began- indeed- I had hurried my departure from Chicago to be here just at that time.

Five girls graduated from the Training Class- and the exercises were

well planned and delightful.

Then followed the great day for the Kindergarten, when twenty five of our little boys and girls left us for the public school.

This day was made delightful to me- as a welcome to the returning teacher.

And I shall never forget the young men and maidens who graced the occasion with their presence. Former pupils of the Kindergarten - they were now - in medical school- commercial college or university- the girls some of them married -- Oh! it was interesting to see them. And then there were a younger set- way on down- class after class represented- and it was such fun to see them watch with keenest pleasure- the little children now in the Kindergarten- playing the games they- themselves used to play.

It was a lovely welcome- and so was the crowd at the wharf when I landed in Kobe- with my little name sake- "Annie Harada" in the very front- with a bunch of violets for me- and I pinned it straight on the place where my sister had pinned violets - with the same pin - the last thing before she left me in Chicago.

SUCCESS OF THE KINDERGARTEN IN JAPAN.

I. Government Success-

Certainly the public school authorities would not spend eighty thousand Yen on our Kindergarten building and land in Osaka- nor arrange for another quite as complete within a few blocks- if the Kindergarten were not already a part of the general educational scheme. Neither would the principal of the most perfect and beautiful pirmary school in Kyoto plan to build an equally fine Kindergarten and ask for

a graduate from our Training School- if there were longer any doubt about the desirability of the Kindergarten.

Nor would the Chinese government approve the founding of a school for "Mother's Helpers" in Tientsin- with a full staff of Japanese teachers who put the Kindergarten songs and games into Japanese and with other subjects teach eighty student (twenty of them mothers) were it not- that the Kindergarten was taking deeper root and spreading very wide branches in the Far East.

And today comes a request from Dalney, from two of the army officers- that we send them a Kindergartener for a christian Kindergarten they are establishing in that city.

The Chinese in Japan are awake to the work for little children- for in their school for Chinese children in Kobe- they have recently established a Kindergarten.

II. Missionary Successes:

The missionary bodies are also bestirring themselves and Catholic, Episcopalian-Methodist-Baptist-Presbyterian- as well as the Congregationalists are opening Kindergartens - and in most cases- each denomination is also establishing a training school.

The call for young women to direct Kindergartens are loud and many- at the present moment- we of the Glory Training School- are asked to provide four directors of experience- and we haven't one available- all being at work already..

The demand for our translation of Froebel's "Mother Play" (the only one in Japan) is very great- but the edition is exhausted.

One of our singing books is also out of print- and it is pathetic- as well as flattering to go about into the other Kindergartens and see the patching together of old leaves - that by hook and by crook- the out-of-print singing book be made to do duty until the new edition comes out.

The following advertisement- running in a Kobe paper this summer- shows the leaven working even among the foreign business population:

"GIRLS' SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
AUTUMN TERM."

"A full staff of competent teachers has been secured for this SCHOOL. The Head Mistress (who has already had experience in the East) has spent the last nine months in England attending all the most modern courses in School management and method and also in physical culture and hygiene.
For full particulars, apply to
Mrs. Foss,
Shinomiya, Kobe.
June 16,1906. 2 x 16 9 "

In speaking of the success of the Kindergarten in Japan- mention should be made of the three in connection with our mission- yes- the five

1. Mrs. Learned's in Kyoto.
2. Mrs. ~~Gradus~~ Gordon in the same city.
3. The one in ~~Niachaski~~ Miyazaki
4. One in Miss Adams' work.
5. One in Yottori- in charge of the christians.

These Kindergartens prove their right to be- by the entrance given to families otherwise inaccessible- by the Sunday School work which opens out of them- and by the reputation they each one have gained among Japanese educators.

Where the missionary in charge puts her own personality unreservedly into this kind of work the atmosphere is charged with a freshness- life and charm not discernible in Kindergartens without this influence. I feel this very distinctly as I have gone about among the different cities visiting the work.

GRADUATES of the GLORY KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Classes graduated	Ten
Graduates	Forty six
Married	Twenty four
Working in Kindergartens (Some of them are among those who have married.)	Twenty
Dead	Six
Men graduates have married	
Army Officers	One
Teachers	Five
Professions	One
Pastors	Three
Evangelists	Two
Doctors	Two
Lawyers	Two
Government Official	Two
Merchants	Four
Farmers	One

It might seem as if it were a waste of missien funds to educate so many of these girls if they are so promptly to leave their work for homes of their own- but if the founding of christian homes in Japan is of importance- and no one can doubt it- then the beautiful wives and mothers

these girls make- is one of the best and most permanent- as well as far reaching phases of missionary work.

One of our graduates- at a meeting in Tokyo recently said that when she was to marry a widower with two children- her grandmother (probably one of the kind who did not appreciate the value of an extended education- and this girl had several diplomas) said "What business have you to marry- you can't sew a child's apron even." The girl replied- "I can learn how to sew- but if I know nothing of the care of children I might tremble." She has made the most beautiful mother- not only to her own- but to her step children as well- indeed she is quite famous as a singularly wise disciplinarian.

The Japanese young men of today will not marry uneducated girls- and so well is this fact known that many are said to gain the money for their education by the vilest of methods.

With this fact in mind- we are more than ever thankful to be able to send out pure-educated girls to make these ideal christian homes- and the - in one sense- disconcerting frequency and rapidity with which the graduates disappear into the matrimonial ranks make it evident that a good Kindergarten training seems to be the best kind of a recommendation to these educated youths in search of wives.

Of the girls still at work we have-

In Congregationalist	8
" Methodist	4
" Presbyterian	2
" Episcopalian	2
" Salvation Army	1
" Orphan Asylum	1
" Poor School	1
" Foreign Kg.	1

NEW TRAINING SCHOOLS.

When the Glory Kindergarten Training School began its career- seventeen years ago-there was no other missionary training school that I know of in Japan.

But now- so wide spread is this form of missionary work that there are- at present at least six others- possibly more, but these are the only ones of which I have positive knowledge. These schools are situated in:

Neda (Shinshu) under the Methodist care
Hiroshima " Southern "
Hakodate " Methodist Episcopal
Hirosaki
Tokyo " Baptist
Nagasaki " Methodist Episcopal

These new schools are conducted mostly by women who have had Kindergarten training in the United States or Canada- but in some cases the missionaries have made use of the graduates from the Kobe Training School. The Episcopalians in Kobe will soon be following suit I imagine.

In too many cases the cry is for a short and easy course which does not demand much from the entering student- nor much after she is once in.

This is a serious state of affairs- and means still more of a lowering standard of opinion on the part of fine girls graduating from our best schools- just the ones who should be making themselves ready for the important positions opening to young women who are qualified to take them- but who will not enter our training school because the Kindergarten too often is considered an "easy"- " girl" kind of profession- quite below their dignity.

On the contrary- should the training schools insist upon high entrance examinations and adequate courses of study, we should be having more "Wakuyama Sans" to go out as directors with ability to organize, and shape the policy, of many new enterprises.

WORK TO BE DONE.

In Kobe alone- the work in connection with the Glory Kindergarten Training School is appalling- as it waits to be done.

The lectures heard in Chicago are to be worked over and reduced to shape suitable for classes here.

The teachers should be gathered at least once a week to plan the work of the Kindergarten.

Nature work in its latest development along Kindergarten lines is to be presented.

The modern use of the best works of art (in photographs) as one of the best of methods for impressing lessons otherwise abstract- this phase of the Kindergarten as it is today must be made use of here.

The history of education as studied in the University of Chicago is to be passed on to the students in our own school.

Psychology- in the latest methods- involving much searching for a good teacher- for suitable text books- and expert lecturers- is to be put into the curriculum.

And the study of stories- from a scientific standpoint- a long, hard task here- must become settled in our course of study.

Lectures on hygiene- a physical culture teacher- these are some of the questions waiting for solution.

Then the remodeling of the home for the training class- the re-building of the Kindergarten and settling a home for the foreign teacher

- will be enough embroidery work to keep the hands busy in idle(?)moments. And all this- with the regular routine of teaching and supervision and house keeping going on- for one foreign teacher.

VISITS TO GRADUATES.

This hitherto neglected field is a rich one and should not be neglected.

Since my return- I have visited Mrs. Learned ,Mrs. Gradus' and the Normal School Kg. in Kyoto.

Two of the fine (in equipment) public Kgs. in Osaka- the Methodist Kg. and Training School in Hiroshima and the same in Ueda- also under the care of the Methodists.

I had more planned before the summer vacation- but went into the hospital instead!

PUBLICATION WORK.

If-however- there were nothing else to be done- the publication work would fill- full- all of one's time for a year.

With the "Mother Play" out of print- "Kindergarten Songs" waiting a second edition- "The Education of Man" waiting a revision and publication - "Life of Froebel" and three other books equally important to put through the press- making a total of seven books- texts for Kg. study which should be published tomorrow- if that were possible- It is not difficult to realize the fact- that President Roosevelt coined a word most fitting certain occasions- when he talked of the "strenuous life."

In publishing in Japan- one must first find a Japanese who is educated- who reads English- who has good literary taste and style- such men do not grow on every bush in any land, hence our first bit of hard work. Even then- we must find one man clever at prose- another at poetry. These men discovered- the style which they must use shall be

- will be enough embroidery work to keep the hands busy in idle(?)moments. And all this- with the regular routine of teaching and supervision and house keeping going on- for one foreign teacher.

VISITS TO GRADUATES.

This hitherto neglected field is a rich one and should not be neglected.

Since my return- I have visited Mrs. Learned ,Mrs. Gradus' and the Normal School Kg. in Kyoto.

Two of the fine (in equipment) public Kgs. in Osaka- the Methodist Kg. and Training School in Hiroshima and the same in Ueda- also under the care of the Methodists.

I had more planned before the summer vacation- but went into the hospital instead!

PUBLICATION WORK.

If-however- there were nothing else to be done- the publication work would fill- full- all of one's time for a year.

With the "Mother Play" out of print- "Kindergarten Songs" waiting a second edition- "The Education of Man" waiting a revision and publication - "Life of Froebel" and three other books equally important to put through the press- making a total of seven books- texts for Kg. study which should be published tomorrow- if that were possible- It is not difficult to realize the fact- that President Roosevelt coined a word most fitting certain occasions- when he talked of the "strenuous life."

In publishing in Japan- one must first find a Japanese who is educated- who reads English- who has good literary taste and style- such men do not grow on every bush in any land, hence our first bit of hard work. Even then- we must find one man clever at prose- another at poetry. These men discovered- the style which they must use shall be

discussed- shall it be the doloquial- or the literary style.
This settled- we may begin-
The translator does a certain amount of copy- and we- taking the English book in hand listen while some one reads the Japanese- watching carefully each word- that no shade of the English meaning shall be lost- submerged or distorted.

If this is finished- then- very likely the whole work will be sent to some high literary tribunal for final revision of style- and the preface may be written- style of cover- paper decided- and proof reading begun- If illustrations are part of the work- of course trials are increased.

We have a man- at a salary of Yen 50.00 per month- and the work has been begun- so that soon all these various kinds of labor will be upon us.

EXPLANATION OF PHOTOS.
and
PLOT OF NO.22.

1. Photos.

No.1- This shows the buildings used once as a sort of factory- now for a retention house for emigrants going to Hawaii- two hundred a week.

This is very objectionable- come too close to our lot- more than that the lot itself is too small for our purpose-

There should be two houses there- and a little space beside-

One of the chief faults of the present condition of the Training Class lies in the fact that the foreign teacher never comes in contact with the students excepting in the class room.

This should be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

The present home for the training class is too small- too inconvenint- not hygienic- too near the street- and has absolutely no place for a breathing spot out of doors.

The present house on Lot 22 is too large for the foreign teacher- and not adapted to the use of teachers and students together.

This house should be taken down and a home for the foreign director- and one for the training class be built side by side.

Photo No.2.

This was taken to show the corner where the mission suggest putting a Godown (warehouse.)

Another is needed in Kobe- where the business agent of the A.B.C.F.M. lives- the one at present on the Bible School premises answers but the teachers want it removed- and the Building Com. think No.22 the place. The reason is- so they say- that it will save drayage- being one block(!) nearer town-but as Dr. Atkinson (the business agent) already has one Godown on his place- and there is ample room for another- while the difference in the amount charged on drayage can be very little for any one person- when <u>one block</u> is all that can be added- and as No.22 is not any larger (even if we buy the corner lot) than the lot where the Bible School is -- and as the Godown is to be put beside my front gate if it goes on my lot-- and as we hope to have the home for the Training School and home for the foreign director on this lot---- for all these reasons- it is hoped that as Dr. Atkinson is willing to have the Godown on his lot-- the Com. will regard our wishes and give us the space.

I am sending a surveryor's plat of the ground- and without the corner lot- No.22 has only 488 tsuto (tsuto - 6 square feet). This is 137 tsuto less than the lot at "59" where the Bible School teachers

live- and where they hope to build their new school.

If we get the corner lot- our space will just about equal theirs. This lot will insure space, seclusion and exemption from undesirable neighbors and will very much increase the value of the present plot of ground.

It will also be a perfectly safe investment of money- as land values are constantly increasing. It will make possible- what is now a necessity if- with all our competitors- we wish to keep our training class full- an attractive- comfortable- convenient compound for our Training Class- the cost of this lot (barring the little bit in the front right corner which belongs to another party) is 7000.00 Yen-$3500.

It is not unlikely that it will be more the next time we make inquiries if indeed- the man should not make up his mind not to sell at all.

The Kindergarten Com.- Dr. Atkinson- Miss Barrows and Mrs.Learned- favor the plan of buying this lot- and safest way would be to have the money in hand now- to buy- the moment we settled on other plans.

I hope to send on soon- an authorized vote from the Mission- and as a "Discourager of Hesitancy"- when the vote reaches you- let me give you an experience the Methodists have just had in Kobe.

They were to build a house- they had an opportunity to buy a very valuable lot- at a certain price- a little high- but the place was worth it- and a very safe fine investment.

They wrote all this to the Board- but "no" they couldn't think of it.

The missionaries wrote again- "The price has already gone up since our last letter- and is likely to go up again- but this is so very desirable and so necessary- that we write again- it is very probable that it may be sold before a letter could reach us- so if you can buy-"please cable"

The letter went- the cable came at once- but it was too late- the land had been sold for two weeks!

If we could have money in hand to buy this lot- or some other if it seemed wiser- I should be a thankful, happy woman.

BETTER EQUIPMENT.

In reading- the other day- the history of that wonderful Lucin cut off- on the Union Pacific R.R. and of the engineer who saw what ought to be done- and labored long before he could make others see it- these words begin the story of his foresight and the result-

"The times had changed- the day of great and bold enterprises had come-

The old era of pinching and often false economy was ended."

Now I don't claim to see great things as that engineer did- but I do see that with all the other Mission Boards starting up their own training school- with the government building Kindergartens far exceeding our own in perfection of detail- to say nothing of their convenience and adaptation to Kindergarten needs --- with the call for experienced directors (which we without start ought to be in a position to supply)- it is worse than useless to go on as we now are with our dilapidated- inadequate quarters.

We need to rebuild the Kindergarten- it is tumbling down- our south light is cut off- it no longer is possible to conduct our recitations as we should- from lack of room-

We need to move the building to the north edge of the lot and add a second story-

This will give us the sun in our Kindergaretn rooms- and recitation rooms- practice rooms and a library for the students upstairs-

We need to repair the present home for the training school at once- to make the place somewhat attractive to students, to say nothing of decently convenient.

We need to make an attractive compound of No.22- giving a home for the foreign director, one for the students and leave a little space for

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Report of Uyosan's Evangelistic School.
Apr 1- 1907

sunlight- flowers and exercise.

We need to attract the best sort of girls to our school and I do not think we will do it while we have to shuffle along as we are at present.

While things were fresh and new- the school young and we alone in the field- we could work fairly well with our equipment- but now- with these fral Japanese buildings in a state of decay- the reputation of the school partly established and other training schools in operation- we must improve our buildings- or lose much of our chance for doing good in this land-

MONEY NEEDED.

For land	$4000.00
Home for teachers	5000.00
" " students	5000.00
Rebuilding Kindergarten	4000.00
Musical Instruments	600.00
Publication	200.00
	$ 18800.00

We need this- and we need it soon- it is not one cent too much to put this work on a clean, comfortable basis.

"May the Lord add His blessing."

Yours sincerely,

Annie L. Howe.

The Uyosan Evangelistic School is just completing the first twenty years of life in one building which is about to be replaced by a new one and a question rises in our minds what has been done during these twenty years? Possibly a brief summary of the work of our graduates may not be uninteresting here.

We have had since when the first class was graduated eighty five graduates which those have at times engaged in direct evangelistic work. Of the living fifty nine (59) graduates thirty nine (39) have during the past year engaged in direct work (19) of them as the wives of pastors. Ten (10) more are married to Christian men (several of them formerly pastors) and all those unable to give their time to the direct work they are we believe exerting a Christian influence. Four (4) have dropped out of the work thru advanced age and four more for personal reasons

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Report of Woman's Evangelistic School.

April 1- 1907

The Woman's Evangelistic School is just completing the first twenty years of life in our present building and now as the old home is about to be replaced by a new one the question rises in our minds "What has been done during these twenty years?" Possibly a brief ~~summary~~ statement concerning of the work of our graduates may not be out of place here.

We have had since 1889 when the first class was graduated sixty five graduates ~~[illegible]~~ whom have at times engaged in direct evangelistic work. Of the living fifty nine (59) graduates thirty nine (39) have during the past year engaged in direct work ten (10) of them as the wives of pastors. Ten (10) more are married to Christian men (several of them formerly pastors) and altho unable to give their time to the direct work they are we believe exerting a Christian influence. Four (4) have dropped out of the work thru advanced age and four more for personal reasons

It may be of interest to know how the workers are supported-

Ten are supported entirely by the Woman's Board, five entirely by Japanese independent churches, four by the Woman's Board and the Japanese jointly and five are self supporting while ~~three~~ four are employed as matrons of Christian schools.

Altho' only those who have diplomas can be spoken of- there is a goodly number of women who have spent from one to three years with us without graduating who are doing as good work as their diplomed sisters, many of them as pastors wives.

As to the personnel of the teaching force we have from the beginning had the services of such men as Pastors Osada, Murakami, Hara, Takahashi and Nakaye, the two last, two having been with us ten and seven years. Miss Barrows has mothered the school from the first and, tho Miss Dudley completed her fifteen years with the school in 1900, her life, her personality and her example are and will long con-

tinue to be a living force here. Miss Cozad and Miss Talcott have been with the school for fifteen and four years respectively.

The embryo missionary society which was organized by our first graduating class has been merged into the Womans Missionary Society of the Korean Church which has been organized this year but has left with us a gift of two hundred yen to be used in our new School building

During the present year twenty four women have been enrolled, (in the school) four were graduated in June, two more have been sent out into the work, (four will graduate this) and we close the year with thirteen pupils four of whom will graduate this June.

An effort has been made to bring the school into closer touch with the Korean body by asking four pastors to serve as an Advisory Committee which meets with the faculty twice a year.

Altho we are far from a state of satisfaction with what has been done or with

present conditions still as we look back over this score of years, we feel very grateful that thru this agency many scores of women have been led to Christ, many young Christians have been guided thru the first years of Christian life, and many older Christians have been led to a deeper spiritual life, and we face the future with a deepening courage and trust in continued Divine guidance.

Gertrude Cozad.

Annual Report - 1906-1907.

Woman's Evangelistic School -

Kobe Japan -

Gertrude Cozad -

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

Kobe Station Report - Apl 1 - Mch 31. 1907-8.

Members of the Station.

Rev. John L. Attinson, D.D.
" Arthur W. Stanford
Mrs. " " "
Miss Martha J. Barrows.
" Gertrude Cozad
" Charlotte B. De Forest.
" Julia C. Hocking.
" Mary A. Holbrook.
" Annie L. Howe.
" Olive S. Hoyt.
" Susan A. Searle.
" Grace Stowe.
" Mary Stowe.
" Elizabeth Torrey.
Mrs. Amanda A. Walker.

Miss Florence M. Gordon
" Anna H. Pettee.

The personnel of the Station has changed during the year, by the departure of

Miss Barrows, in July, for furlo, by the return of Dr. Holbrook, early in the year, and of Mr. & Mrs. Stanford, in August, by the coming of Miss Hocking, in the autumn and of the Misses Stowe, in Mch. — these three ladies being temporarily located at Tōkyō, for language study.

In several ways the year has been a memorable one in the Station's history. Dr. Attinson has passed on — an event of itself sufficient to signalize the year among many. He had been identified with the Station thru out his entire missionary life, for 35 years, and, far and wide, among missionaries of many lands and of many societies, to say Kobe was to suggest Attinson. No one, unless it be Miss Barrows, remains, who knows the history of Kōbe Station, with its former wide relations with fields to the north, west and south, including Shikoku, as Dr. Attinson knew it. During his first 15 years, 1873-1888, he made a large share of that history, thru his evangelistic activity, by which he became the father

of many churches. Within the past 20 years he devoted his time chiefly to the business of the Mission, to the religious and social activities of the foreign community at Kobe, and to work on his little monthly paper, Morning Light, which has had a circulation of about 3000 copies, for some years past. In this work he was always ably assisted by Rev. S. Murakami. The paper was designed to nourish the religious life of the average layman — the rank & file of believers. Repeated testimonies of appreciation have come from widely separated sources to encourage the editors in their enterprise. Dr. Atkinson is greatly missed by his associates in the Station & hardly less so by the Mission, of which he was one of the fathers & in whose early work & successes he occupied a conspicuous place.

Another salient event has been the dedication of two buildings — the new Chapel, at Kobe College, & the new theological hall, at the Woman's Evang. School.

Of evangelistic work, the Station, since

passing over, 2 years ago, a number of aided churches to the H. Missy. So., has little, outside the personal work of the missionaries. There is but one evangelist & one chapel — at Suma, where Rev. S. Murakami is in charge. Suma is a beautiful suburb on the seashore, near the entrance to the Inland Sea. Suma natives are a hard set to reach, but from elsewhere have come people of means, culture, breadth of view, & approachability; among whom are found some ready to encourage this Christian movement. Mr. Murakami, who has long been in the employ of the Station, is a man of mature experience, rich faith & earnest evangelistic spirit. The Station pays his salary, while Christian residents of Suma, belonging to various churches elsewhere, pay the rest amounting to ¥11 per month. Among them is an Episcopalian! There is no other Christian work in town. Besides this pastoral work, Mr. Murakami continues his valuable work as editor of Morning Light.

Considerable Sunday-school work

is done by members of the Station or under their supervision. For an account of that done in connection with Kobe College, see Mission News for Jan. The pupils at the Woman's Evangelistic School are all active, in this line, in connection with several churches.

There have been evening classes for young men, for English and the Bible, at Kobe and in outstations.

Arthur Willis Stanford.

Kumano Mari,
22 Apl, 1908,

Annual Report - 1907-1908.

Kobe Station

A. W. Stanford

THE FAITHFUL LIFE.

This is the secret of success in life. What does it mean? It means the life which is spent regularly according to the Supreme Will and to the great laws of nature. The former refers to the conscience toward God and the latter to physical things. The faithful life is not temporary but is a life work. It must be continued throughout the life. It is not merely personal but is lived as a member of society, striving to be good and to perform duties that are needed in that circle; that is to say, to be influential in a good sense.

To live the faithful life is not a strange thing, but it is the responsibility to pay what we ought toward the Supreme for abundant gifts. We often read or hear about faithful men or women. We praise them heartily, we admire them. The word "admire" generally implies that some impossible thing has been done by some men or women. Think, those men and women whom we honor only spend their lives as they ought to spend them. Then why do we praise them so much? It proves that we are not living in a right way as we ought to be, and it seems as if we could not. But so far as we are human we can attain.

What is then the faithful life? It is to live truthfully as in the presence of God, not before men.

NEWS.

Last Saturday, the 23rd, Miss T. Ono visited the school with one of her students from Osaka.

---o---

Saturday, the 23rd, was Thanksgiving Day, and on Sunday there was held a special meeting on that account in Kobe Church; so, instead of having a Sunday school here, we all attended that meeting. Mr. Watase gave a good and interesting talk to the children, and they seemed to be interested. It is very nice for us to have a special day to think about God's blessings which have been given during the year.

---o---

On Monday night the 25th, a musical was held at Kobe Church to raise some money for a Sunday School building. Some teachers and girls went and helped in the concert.

---o---

On Wednesday morning Watanabe Sensei started for Korea.

---o---

Last Thursday was the Thanksgiving Day of the American teachers. On the same day Mrs. Inouye, (formerly Miss Minegishi) visited the school with her husband and child.

---o---

On Friday morning Mr. Watase gave us a good talk. On the same day, the third period in the afternoon he talked with the girls who believe God, but are not yet baptized Christians.

---o---

On Saturday morning Mrs. Tsuda left for her home in Tokyo. Many of us went to the station to see her off.

THOUGHTS.

We can never be grateful enough to one who has permitted us to help him.- Carmen Sylva.

There is nothing possible to a human soul greater than simple faithfulness.- Anon.

Get a pattern of your life from God, and then go about your work and be yourself.- Phillips Brooks.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOBE COLLEGE, FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1908.

The most conspicuous fact in the history of the past year is the new chapel, library, and administration building into which the building committee has put so much thought and strength, and which is, to those who use it, so constant a delight. The members of the school literary society who, nearly eight years ago, started the library building fund with their gift of en 2.50 ($1.25), must feel much gratified as they look at the attractive where the books are housed and enjoyed by the students. Each room in the building is so well adapted to its purpose, so great a contrast to the shabby, crowded room used before, that we can only rejoice and be thankful.

The new course of study for the academy seems completely to have replaced the old with the graduation last month of the last class from the old course and the first from the new. These two classes, with six students graduating from the college department, make the largest number that ever received our diplomas in one year. If it were not that some of them are coming back for further study, we should have scarcely a half dozen students who had been with us more than three years.

The students have been taking more responsibility during the school year in several respects. In the Christian Endeavor Society, where until now a teacher has been chairman of each committee, the college students have been chairmen of the nine regular committees, and the teachers have worked as lay members with no loss to the efficiency of the society. The teachers have withdrawn from active membership in the Literary Society, though still ready to lend their aid whenever it is needed, and, while the students have availed themselves of that aid, they have taken a new interest in the society with their new sense of responsibility, and the program they gave before an audience of nine hundred people at the annual public meeting of the society in December was perhaps the best they have ever given. The Student Government Association, too, is doing its part in maturing the students and making them feel that they are Kobe College.

We had in March a great treat in a course of three stereopticon lectures on Art by Mrs. Blattner of St. Louis. They were attended by some friends from outside, and, though we were disappointed in the small audiences, our share of the profits added nearly en 50 to the gymnasium fund. We hope that the new chapel may often be used for lectures and concerts which shall be an inspiration to others besides our own students.

The class in History of Art has been especially fortunate this year, having had as a part of their required work, not only Mrs. Blattner's lectures, but a short course on the history of Japanese art, by Mr. Yagi, our drawing teacher, who has made a specialty of the subject.

For some months we have been trying the experiment of appointing for each of the academy classes a teacher who shall be their especial counsellor and friend. As the classes increase in size and a larger proportion of the pupils live outside the school, some such plan as this seems likely to help in securing the close personal relation between teachers and pupils which was so much easier to gain when the school was small.

We have felt for some years that, while many of our graduates were a credit to the school, a few really ought not to have the name of graduates because of poor scholarship. In order to remedy this difficulty, while leaving the mark required for passing from one of the lower classes to the next as before at six, we now require that those who enter the senior academy class shall have had half their marks in each of the principal lines of study (English, science, mathematics, history etc.) seven, and we do not allow them to graduate unless their average in those studies during the senior year reaches this mark.

At the beginning of the year (April 1, 1907), Mrs. Nakajima, a graduate of the Tokyo Ggmnastic School, took charge of the gymnastics. She has done excellent work, as the recent successful Field Day exercises showed. Miss DeForest returned to the school at the beginning of the school year. She took the degree of M.A. from Smith in the summer. In September, Mr. Yokogawa, who has had years of experience in teaching in government schools, joined the faculty, this addition making good the number ~~by~~ lessened by Miss Watanabe's leaving. She is spending a year in Korea as the first missionary sentout by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Kumiai churches.

The death of Dr. Atkinson is a great loss to the school, not only because of his membership in the Board of Managers, but because of his helpful relations to the institution ever since its organization.

The new pastor of the Kobe Church, Mr. Watase, and his associate, Mr. Kaneko, have been very helpful and sympathetic, not only coming gladly to speak at morning prayers, but seeking to become acquainted with the students and to help them individually.

In October Mr. Mimaki held a series of meetings and personal interviews with the students. The results were about the same as those of his previous visit, a deepening of spiritual life especially in the younger Christians, and definite decision on the part of some. A few days after his meetings closed about sixty of the students who were not church members gave their names as having given themselves to Christ. These were not all new decisions. Eighteen have united with the church during the year.

STATISTICS.

	College	Academy	Music	Total
No. students during year	14	209	16	239
No. graduated	6	34	1	41
No. students at close just before graduation.	14	177	13	197

Present number (at beginning of new school year), about 210, of whom about 52 are new.

Susan A. Searle
Principal.

Sugar College
A. Searle

Report of Play Training School and the Kindergarten Union 1907-08

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

Our School has this year become a member of the Japanese Kindergarten Union, an association of Kindergarten Workers of all denominations both foreign and Japanese.

The first Annual Meeting was held in Karuizawa in August of last year. The association also published a Report which has been in great demand.

We have, represented in this Union, five training schools and more than twenty kindergartens.

The International Kindergarten Union of America has taken us on as a Branch of that Union.

Publications

Since the beginning of the Kindergarten and Training School - we have had eleven books translated for use ~~in the Training~~ as text books -

Of these, six have been published - one book has gone into a second, another, into a third edition -

at present three books are out of print - with loud demands for new editions -

at the Osaka Exhibition of 1903 - we received a Certificate of honorable Mention for these books -

We greatly need Money to republish - the books are out of

print - to publish those that are not published - and for translations and publications of several very important works now needed by the students of the Training Class -

Self Support -

Altho' we received this Spring, the largest number of students we have ever received into our Training School - we have, among them all - only one student who asks support -

We have, in addition to this encouragement - much satisfaction in the fact that all students receiving aid - now return the money after they graduate - at the rate of 1.50 yen per month -

some of them are very ambitious and pay their debt at a more rapid rate.

Increase in Students

This last year we have been obliged to refuse several very promising students for the training school.

We have at present the largest number we have ever had - 16 girls - the limit we can accomodate with our present equipment.

Our graduates are engaged in various kindergartens, in our own Mission and also in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopalian Missions.

Now calls are coming from Formosa, China and Manchuria.

These outside invitations giving while much encouragement, also greatly increase our problems and our responsibility.

Aside from the lessening of our force in Japan, it is here that the kindergartens ~~ones~~ who go, should be able to organize and carry on ideal work. And such women will need very careful training.

Opportunities

(a) Among our Students –

We have large opportunity for Character building – both in the Kindergarten and in the Training School –

This last year we have men – for example – two of our Training Class Students – who came to us much handicapped – leave us – the two most promising of our graduates – One of them now holding the position of Supervisor for two Kindergartens – and teacher in a Training Class –

(b) Indirect influence on the Public Schools –

I have been much impressed by two tendencies this last year -

First -

The growing feeling among government school authorities that personal character of high ideals - must somehow be secured -

Here is a great opportunity for us -

and no better use of that opportunity can be made than turning out teachers for little children who shall endow to this growing appreciation of high character -

Second

The work of the public schools is rapidly adapting itself to the more scientific

Methods at present in force in Europe - England and America -

I refer especially to the introduction of hand work - art - Music and play - as necessary to the best development of the children -

The hand work of the Kindergarten - the Program work - and the play spirit - seem especially to appeal to the teachers of the Public Schools - it is evident that they are adopting some of our methods -

It behoves us therefore - to apply ourselves to the most exacting effort - that we - in this opportunity - to help on the progress of the world - fail to

present ideals which may be of true uplift—

The Kindergarten

goes on the even tenor of its way— Sixty-four children on our ~~list~~ roll— our limit— and a waiting list up to its usual number—

JUL 6 1908

Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School.
1907-08

It is faith in something and enthusiasm for something which makes life worth living. We are finding life decidedly well worth living these days at the Woman's Evangelistic School for certainly we have had such abundant proof that God is leading us and providing for our every need that faith seems lost in knowledge and enthusiasm is the natural outcome. Not only have we faith in the Divine guidance but also in the practical interest and cooperation of the members of the mission and of the Board at home. As the Japanese say "by the mercy of God and your honorable shadow" we have had a year of decided growth and prosperity.

So many good things have come to us it is hard to know where to begin but the personal element is always the most vital. Altho Miss Barrows returned to America in July on furlough we are looking forward to her return with renewed health and strength. In October our many years seeking and hoping and

praying for a younger associate reached their glad fruition in the coming of Miss Julia C. Hocking and our unanimous verdict after three months is that Miss Hocking is all right. To be sure her occupation, for I hope three years, must be the acquisition of this unacquirable language, the first year to be spent in school in Tōkyō and two more years probably in some country station where she will be learning much beside the a-b-c and x. y. z. She has already undertaken work for girls in Tōkyō with an enthusiasm which promises much for her future activities here.

Of more immediate import to the school was the arrival in the early autumn of Mrs. Stanford. (As a member of the station, tho it is not an integral part of this report, I might say here that her husband also came and has found almost a superabundance of most essential work awaiting him.) Mrs. Stanford coming as she did with every equipment for the work, knowledge of the language, experience, consecration and energy has brot a new impulse into the school.

We have been able to divide the work into de-

partments, Mrs. Stanford assuming the responsibility for the Old Testament Exposition, music and cooking (and also the care of the home.) Miss Cozad has New Testament Exposition and the general oversight of the school and the buildings and grounds. Miss Talcott has either Old or New Testament and English teaching as required and has the oversight of a most important department, the evangelistic work of the undergraduates ~~students~~ of the school.

We have been very sorry to lose the services of the two Japanese teachers who have been with us for years, one of them becoming the principal of our girls' school in Osaka and one taking up itinerating evangelistic work. We have secured the partial services of a number of excellent teachers from other schools to take different subjects but are still looking for just the right one to come as teacher of theology and church history, a man of experience whose spirituality and personality shall be a strong influence in the school.

During this year we have also taken a step forward in a decidedly improved plant for

the school, which now consists of the teacher's home, that is the old Gulick home built thirty four years ago but still a very good building and in the same compound a dormitory, twenty four by thirty six feet, rebuilt two years ago and our main school building which was dedicated April 8th. It is a fine building, forty by sixty feet, a delight to the eye and excellently adapted to our needs. On the first floor there are recitation and administration rooms and the Julia E. Dudley Memorial Chapel, on the second floor sleeping rooms and organ practice rooms, while on the third floor in the roof gable there is a quiet room where the women can retire for devotions and meditation or to refresh themselves by looking at the beautiful view of the Inland Sea. The whole property has an approximate value of $22,000.00. Of this six thousand is for the main building, three thousand for the teacher's home and one thousand for the dormitory, while the land is valued at about twelve thousand, tho probably it only cost the Board about a thousand dollars.

Our growth during the years has not been en-

tirely along these material lines, but we have also been able to make a beginning of a plan we have desired to carry out for some years past. We have raised the grade of the school somewhat and have added another higher course for graduates of high schools, both being three year courses. This new course will bring in a better prepared class of women whose better and recently trained powers of acquisition are better because of their recent training, and we trust the graduates of this course will meet the need of the church for better equipped women. Experience however is a very good teacher and we think the graduates of the lower course will hold their own in the work.

We have issued a revised catalog this spring in which a number of important changes have been made. The school year has been ~~lengthened~~ made to correspond to the ~~ordinary~~ school year in Japanese schools that is beginning in April and with the ordinary vacations. Instead of the former long summer vacation which we provided in order that the women might go out to gain practical experience in evangelistic work.

we now have the third year class take one term of the third year off for work in some church or outstation. We have expanded or added to the curriculum a number of branches such as Comparative Religious and Practical Sociology, each under the care of a specialist along those lines. In connection with the latter we are to have lectures and the study of and observation of methods of benevolent institutions. Domestic Science has been added, under which term we include among other things, instruction in simple bookkeeping, and foreign cooking. The latter may seem out of place in such a school but there is a great demand for such instruction and we think that our graduates by instruction in these lines will be able to gain access to non christian women and to attract them to the meetings of the women's societies where such instruction is given, always preceded however by a Bible lesson. We have added a course in the history of missions, and English has been introduced, for those only however who have made a good beginning in it.

The practical training in evangelistic work is

about as it has been. The women all spend Tuesday afternoon in work in women's meetings or in calling, and at evening prayers that day reports are made of the experiences of the day, so that each is helped by the experience of the other and a missionary ~~experience~~ spirit is engendered in this way. Our women are teaching in five different Sabbath Schools and another is soon to be opened. We would like to open up more Sabbath Schools but we find it very difficult to find places for them except at by the payment of prohibitive rents.

The total enrollement for the school during the past year has been twenty ~~eight~~ nine, of whom four were graduated and sent out into direct work and we have in the school at the close of the year twenty one women.

While there is still much to be hoped for and labored for we rejoice that we are moving and in the right direction.

Gertrude Cozad.

Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School

Gertrude Cozad

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Annual Report of Work of the A.B.C.F.M. at Kobe Station, for Year Ending Mch., 1909.

Arthur Willis Stanford. Business Agent, Editor Mission News and Morning Light, Work for Young Men.

Statistics. 1 ordained missionary.
1 " native evangelist.
1 aided church at Suma.
31 members " " {men 14. women 17.
15 adult baptisms {men 10 women 5
16 additions by letter {men 5 women 11
50 S.S. pupils
200 yen native contributions.

A few years ago Kobe Station turned over to the Japanese, all its evangelistic work, consisting of a considerable number of dependent churches. Only one evangelist was retained. In Jan., 1907 new work was opened at Suma, and the evangelist was placed there. Kobe Church, and local Christians at Suma, cooperated to the extent of furnishing rent. At various times, in the past, work had been attempted at Suma, but it never pros-

pered and was soon given up. This time, at the beginning, the outlook was discouraging and the evangelist shrank from attempting it. However, there were residing there several Christian families, of various denominations, belonging to churches in different parts of Japan, who welcomed the enterprise and aided it by sympathy and gifts. During the past year such excellent results were obtained in baptisms and in developing sentiment in favor of a local church-building, that before the enterprise was quite two years old, it was decided to build a church and parsonage; on Easter afternoon (Apl 11) a beautiful little church, in foreign style, was dedicated, in presence of a full house of some 200 people; in the rear stands the new parsonage, an attractive Japanese house, where special meetings may be held, when desirable. The cost of both was ¥2370 ($1185), all except ¥70 of which came from Japanese. A balance of only ¥182.50 remains to be paid. The site is a good one; but the lot is rented; an interesting point is that the monthly rent is not fixed in money, but in rice, as is

the case with one of our Kobe mission houses, on which we pay taxes according to the annual fluctuation in the market value of a fixed quantity of rice. The rent at present, amounts to about ¥216 per year. This Suma work has had a phenomenal growth and the prospect for an independent church, in a few years, is excellent. Too much credit can not be given to Pastor Murakami; it is doubtful whether anyone without his long and ripe Christian experience, his deeply religious spirit, his solid character and his widely-known reputation as a steadfast worker, could have succeeded at Suma. He begat confidence in the local Christians and won their support, but he none the less worked on the principle: not by might, nor by power but by the Spirit. He is one of the happiest men in the land and the best of it is that he richly deserves all his success, while everyone rejoices with him in it.

The missionary, besides committee work in connection with the British & Foreign Bible Society and Natl. Bible Society of Scotland, the Bible Revision Committee and various mission committees, the

duties of the mission business agency, the editorship of Mission News (about 550 copies monthly), more or less work monthly in connection with Morning Light (3000 copies per month), has engaged in work for young men, in connection with several of the churches.

Arthur W. Stanford.

JUL 14 1909

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOBE COLLEGE, APRIL 1, 1908 TO APRIL 1, 1909.

The enrollment for the year was:

Students		Teachers	
Academy	179	American	7
Supplementary year	9	Japanese, full time	13
~~Preparatory~~	~~15~~	" , a few hours	4
Music Course	13	Total	24
College	16		
Total	217		

Graduates during the year

College	2
Music	1
Academy	15
Total	18

There are three Sunday schools in which the pupils of the college are the only teachers. There is also one Sunday school composed wholly of teachers and pupils of the college. In these four Sunday schools the number of teachers has been 18, the number of pupils 168, and the average attendance 151. Besides this, 16 of the pupils have been teaching in 6 different church Sunday schools, including one Baptist and two Presbyterian schools.

Number of baptisms or additions to the church during the year, 8.

A small gymnasium, about half the size originally planned, was completed in the summer of 1908. At the end of June the students gave a successful literary and musical entertainment, the proceeds of which,- more than two hundred yen,- they added to the gymnasium fund. This was a material help in paying the last bills, besides being a gratifying evidence of their interest in the school.

Application was made to the Educational Department for teachers' certificates by the American teachers on the basis of their diplomas. Five certificates for teaching English and one for music were granted, but the requests for certificates for teaching science were not granted.

Two important changes have been made in the course of study. The year supplementary to the academy has become a part of the college course, and a Special English Course for graduates of Girls' High Schools has been offered. These changes were part of a thorough revision of the catalogue, preparatory to asking government recognition for both the academy and the college. This request was forwarded to the authorities so late in the year that the result is not yet known.

Special efforts have been made during the year to increase the cooperation between the school and the homes of the pupils. Printed letters were sent out early in the year to parents and

JUL 21 1909

Girls Kindergarten

guardians, giving them information about the rules and work of the school and asking for their interest and help. Toward the close of the year they were invited to spend an afternoon at the school. After a brief address from the principal and a social tea in which all the teachers joined with the guests, they attended a regular meeting of the school literary society, that they might see what the students were doing. The usual calls have been made by the principal accompanied by a Japanese teacher at the homes of the new pupils.

Several lantern lectures have been given during the year which have been open to outsiders, but there is opportunity for much more of this college extension work than has yet been found practicable.

Miss Hoyt has been absent during the whole year. Mrs. Walker entered upon her duties in the school at the beginning of the year. The Misses Stowe have been engaged in language study in Tokyo throughout the year. Miss Pettee was absent last term on account of an attack of typhoid fever, but Miss Hocking was available to take a large part of her work. Mr. Yamanouchi, the senior member of the faculty, has been absent for several months on account of the illness of his wife. Miss Kamahara has just left the school to be married. Miss Torrey severs her connection with the school at this time, after having given years of valuable and unremitting service to the building up of the music department.

Although only a few of the pupils have received baptism, there has been evident an interest in spiritual things and a desire to follow Christ on the part of a large number of the students. In connection with the movement among Christian Endeavorers in America for applying the test "What would Jesus do?" to the practical life, - more than a hundred and fifty of the students promised to test their lives by that standard for a week, and when, a few days later, those who were ready, "trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ" for strength, to try to do what He would have them do, "for their whole lives, were asked to stand, nearly all did so.

The Sunday school work under Miss DeForest's direction has been of great benefit to the young teachers who in her normal classes are learning how to teach. With a Bible woman loaned by the Woman's Evangelistic School she has been able to call at the homes of the children, and thus to increase the value of the Sunday school work.

Susan A. Searle.

Lake, Apr. 24, 1909.

'11 JUL 14 1909

Play Kindergarten
and
Training School 1908-1909.

Annie E. Howe — Kobe - Japan

Statistics.

Children in Kindergarten		64
	Boys	36
	Girls	28
Graduated in March.		19
Entered in April		19
Teachers.		2

With help from the Principal - and assisted by Mrs Miyake - Mrs Ogita and Miss Watanabe

Girls from Training Class also helps in Practical work.

Pupils in Training School.	14
Graduated in March	3
Entered in April	6
Applications	18

Teachers in Training Class -

A. L. Howe - Principal -	Mother Play
	History of Education
	Education of Man
	Programs
Prof Ogawa -	Psychology -
Miss Wakayama -	Nature Work -
	Study of Child Nature
	Kindergarten Principles
	Bible
Mrs Miyake	Gifts and Occupations
Mrs Ogile	Bible - Secretary -
Mr. Hamura -	Boarding
Mrs Okee	Organ and Singing
Mrs Yoshida -	Flower Arrangement

Graduates at Work -

Of the 55 Graduates living - 26 are in active service in Kindergartens or Training Schools -

In Congregational Kindergartens	10
" Japanese Controlled.	7
" Presbyterian	3
" Methodist	2
" Baptist	1
" Episcopal	1
" Lutheran	1
" Church of Christ	1
total	26

Places Where They are Working

Kanazawa	1 Key	Miyazaki	1
Kobe	2 "	Ikuyo	2
Kyoto	2 "	Miyakonojo	1
Niebashizawa	1	Hosojima	1
Hiro saki	1	Saga	1
Asahigawa	1	total	21
Hazaichi	1		
Asahigawa	1		
Alameda - Cal -	1		
Hizuoka	1		
Yonago	1		
Tottori	1		
Formosa	1		

A Brief Survey of the 21 Kindergartens

1 Kanazawa - Presbyterian
Established in 1886 -
Mrs Fulton Principal
Miss Kano } Worked among the people
Miss Takeda } in Charge -

2 Tokio - Congregational -
Glory Kindergarten - and Training School
Established 1889 -
Miss A. L. Arde - Principal
Miss Watanyame
Mrs Miyake
Mrs Ogile
Miss Kurozumi
Miss Murakami

3 Jordin Kindergarten - Baptist -
Established 1894 -
Mrs R. A. Thomson - Principal
Miss Kato - in Charge -
This Kindergarten is in the Slum District and has done a wonderful work in transforming life in that vicinity -

4 Kyoto - Ei-Ei Kindergarten
Congregational - Established 1892
Mrs Gordon - Principal
Miss Michi in Charge -
This Kindergarten in a poor district -
and has done wonders among the people.

Kyoto
5. Imadegawa Kindergarten
Congregational - Established 1897
Mrs Learned - Principal
Miss Honda in Charge -
Like the Ei-Ei Kindergarten - from
this has grown up a Sunday School
and Church - Principal

6 Machachi - Ei Rin Kindergarten
Congregational - Established in 1895 -
Miss Gris wold - Principal
Miss Takenouchi in Charge -

7 Hirosaki - Mary Alexander Memorial
Methodist - Established in 1898 -
Miss B. Alexander, Principal
Miss Masaoka in Charge -
a Training School and two Kindergartens are in this Hirosaki charge

Asatigawa - Hokkaido - Japanese -
Mrs Inagawa - Wife of the Congregational
Pastor - Graduated in the first class
from the Glory Kindergarten Training
School - Has - for years - carried on an
independent Kindergarten -

9 Hiye Presbyterian - Established (?)
Mrs McNair - Principal
Miss Kalsura in charge -

10 Hiye - Church of Christ -
Established in 1908 -
Miss Rich - Principal
Miss Gi - in Charge -

11 Haraichi - Japanese - Established 1901
Mrs Ota - Wife of the Congregational pastor
has - single handed - established and
conducted an independent kindergarten -

12 Ashikaga - Japanese - established 1901
Mrs. Nonila - in Charge -
This kindergarten was modeled after
the one in Maebashi - which gained

Such an enviable reputation under its first teacher, Miss Hirose - now Mrs. Sugiyama of Tokyo -

12 Saga - Lutheran - Established 1902
Mrs Lippard - Principal
Miss Watanabe - in Charge -
This Kindergarten has a fine new building - put up during the last year -

13 Shizuoka - Methodist - Established 1903
Mrs Pierson - Principal
Miss Hosoda - in Charge -

14 Yonago - Episcopal - Established 1905
Miss L. A. Talbey - Principal
Miss Adyama in Charge -
This Kg is about to build a new home

15 Tottori - Congregational - established 1907
Mrs H. J. Bennett - Principal
Miss Maeline in Charge -
This Kindergarten had its beginning under Mrs Bartlett - Was carried on by Mr. Sakagiri after Mrs Bartlett left Tottori - and was

finally handed over to the American Board - or Woman's Board -

17 Miyakonojo - Buddhist - Japanese - Established ? -
Miss Nagai in Charge -
Miss Nagai has so commended herself to the authorities that they gave her two years ago - a State Certificate -

18 Atsujima - Japanese - Congregational
Established in 1907 -
Miss Terasaka - in Charge -
This Kg - thoroughly Christian - has a grant of his year a Month from the city -

19 Formosa - Japanese - Presbyterian
Established in 1908 -
Miss Nishimori in Charge -

20 Miyazaki - Congregational -
Established 1909 -
Mrs Olds - Principal
Miss Kurozumi - in Charge -

Miss Alameda - California - Japanese - Miss Hayes - of the Class of 1909 - goes in June to take Charge -

Health of the Year -

This has not been in better equipment nor in the acquisition of adequate funds - Neither have our numbers increased -

The W. B. M. I. has not yet made up its mind to put this work on a suitable basis altho it has been in its care for nearly 20 years - and increase in numbers is prohibited in the Kindergarten because we limit to 64 - and that number is always full - and a long waiting list on our books -

In the Training School we cannot care for more than 16 students - until we have larger quarters and more money for teachers -

We lack - this year - two of our full numbers - because of lack of funds to aid needy students - We had 18 applications

and could admit only six!

Is - While we cannot report growth in equipment - funds are wanted - we can report growth in the way the work is being done -

The morning exercises in the Kindergarten conducted in turn a week at a time by four teachers - have been full of interest and originality - they have been artistic, and an inspiration - not only to the children - but to all others who have watched them -

A program of topics was made out for the year, before School began in Sept - and each teacher has made her plans quite independently -

Such themes as the preparation of the earth for its winter's rest - Christmas - light - The Conscience - resurrection of nature - Patriotism - industries - Mission Power - May seem beyond the ken of any child of Kindergarten years - but the unbelieving has only to see one of the teachers present her topic by means of song, story and material things - to see the

delighted understanding of the children to believe that spiritual truth is not beyond any child - if the true way of presenting it - is regarded -

In the Training Class - the most marked improvement is seen in the nature work under Miss Wakuyama - who has developed into a teacher of natural science for children - and this she has done by her own study and research -

The singing, under Mrs Okell - has - like the nature work - steadily improved -

At the time of the alumnae meeting Mrs Inujiyama - one of our graduates, now in Tokyo - spoke of the growth she had upon returning after many years of absence - but as she spoke - the faces of those women who sat near her - as well as her own - were the greatest record of growth - strong - earnest - sweet - they, every one - represented a faithful use of talents intrusted -

Public Gatherings –

These are peaks – the best of the work of the year – it either climbing up or climbing down from these various "functions" –

Mothers' Meetings – a Thanksgiving Day – Christmas Gathering – Day of Prayer – Kindergarten Graduation – Training School Graduation – and this year – in addition to the latter – was added special exercises in recognition of the new Student Privileges – a reception to new Students – With Many evenings spent with teachers in Consultation – not forgetting those days given to new pupils Calls – these Gatherings represent much responsibility and planning – but are a very necessary part of our work –

Alumnae Association — by Hugo Ten

An Annual Meeting is held after the Training School Graduation exercises — at which time — reports are given — either verbally or by letter — of the work being done by the Graduates —

Money is being collected for a library, and the sum of 150.00 Yen is already on hand —

25th Anniversary —

The Kindergarten and Training School will be twenty years old in October of this year — and plans are already being pushed for a suitable celebration of this event — Our public exercises in recognition of the new privileges are then after three — The Graduating class receive similar ones from Mr. Okatada — in addition to the regular certificate given by our School —

Mid Privileges Granted by Hyogo Shen-

In September, word came to us that the Hyogo Kenchio Bonka grant - (without examination) certificates to graduates of this Training School -

This action came at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Education - Mr. Tanaka - Who is reported to have said - "Shikaku ijo no ne nchi desu kara, ko nin no shimasu"

The first certificates were given to Miss Wakuyama - Mrs Ogita - Mrs Miyake - Miss Kurozumi and Miss Murakami - five of our teachers -

These certificates were placed in their hands by Mr. Arakawa of the Kencho - at the time of our public exercises in recognition of the mid privileges and then after these - the graduating class received similar ones from Mr. Arakawa - in addition to the regular certificate given by our School -

Translations - Gift -

all this much hampered by lack of funds - Something has been done in this much needed department of our work.

President Hirada of the Doshisha has finished his work of revising our former translation* of Froebel's "Education of Man".

The Publication Com. of the Mission has the matter now in hand - and the book is already in the hands of the Printer -

The work on Kindergarten Songs has gone on as money would allow - and there must be nearly a hundred and Songs waiting time and money for publication -

A most valuable book for Mothers - Sunday School teachers and Kindergartners "The Unfolding Life" by Mrs Lamoreaux has been translated - and will be published - we hope - before the end of the year

A Beautiful Gift –

A friend in America – placed $50.00 at the disposal of the Board to be expended for pictures –

This gift has enabled us to procure the following large photographs –

Daniel in the Lion's Den –	by Riviere –
Spring	" Mauve
Autumn	" "
The Prophet –	" Jorgent –
The Angelus	Millet
Sistine Madonna	Raphael –
Milan Cathedral	
Apparition of Shepherds –	Plockhorst
Arrival of Shepherds –	Le Rolle
Angels	Fra Angelico –

For the framing of part of these we are indebted to Miss Alice Donald of Boston –

Consideration — Mission Teachers —

The alumnae association of the Training Class; the ready response of the Graduates to requests for reports; the plans for the coming 25th anniversary; a Prayer Calendar with a Month of Prayer for each Class Graduated from the Training School; and plans being made to visit each Student at work — are bringing us — Parent School and Graduates into a very happy union of interests —

An itinerary has been carefully made of time and expense and mode of travel necessary to visit our Students at their work — expense — $400.00 — for a visit to these towns — ranging from the Hokkaido to Formosa —

This work is much needed — and it is to be hoped that the money and the time will be found —

Marriage of our Music Teacher -

On April 17th - Miss Atkinson was Married to Mr John Julius Dore Abell of Ashe -

Fortunately for us - Mrs Abell will - for a time - Continue her work in Singing and organ -

It will be a difficult task to find any one to do so good work as Mrs Abell is doing

Having had a good Musical education in Grinnell, Iowa, and in Boston - She has developed a care and taste in her teaching Methods which surprise and delight every one fortunate enough to listen to the results -

I believe that "for the good of the School" matters very little with the Methods & those Connected with it in any capacity but I do believe that "this work is Committed to me - I must be faithful for to do" is - rather - the telling question - "To be seen of Men" is not Matter in our tasks - Nor "expediency" either - I trust

The Spirit in Training School and Kindergarten

—

For this we must give thanks — we don't know what it means to have a lazy one among teachers or students — What ever needs to be done — that thing is done — whether it be preparation for a "function" — writing a paper — or scrubbing the floors! —
Kindliness — helpfulness — faithfulness — earnestness — and more than all — the lack of emulation, from the babies in the Kindergarten up to the teachers in the Training School — is a constant source of joy — and a promise of good for future years —

I believe that "for the good of the School" enters very little into the motives of those connected with it in any capacity — but I do believe that "this work is committed to me — I must be faithful to it" — is — rather — the ruling motive — "To be seen of men" is not written in our books — nor "expediency" either — I trust.

Rec'd JUL 14 1909
Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Woman's Evangelistic School
1908-09

This the twenty fifth year since the earliest beginning of the Woman's Evangelistic School, the twentieth year since the first class graduated, the first year since our new buildings were completed, has been in many respects our best year. The following are a few of the causes contributing to this good result: Adequate, cheerful, hygienic buildings have contributed to the good spirit and good health of the pupils. A teacher of Theology and Church History has given his whole time to the school. We have now a permanent matron who is contributing much to the home life of the school. The music department is under the competent supervision of one of our American teachers, with a Japanese co-worker who devotes her whole time to that department. The work of the women in the city is under the careful, personal supervision of another of our American teachers. The pastors and other Christian workers of the city, both of our own denomination and of other churches, have contributed much to the spiritual uplift of the school especially by their chapel talks which have been of a high order.

The members of our third year class which

which is to graduate in June have had six months of work in various churches outside of Kobe. In addition to the help which they rendered to the churches they have stored up helpful valuable experience for themselves, have brought back helpful reports of the work both its successes and its failures and an enthusiastic missionary spirit which proves an inspiration to the whole school.

Our pupils have taught in seven Sabbath schools in or near the city and every Tuesday afternoon they have scattered over the city holding meetings, children's classes, Bible readings, teaching in the school for the blind, calling upon the sick and upon inquirers. The evening prayers of that day are especially helpful as they recount the experiences of the day and aid each other by mutual sympathy and prayer.

Pd JUL 14 1909

Woman's Evangelistic School

Faculty.

(Miss) Gertrude Cozad Principal. Bible
Miss Eliza Talcott Bible English. Practical work.
Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford Bible. Music.
Mr. Matsumoto - Theology. Church History.
Mrs. Hara Matron + teacher.
Miss Yamada Music.
Four other teachers giving part time.

Pupils.

Enrollment during year - 26.
Regular Course 19. Higher Course 7
Average Attendance 20
Class of five to graduate in June.

Practical Work.

Graduating Class spent six months in field work.
Tuesday afternoons spent by all pupils in personal work in city.
Pupils teach in seven Sabbath schools.

Support of Pupils.

6 Self supporting
13 Partially supported by school
7 Wholly supported by the school

Graduates.

69- Graduates.

9 Deceased

35- In direct work.

16 Bible Women in Kumiai Churches.

10 Supported entirely by the Japanese.

4 " " " " mission.

2 " by Japanese and mission.

9- Pastors wives (Kumiai)

2 Wives of other Christian workers (Kumiai)

4 In other forms of Christian work.

4 Working for other denominations

25- Retired.

9 On account of old age.

1 " " " health.

10 Married to Christian men

2 " " Non Christian men

3 For other reasons.

Average length of service before retiring - 6 years. There are many in active service as Bible women or pastors' wives who received their training for work with no but not having graduated are not tabulated in the above table.

Evangelistic Work of Kyoto Station 1902-03

The resignation of Mr. Aburatani from the pastorate of the Shijo Church and his going to America for study have taken away from Kyoto the man who held the foremost place not only among the Kumi-ai workers but also among those of all denominations. The Japanese always need one acknowledged leader; and though they may sometimes complain that he assumes too much for himself, they will wait for his initiative and throw upon him a greater degree of responsibility than is for his good or theirs. Since Mr. Aburatani's departure no one has come forward to take the position that he held, and this is one reason why united efforts have for some months been almost at a standstill. The Shijo Church has been since August without a pastor. Though the audiences continue to be of fairly good size, and though the leading members of the church are earnest in sustaining its activities, it suffers in many ways from lack of pastoral care.

The Heian Church appears to be making progress under the pastorate of Mr. Nishio. Mr. Hino, besides supplying the pulpit of the Rakuyo Church, has in other ways worked earnestly in its behalf; but his duties in the Theological School make it impossible to give to it

the amount of time that it needs. In connection with the Sunday School of the Rakuyo Church Mr. Dunning has a flourishing English Bible class, and Mrs. Gary a large class of women. The later also has a mid-week meeting for the women of this church, and also a meeting for the old women of the Shijo Church.

The three churches thus far mentioned receive no financial help from the Mission. Members of the Station are frequently invited to assist in the preaching

The Doshisha Church is reported in connection with the educational work.

The Airin Church depends upon the Mission for most of its support. It may properly be called one department of the Airin-sha. Mr. Ikenouchi is the evangelist. During 1902, four persons were received into the church on confession of faith and two by letter. The Sunday school had an average attendance of sixty-five. The Airin-sha itself continues under the care of Mrs. Gordon who writes concerning it:— "The main work at the Airinsha is in the kinder-garten and the mothers' meetings. Thirty non-Christian mothers were out at our first meeting. The knitting-classes are doing well. We are teaching a small or simplified catechism in the Sunday

school and having Sunday school concerts occasionally, when the children are examined in the catechism. At our last concert the rooms were full of children and young people. The children did well; and when the smallest children stood up and answered the question, "What is God to us?" "He is our Heavenly Father and our best Friend," I felt, if that were all they had learned this year, it was enough."

At the Imadegawa Chapel the kindergarten under the care of Mrs. Learned continues to flourish and is doing much good. The Sunday school has had an average attendance of 77. This does not include the teachers nor the infants in arms. The contributions of the Sunday school amounted to ¥9.30. A preaching service is held on Sunday evenings with an average attendance of a little over thirty. Two persons have been baptized during the year, and several others who were here led to Christ have been baptized in connection with some of the churches.

The Sunday school first established by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Curtis in their own home and afterwards held in the house occupied successively by Mr. Warren and Mr. Lombard, now rejoices in a building of its own; members of the Station lending money for the

purchase until the amount can be made up by rent and special contributions. Mrs. Cary has oversight of this school. Theological students and pupils from the Doshisha Girls' School make up the larger part of the teaching force. The average attendance of pupils last year was 91. Miss Yagi does effective work not only in the school but also in connection with two societies of girls who in their meetings sew ~~make~~ garments for the Okayama Orphanage or make articles that can be sold for the benefit of the same institution. The amount of money raised by these societies amounted to $6.83. There is also a boys' club. One hour of its weekly meetings is spent in work by which, in addition to the money needed to purchase the balls, etc., used in their games, they have raised $1.94 for the Okayama Orphanage, which has also received $7.24 from the Sunday school itself.

The Nishijin Chapel has been removed to what is considered a more favorable location. Mr. Ohashi is the evangelist in charge. Most of the year there has been no Bible-woman, and one is very much needed. Pupils from the

Doshisha Girls' School have rendered efficient help as teachers in the Sunday school. During the year 1902 there were five baptisms. The total number of persons whose church membership is here is twenty-three. The average attendance at the Sunday school is thirty-five.

There is frequent preaching on pleasant afternoons to such audiences as can be gathered from persons passing along the street before the Sanjo Bookstore.

Before turning from Kyoto, mention should be made of the Y.M.C.A. work. Not only in the Doshisha but also in some other schools of the city there are societies connected with the Japan Union and so with the World's ~~the Students'~~ Federation; and there is now a movement for forming a city association. It has been our pleasure to unite with other missions in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Phelps who have been sent by the International Committee to aid in this work.

The self-supporting churches in Nagahama and Hikone, during the absence of the former's pastor, are cared for by Mr. Moriyama, the pastor at Hikone.

The ~~The~~ little church at Hase has no help from the Mission; Mr. Kawai, the evangelist, getting a large part of his support as a traveling colporteur.

The First Church of Tamba (self-supporting) continues under the pastorate of Mr. Murakami.

For a long time efforts have been made to get an evangelist for the Second Church of Tamba; but though what were practically direct invitations have been given to five different persons, all these negotiations have failed. Occasional visits ~~have been~~ made by missionaries, pastors, and others show that there is much reason to expect good results if a man can be found for this place.

The church at Otsu was much discouraged by the failure of an evangelist from whom much had been expected; but who apparently took but little interest in a work from which he soon resigned. Mr. Yamada, who went there near the close of 1903, has induced several Christians, who had removed to Otsu from different places, to unite with this church whose prospects now seem brighter than heretofore.

Mr. Hamada continues as pastor at Hachiman and visits the little company of Christians at Rodaiji.

Miss Kokubu, who formerly worked at Otsu, now resides in Minakuchi; making visits also to several places in the vicinity. Mr. Yamada goes to Minakuchi

once a month.

Mr. Namba continues as evangelist for the Hokutan church, whose members reside in Amino and Mineyama. The latter is in a more encouraging condition than formerly, and it is hoped that the evangelist can make arrangements to spend a larger proportion of his time there.

The Sango church shows the most encouraging work now being aided by the Station. Mr. Kogita and his efficient wife reside at Amanube, a new town that has grown up in connection with the naval station. Among the people moving into the place have been some Christians. During 1902, the church received 24 persons by profession and 13 by letter. The territory covered by this church is too large for one evangelist, especially since the work at Miyazu, which was once in a low state, now seems to be reviving

Report of Evangelistic Work
at Kyoto station for the
year ending April 30, 1903

The Doshisha. 1902-03

The hope expressed in last year's report that Pres. Hatteoka would be allowed to retire from political life, in order to give his undivided strength to the school, has not been fulfilled. He is no less needed in the Imperial Diet, to which his constituency has returned him again, than in our institution. He has made frequent visits to the school, and these have been of much help. ~~to the~~ ~~x~~ The school has continued in its upward course. The board of Directors, at its annual meeting in March, found again all obligations met, and a small surplus to be carried over to the next year. but this has been possible only by keeping the school at a lower grade than it had in the days of Dr. Neesima. The great problem before the board of Directors is the restoration of the special departements, and thus the raising of the whole grade of the school, and it is here that the financial problem is felt most heavily. Some advance in this direction will be made this year, but it can only be a very slight advance.

The number of students in the various departements, aside from the Girls' School, for

last year, and for this year, was follows:

	May 1902.	May 1903.
Ordinary School	301.	333.
Higher School	5.	13.
Theological School	16.	16.
	322.	362.

Out of one hundred and fifty-six applicants for entrance at the beginning of the spring term only one hundred and nine were received. The theological departement also could show larger number if the standard were somewhat lower. Only two remain out of an entering class of five.

The number of teachers in the above three departements is thirty-two, of which seven are missionaries of the American Board, one a missionary of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, cooperating with our Mission in educational work. Of the seven members of our Mission four are wholly, or at least chiefly, engaged in theological work, while Mr. Warren is on furlough in the United States, and Mr. Dunning, according to the rule of the Mission for newcomers, can only give a very limited amount of time to school work.

The chief work in English has therefore fallen

upon Mr. Lombard, who has given two hours a week in conversational English to each of the three divisions of the First Year, and of the two divisions of the Second Year of the Ordinary Course, as well as seven hours a week in Literature to the Second Year of the Higher Course. Mr. Dunning has lectured two hours a week on the History of English Literature before the same class, and has taught conversational English two hours a week to the First Year of the Higher Course. Mr. Knipp (U. B. Church Mission) has taught conversational English two hours a week to each of the following classes: third, fourth, and fifth Year of the Ordinary Course. Dr. Learned has given instruction in translation of Japanese into English to the First Year of the Higher Course, two hours a week. Mr. Lombard has also given special help to the instructors of the lowest class, besides taking the two divisions of the entering class one hour a week in special drill in connection with the instruction given by the Japanese teacher. The course in Literature for the Second Year of the Higher Course includes three hours a week, for two terms, of Biblical Literature, designed to show

the historic development of the nation, and its progress in religious thought.

The Doshisha must make its English department strong. Next to its high moral and spiritual tone its distinguishing feature must be a well equipped and well administered English departement. Two foreign teachers are the minimum requirement for this work; ~~and~~ they ought ~~it~~ to make it their life work to build up this departement, and thus the whole school. We are eagerly awaiting Mr. Warren's return, and hope that after another year he and Mr. Lombard will be allowed without further change and interruption to do this important work for the school.

In the Theological Departement the new course of studies, approved by the Board of Directors last year, has been put into ~~pe~~ operation. The Preparatory Year, opening with five students, was quickly reduced to two. This class has pursued the study of psychology, logic, ethics, history of philosophy under Mr. Hino, and Topical Bible study under Mr. Learned. The other classes combined have united with the Preparatory class in psychology and history of philosophy, while taking Biblical Theology under Mr. Learned, and Systematic Theology under Mr. Albrecht.

Mr. Cary has conducted a weekly exercise in preaching; Mr. Davis has given a course of lectures on Evangelistic, treating the lives of some of the eminent missionaries of the Church.

Three young men are to graduate from this departement this summer, while one has finished the partial course for which he entered. All four are promising men, and we believe they will do good work.

The need of additions to our library is as urgent as ever. Out of the grant which the Board of Directors makes for the Dōshisha library the share of the Theological Departement is $40.00 per year. Think of any theological school in the United States having but $40.00 a year for its library! Yet we are expected here to do work that will enable our graduates to be leaders of thought over against the atheism and materialism of the Government schools! — — —

The spiritual life of the school has deepened during the year. Twenty six young men and fifteen young women have received baptism. Two young men, baptized in infancy, united with the College Church on profession of their faith in Christ, making an addition to the church of

forty three. The plan of inviting frequently some of the leading pastors of the vicinity for preaching and for other work with the students has proved quite efficient. The Y.M.C.A. of the school is also more active than before in personal work among the students. The theological faculty has granted them the use of a room in the Theological Hall for their various religious and social gatherings.

~~Thus, taking it all in all, the year has been one of healthy growth.~~

At the beginning of March of this year Pres. Hall of Union Theological Seminary delivered the whole course of "Barrows Lectures" in this city. Four of these lectures were delivered in the Doshisha Chapel, which was well filled every evening. Dr. Hall also spoke to the theological students, as well as at other gatherings, and has left a deep impression both by the nobility and forcefulness of his message, and by the winsomness of his own personality. His lectures are to be published in both the Japanese and English languages.

In April Mr. Gulick of Matsuyama gave a very helpful course of lectures to the theological students on "Evolution and Religious Thought". In May Pastor Harada of Kobe is to give a similar course on "The Christian Church and Ministers in Present Japan". These lectures are both valuable to the students for the information they give to them, and helpful in bringing the theological department into closer touch with the churches.

Looking over the year as a whole, while there is much in the school that is unsatisfactory, there has been a healthy growth, giving the assurance of still better things in the future.

H

Report of the Doshisha
for the year 1902

Rec'd DEC 8 1909

52
80
13
LL.D.

Rev. D. W. Learned, D.D.

THE DOSHISHA ~~SCHOOL~~

~~at~~

KYOTO, JAPAN,

The Doshisha was opened Nov. 29, 1875, by Rev. J. H. Neesima and Rev. J. D. Davis, in connection with the American Board's Japan Mission, with eight pupils, in an old building which was pulled down after a few months. Mr. Neesima had conceived the plan of opening such a school during his residence in America, and had prayed and pled for it till a fund of $5,000 was raised among friends of the Board, and with this land was bought and two plain buildings erected, into which the school moved in the fall of 1876, a considerable number of advanced pupils being received at that time who had been led to Christ by their teacher, Capt. Janes, in the distant city of Kumamoto. Kyoto, the ancient capital, long famous in Japanese history as the literary and artistic center of the country, was a most inviting place for building up a great educational work for the empire, and in the depression which had folowed the removal of the court to Tokyo a few years before land was bought at a very low price in an excellent location adjoining the park surrounding the imperial palace. In fact, the land for one of the teachers' houses was bought for less than it would have cost to build the excellent wall surrounding it. The fitness of Kyoto for educational work is evidenced by the Government's planting its second great University here some twenty years afterwards, ~~but~~ The city was the head-center of Buddhism, and for several years the priests caused much opposition to the school, which at times seemed to imperil its existence. Also, at that time foreigners had no legal right even to live there, and the Doshisha was necessarily organized as an entirely Japanese insitution, the foreign teachers obtaining permission to reside in the city only as employees

of the school. At first the school was legally the property of Mr. Neesima and his brother-in-law (who helped much in getting permission for the establishment of the school ~~here~~ at Kyoto); afterwards three others were associated with them; and finally a regular Board of Trustees was organized, with the usual powers of such a body. Not till 1899 did Japanese law allow foreigners to be members of this board. This Japanese control of the school has had its difficulties, but it has been of very great advantage in securing the confidence and esteem of the Japanese people. The school, if established as a school under foreign control in one of the open ports, might have escaped some of the difficulties through which it has passed, but it is safe to say that it would never have gained the reputation or done the work which it has accomplished. Mr. Neesima, however, was the most modest and unassuming of men, and as long as he lived the Japanese and foreigners united in the faculty under his presidency governed the school with the most delightful harmony and with ever-growing success. The number of pupils in the young men's department grew to nearly seven hundred; considerable endowments were received both from Japanese and American friends; a good array of buildings was erected; besides the girls' department, which had early been opened, a hospital and training-school for nurses was founded; and besides the theological department higher departments in Science and in Economics and Law were added, so that the name, sometimes used, of Doshisha University did not seem altogether inappropriate.

But the position of Mr. Neesima was so unique that his death could not in any case have failed to be a very serious loss to the ~~the~~ school, and he was taken away, worn out in its service, in January, 1890, just as various difficulties were rising which would have

been embarrassing even if he had lived. Gradually there developed a divergence of opinion as to the proper policy of the school, and in 1896 the foreign friends and teachers withdrew from the school, leaving it to the legal owners, the Japanese trustees, and the latter carried on the work alone for two years or so; but early in 1899 a re-organization was effected, and the foreign teachers resumed their connection with the institution. The difficulty in the way of making a satisfactory legal organization of the school, owing to the lack of laws in regard to trusteeship during the early years of the work, had by this time been removed by the enactment of the Civil Code of Japan, and the re-organized constitution was at once formally registered as an act of endowment under which the Trustees have definite obligations as managers of property held by them in trust, and the faithful maintenance of the trust is safeguarded as well as it can be by law. By an unalterable provision of this constitution or act of endowment, the institution has for its purpose to promote moral education in close alliance with intellectual, and Christianity is the foundation of the moral instruction given in all its departments. "While the Board of Trustees is invested with the title to the property of the institution and charged with its management, it holds all the property in trust to carry out the wishes and purposes of its founders, in accordance with the unchangeable provisions of the constitution." The board now numbers fifteen, of whom three are missionaries nominated by the American Board, and the rest are Japanese. The late president, the Hon. K. Kataoka, died Oct. 31, 1903, and his successor has not been elected at the time of writing.

The school now receives no grant from the American Board, but the Board gives two men who devote their time to teaching English, besides furnishing teachers for the theological department, and the

Woman's Board of the Pacific makes a grant to the girls' department, besides furnishing one or two foreign ladies for it.

On the main campus of the school are four substantial brick and stone buildings,--a recitation-hall (containing a bell and a tower-clock), a chapel, the Harris Science Hall (given by Hon. J. N. Harris, of New London, Conn.), and the Stone-Clark Theological Hall (given by Mrs. Byron W. Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in memory of her son), and across the street is the brick library building, which also contains recitation-rooms. Close by in various directions are four other compounds in which are a dozen dormitories. These dormitories are plain buildings, though most of them are substantially built for Japanese buildings, and the students live in Japanese style except that they use chairs and tables in their studying. The grounds of the young men's department altogether include some ~~fourteen~~ twelve acres, and their situation, with the imperial park in front and the spacious grounds of a venerable temple behind, is eminently well adapted for school purposes, being central and yet quiet. The grounds include two tennis courts and a ball ground, and also the Imperial Household Department kindly allows the students to use one part of the park as a ball ground. (American base-ball has become a very popular game in Japanese schools.) So far as buildings and grounds are concerned, there is good provision for at least six hundred students. The students come from all parts of the country, and nearly all are boarding pupils; in fact, none are allowed to live in the city except those who have parents or near relatives living there. They are allowed to choose between three boarding-places approved by the school (though not directly carried on by it) and they use Japanese food, the cost now being about yen 4.80 a month (one yen is half a dollar).

The girls' department occupies grounds a little removed but fronting on the same park. It has three acres in which are one large building and four smaller ones besides subsidiary buildings, furnishing fairly good accommodations for perhaps 130 girls, though there is much need of an improvement and enlargement of the equipment. The young men and young women meet for Sunday services and special occasions and have graduation exercises together, but the two departments are otherwise separate except that a few of the old-girls sometimes attend some classes with the young men.

As to the curriculum of the school, it was begun and carried on for many years without any reference to the government's institutions; in fact, the government then made very little provision for higher education outside of the institutions in Tokyo, and this school then had little competition in this part of the country. The building up of the government's complete system made a great change in the educational world, and not long after Mr. Neesima's death it seemed best to bring the Doshisha into the national system by changing the lower department of it into a Middle School, which corresponds somewhat with an American High School. To do this the curriculum fixed by government for Middle Schools had to be adopted and the work of the school done according to government regulations. No financial aid was received from government in return, but the school was given the same standing as the government's Middle Schools, and its students were given the same privileges as those of the government schools as to postponement of their liability to the conscription (a very important thing for a Japanese student) and as to passing at graduation into the national colleges and so on into the University. But in order to retain this privilege it afterwards became necessary to put religion out of the Doshisha so far as this--its largest--de-

partment was concerned. Not even a prayer could be offered at any official gathering of the school, nor could Christianity be recognized in any offical way, nor the Bible be used even for its moral teaching. Hence, at the re-organization of the school this connection with the national system was abandoned, and the school now suffers the drawback that its graduates have very little chance of getting into the higher institutions of the country, though they are admitted into certain "special" schools. Contrary, however, to what was feared, the students still are given the same privileges as to the conscription which those of government schools enjoy.

The freedom from the offical system thus gained was used to reshape the curriculum according to our own ideas of what was best for scholars with the means at our command, and the result is that the course is now about one year higher than that of the Middle Schools. More attention is given to English, and the course in Mathematics is higher. There is a large demand in the country for good teaching of English, and the Doshisha's chance of successfully competing with the public schools is in its English and its moral training. The course in this department covers five years; the students are mostly from fourteen to nineteen years of age, and the grade of the work is about what might be expected at that age in America, though naturally the studies are somewhat different. It may be mentioned here that according to Japanese usage a larger amount of time is spent in the class-room than in American schools--not less than twenty-five hours a week--and the amount of teaching force required is correspondingly large.

Above this is a higher or collegiate course of three years, of a grade somewhat corresponding to the two lower years of an American college. In both these courses all the teaching except some of that in English is now done by Japanese, with Japanese text-books for

the most part. The University courses in science and law and economics are not in operation at present for lack of funds.

The theological department has been an important part of the institution from the beginning. It now has a course of four years, of which the first year is called preparatory. For many years the students were divided into two distinct groups, those who could use English and those who could not, and were taught separately; but now they are united and are taught together in most branches, the chief difference being that those who are advanced in English are given some other study (at present Greek) in place of English.

The curriculum of the girls' department covers four years, and the grade is about one year beyond that of the public high school for girls, which is the highest provision yet made for the education of girls by the government (except in the normal schools). There is also a higher course of two years.

The number of students now is ~~as follows:-~~ 508, of whom 110 are girls and 23 are theologues

in the theological department	23
in the collegiate department	18
in the academic department	357
in the girls' department	110
Total	508

Of teachers, there are in the young men's department 22 Japanese, and four foreigners who give the most of their time to the school, besides three or four others who give a part of their time. In the girls' department there are fourteen Japanese teachers and one foreigner, besides one who is expected soon to arrive.

The funds of the school amount to yen 196,785. The income last year was from students' fees 7,036.

from interest 10,178.

The expenditures were about the same, much the largest item being for ~~teachers~~ salaries 14,742.

Nearly five thousand students have been in the young men's department since its beginning, of whom ~~[illegible]~~ 726 have graduated. Of these 52 were from the academic department, 160 from the theological, and ~~[illegible]~~ 40 from other higher courses. Of these 80 are preaching,

161 are teaching,

(Set Solid)

221 are in business,

156 are studying in higher schools,

27 are officials, and

16 are editors.

The number of graduates from the girls' department is 148, of whom 23 are teachers. 108 graduated from the nurses' school.

The students all (except those in the theological department) pay fees, those in the academical course being yen 7.30 a term which is about the same as in other Japanese schools of like grade. A very few are aided by foreign friends, but only a ~~very~~ few. All students pay for their board at the begining of each month, the school office collecting this money in behalf of the managers of the boarding halls.

Prayers are held every morning at half past seven, and attendance is required. Instruction in ethics is a part of the course in each year. Regular military drill is a part of the course, the drill being given by an ex-officer of the army. The students wear Japanese clothing if they prefer, but most of them now wear the school uniform in foreign style.

In spite of the provision made by the government for education, there is abundant opportunity for a school such as the Doshisha, not to speak of its moral and Christian value. But to hold its place it needs to be well sustained. ~~The great decline in the value~~ of

Japanese money since the funds were given and the withdrawal of the grant formerly given by the American Board make it difficult even to carry on the present departments, and there is great need of more endowment even for the present work of the school, while it would be of great value if the funds could be provided for the re-oening of the university departments. The girls' department is still more pinched, as it has no endowment, in spite of the grant from the Woman's Board, and its teachers show great unselfishness in continuing their work with salaries much less than they could obtain elsewhere. Also its buildings need enlargement and renovation. It is believed that money given to either department would be money well invested, and that its results would be great for long years to come

~~November, 1903.~~

Japanese money since the fund
grant formerly given by the
carry on the present department
endowment even for the present
of great value if the funds
the university department.
pinched, as it has no endowment
Woman's Board, and its teachers
ing their work with salaries
where. Also its buildings
believed that money given to
invested, and that its results

Kyoto, Japan
Received Dec. 8, 1903

Kyoto Station. Evangelistic Report, March, 1905.

The three self-supporting churches of Kyoto appear to be prospering under the guidance of three excellent pastors. This is a matter for rejoicing, not only because of the churches themselves, but also for the effect it may have upon the students in the Theological School. There have been times when it was felt that the latter were losing much because they could not see, while in Kyoto, normal churches made effective by a strong pastorate. Many of the students who help in the Sunday schools and other meetings are brought into relations with the churches and pastors in such ways as under present conditions cannot but be a help in their own training for future usefulness. The increased interest that some of the students are taking in the churches themselves is very noticeable. The most marked advance has been in the Rakuyo Church. This had for years been at a low ebb. Not feeling strong enough financially to give full support to a pastor, it employed teachers of the Doshisha or other persons who could give only a part of their time to the church. When Mr. Hachihama came, he refused to take other employment for eking out a scanty salary, ~~and~~ but gave himself entirely to his ministerial duties. Led by him, the church has taken on new activity, and its membership has been greatly enlarged. In the year 1904 it received fifty-four persons on profession of faith, and twenty-eight by letter. It has lately added to its building two rooms for the use of the Sunday school and for social meetings. The Shijo Church in 1904 had an addition of thirty-seven members by profession. No special changes are reported concerning the self-supporting churches outside of the city. Of the churches as a whole it may be said that, while most show ##### additions to membership, the ### numbers present at the meetings do not show the increase that might reasonably be expected. One cause is the large number of absent members. The population of Japan is at the present time ########### in an unstable condition, conditions of trade and industry leading to removal from one place to another. Moreover, much of the Christian work has been among young men — students and others — who are especially liable to go elsewhere. This would make less difference if church-members in going to a new place would take letters of removal and enter heartily into relations with the churches in the places where they take up their residence; but the Japanese are very negligent about doing this. Outside of the

difficulty arising from this absenteeism, a large number of the Christians have not formed the habit of regular attendance at church and do not realize the duty and privilege of supporting the meetings by their presence. This deficiency is in part a legacy from their former religions; for though crowds may go to the temples on special feastdays, there are few meetings held at regular intervals which the body of believers is expected to attend.

The Airin Church in Kyoto, which would more properly be reckoned as a kogisho (preaching-place), has had two changes in evangelists, but under the present worker its condition seems more hopeful than for some time before. The Imadegawa Kogisho continues to prosper, and it was through its work that some of the new members of the Rakuyo Church were led to the Christian faith. The Nishijin Kogisho has removed to a new and more convenient building. The Shinai Sunday-school and two schools carried on in the northern part of the city by pupils of the Doshisha Girls' School have had a large attendance of children. All the churches of the city have been helped of late by Mr. Allchin who comes once a week to Kyoto for a class in music.

Kyoto is not a garrison town, and the trains conveying soldiers make only a few minutes' stop as they pass through the city; hence the war has not led to such new opportunities for usefulness as have come in some other places. Miss Denton and some of the pupils from the Girls' School have frequently gone to the Station when the military and hospital trains were passing. The literature that has been distributed and the singing by the girls have been well received and have helped to cheer weary hearts. Mrs. Neesima has been at the head of a band of nurses who in the few minutes that trains bearing the sick and wounded stop at the Station re-adjust bandages and in other ways render service. Miss Denton and others have also taken a part in this work. The ladies of the Mission have aided in efforts for the relief of soldiers' families that are left in destitute circumstances.

The outstations remain much as last year. Mr. Hamada, who had been for eight years the evangelist at Hachiman, resigned in the fall of 1904. Since then Mr. Moriyama, the pastor of the Hikone Church has had oversight of that at Hachiman. A Bible-woman has also been stationed there. Rev. Mr. Ward, who taught for a year in the Business School at Hachiman, had a Bible-class in English, and his successor, Mr. Vorhees,

not only has a similar class, but also frequently preaches at the church through an interpreter. In Minakuchi there has been a change of Bible-women, the present one being Mrs. Tominomori, a widow whose husband was formerly an official in the town. Visits are occasionally made by the pastor of the Otsu Church. The latter church has recently removed into a larger building more centrally located, and this has helped to increase the audiences. The attendance at the meetings of the Hokutan Church (Mineyama and Amino) has also increased. Mr. Namba was ordained in November. The people have increased his salary without asking more aid from the Mission. The same is true of the Second Church of Tamba, which seems to be doing well under the pastorate of Mr. Uchida. The Tango Church has its center at Amarube, ~~that~~ a part of the city of Maizuru which lies near the Naval Station. The church was formerly much helped by persons connected with the army and navy. The war, by taking them away, has weakened the church which at one time seemed to be nearing the period of self-support. In the midst of many discouragements Mr. and Mrs. Kogita have labored faithfully in a field which is the more difficult because it covers a large territory.

A few years ago the Southern Yamashiro Church disbanded, and its members were divided among two of the churches in Kyoto. For a long time the believers seemed to have little desire for a renewal of work in their territory; but for about a year one of the theological students has been making weekly visits to Fushimi and the neighboring towns. The work is under the general oversight of the Fourth Church of Kyoto, a preaching place has been hired in Fushimi, and the condition is more hopeful than it has been before for some time.

Mr Hachisuma, pastor of the Rakuyo Church was ordained at the meeting of the Bukwai on April 32d.

not only has a similar class, but also t
church through an interpreter. In mining
Bible-woman, the present one being Mrs.
husband was formerly an official in the
made by the pastor of the Otsu Church.
removed into a larger building more cen
helped to increase the attendance. The
the Norman Church (Mineyama and Ambo
Tamba was organized in November. The peo
without asking more aid from the missio
Second Church of Tamba, which seems to
of our Christians. The Tsu-o Church has
part of the city of Matsuyu which lies
church has formerly much helped by pers
during the war, by taking them away, has
on them seemed to be during the perio
of many discouraging events. and Mrs. Ko
a time which is the more difficult bec
Y.

A few years ago the Southern Yamashi
members were divided among two of the c
time the believers seemed to have little
in their territory; but for about a year
Ganta has been making weekly visits to
towns. The work is under the general ov
Koto, a preaching place has been hired
is more hopeful than it has been before

Annual Report - 1904
Evangelistic Work -
Kyoto Station, Japan

1904-05

Imadegawa Kindergarten is happy to report a very prosperous year.
The Encho is Mrs. Learned.
The Headteacher Miss Tsuruyo Terasaka was graduated from the Glory Kindergarten Training School in June of last year.
There are two Assistant teachers.
The Kindergarten has fifty children in attendance. A class of nineteen ~~were~~ was graduated the last of March a year ago.
There is a class of twenty two that will graduate this month.

The Sunday School since March a year ago has had an average attendance of 114. Its contributions were Yen 13.21 Sen. Last year 12.00 Yen were given to the Red Cross Society. Besides this sum one Sunday's gifts were used for flowers on Children's Sunday. This year's Jan. and Feb. contributions (2.00 Yen) were given to the Benevolent Association which relieves Soldiers' needy families, besides which two Sundays' contributions were given to the Japanese Home Missionary Society.

Imadegawa Kindergarten
Kyoto, Japan. Florence S. Learned.

There is a ~~Small~~ Junior Soc. of Christian Endeavor of about 25 children.

The Sunday School force of workers numbers ~~thirteen~~ ~~Fourteen~~ Fifteen. This includes the three Kindergartners. Bible Woman. ~~three~~ Two young ladies from the Girls School Four men from the Theological School. One Doshisha student and two foreign workers.

The preaching service is in the evening and is preceded by an adult Bible Class conducted by a Theological Student. The Present able preacher succeeded Prof. C. Aoki who resigned a year ago to our great regret and loss.

A bimonthly Brothers Meeting and two weekly cooking classes - which are also Bible Classes are held in connection with the Imadegawa Kindergarten & Kojiho work.

Florence G. Learned

Kyoto
Imadegawa
March 15 1908

I Report of Doshisha Academy Dept. 56
1904-05

The Academy Department of the Dōshisha has passed a good average year. Changes in the teaching staff have been on the whole for the welfare of the school, though some valuable men have left. There have been enrolled 354 men decreasing in number from 126 in the first year to the 19 who graduate from the fifth year class. Twelve teachers give all, and six give part, of their

time to this department.
Messrs. Bell, Grover, Dunning and Warren have shared in the English teaching of this department. Beginning with 1905, Mr. Dunning has the supervision of the English work, succeeding Mr. Warren.
Chapel which is compulsory has ~~been more~~ had larger possibilities than formerly as Proverbs, Luke and Romans were read in course with the remarks

usually based upon the portion for the day. The religious work of the school has continued as usual, consisting of the Sunday School and Bible classes at 9, and the regular church service at 10 on Sunday, prayer meeting Friday evening, Y.M.C.A. meetings, dormitory prayer meetings, etc. Twelve have joined the church from this department ~~during the year~~ since January first.

The strong hand of the

new president has made
itself felt for good in
many ways.

Annie Cotch. 1904
Omaha Academy Oct.

DOSHISHA THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

ENDING MARCH 31, 1905

The graduation exercises were held on June 16th when an address which might be called his inaugural address was delivered by the new professor of Theology, Dr. S. L. Gulick, and four students graduated, all of whom have gone into active christian work. By reason of the change in the schol year of the other departments, this year, for the first time, the theological Department had its graduation exercises by itself. A little economy of money is effected by holding the graduation exercises of the various departments of the Doshisha all together, but a great advantage of having the Theological graduation separate is that we are enabled to give to the exercises a character suitable to the nature of the Department instead of merging the theological graduates in the much larger number of young people graduating from the lower departments. Certainly the exercises of last June passed off with very great satisfaction to all concerned. After the public exercises, at which the chapel was filled, the members and graduates of this Department sat down to a collation in the Theological Hall The next morning the graduates of this year read their graduation theses, and the year closed with a celebration of the Lord's Supper.

During the present school year the number of students enrolled in the Department is thirty, of whom two are absent on leave, besides two who are attending the classes as "listeners", which is the largest number that we have had in the school for a long time. The graduating class numbers four. For the first time in twenty years there is no distinction made of stu-

MOSHISHA TUNOLOG

REPORT FOR

HIMI

The graduation exercises were

an address which might be called his

livered by the new professor of Theolog

four students graduated, all of whom h

christian work. By reason of the cha

the other departments this year, for th

ical Department had its graduation ex

little economy of money is effected by

cises of the various departments of

but a great advantage of having the T

ate is that we are enabled to give

suitable to the nature of the Dept

the theological graduates in the much

graduating from the lower departme

days of last June passed off with ve

all concerned. After the public exe

was filled, the members and graduate

down to a collation in the Theologic

the graduates of this year read the

the year closed with a celebration o

During the present school y

enrolled in the Department is thirty

leave, besides two who are attending

which is the largest number that we

a long time. The graduating class

first time in twenty years there is

dents taught in English and in Japanese, but all are taught together in their mother tongue, the only distinction being between those who are sufficiently advanced in English to be able to take up Greek to advantage and those who give their attention to English. The Department has during the year received recognition as a "Special School", and its students receive the same privileges as to exemption from the draft which is given to Government schools, an act of liberality which deserves grateful mention, and which is of very great advantage to young men who would otherwise be called off from their studies to serve in the army. This privilege is only given to "regular students" that is those who are graduates of some Middle School or from some school such as the Academical Department of the Doshisha, which is recognised by the Government as of equal standing with its Middle schools. Students who are admitted to this Department on examination as having a fairly equivalent preparation are "Special" students in the eyes of the government, though in the school itself there is no distinction of 'Regular' and 'Special' sofar as the work is concerned.

During the absence of Drs. Davis and Gulick the teaching force of the school this year consists of Profesors Cary, Hino and Learned, Instructor Imaizumi and Lecturer Yuasa. Mr. Cary is teaching Methods of Sunday School Work, and is conducting a weekly exercise in Homiletics, besides having the oversight of the practical work of the students. Mr. Hino teaches Psychology, Logic, History of Philosophy and Ethics. Mr. Learned is teaching the Epistles, New Testament Introduction, Greek, and the Topical Study of the Bible. Mr. Imaizumi has a class in Ethics and most of the work of teaching English, Mr. Hino

having one class. Mr. Yuasa has the Old Testament. By continuing the plan which has been followed for several years of combining the three higher classes in most of their studies this force of teachers is able to cover the work of the present year. The purpose of teaching English is simply to give ability to read books in English, an ability which may be used in the further studies of the graduates, but also the desire is to make the work immediately profitable by reason of the works read. This year one class is reading Riggs's "History of the Jewish People"; another is reading some of the series of "Messages of the Bible"; and another is reading "Christian Faith in an Age of Science".

The work of the year has been pursued without any hindrance of any kind, and we feel very grateful for the many blessings of the year. Although not a part of the work of the school, it may well be mentioned here that, for the first time, the General Conference of the Kumiai Churches met in the Theological Hall last fall, and that our beloved brother prof. Hino was then ordained to the ministry. He is a graduate of the school and also of Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Imaizumi, who has just completed his first year of service as instructor in the school, is also one of its graduates and is well fitted for his work.

D. W. Learned

DOSHISHA GIRL'S SCHOOL. 1904-05

In spite of the unsettled conditions caused by the war we have enrolled 156 girl's during the year, as large a number as we can comfortably put into our limited space. In most of the romms the "beds" i.e. the thick comfortables which are spread on the floor every nihgt, folded and put into the closet every morning, -just fill the rooms so they must be rolled up a bit at one end while the unrobing and hair-brushing are in progress for two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

The girls have made many sacrifices in the most self-forgetful way that they may contribute to the needs of the soldiers and while torn with anxiety for relatives or friends at the front they have resolutely kept up there study, for never before has a whole nation so set itself to do thoroughly every individual duty while a life and death struggle for national existence is in progress. If I could tell you how many pounds ø of wool they have knitted up, how many comfort-bags they have made and filled, how many scrap-books they have pasted, how many times they have gone to the station to carry flowers, give out tracts and sing to the returning wounded soldiers you would realise that hands and hearts have been full, but all are too busy to keep count of what goes on daily.

Sixteen girls have been baptised during the past year wnad while the spiritual life of the school has not been as intense a s we could wish yet there has been no failing in the interest and devotion of the older girls to the Christian work of the school. The day pupils attend the the various churches in the city and are useful in Sabbath Schools, C, E. King's Daughters and particularly in the music. (I could write a volume on the need of music.) The boarding pupils assist in two sabbath schools and carry on independently two of their own. One of these is held in the home of one of the graduates of the school just in front of one of the

biggest temples and many devotees, attracted by the music, stop in to hear the songs and we hope carry away thoughts that may lead them to Christ. The other S.S. is held in a house rented on Sunday only. In these two schools an average of over one hundred children gather every Sunday and it is a pretty sight to see the girls start off on Sunday afternoons so earnest and interested. The girls follow up this sabbath school work by a little calling at the homes and the Christian celebrations are beautiful. The girls have been greatly encouraged by the testimony of a young man who received baptism at one of the city churches lately. He stated that when he was a very small boy he attended the S.S. which we then held in our school for the children of the neighborhood. As his Grandmother was violently opposed to Christianity he was with us but a short time. Fully eight years after he had a fever and was near to death. In his delirium the hymns he had learned here came back to him and he promised himself if he got well he would attend church and learn more with the result that he was converted and is now living a happy Christian life.

Miss Yamaguchi has kept up the music work remarkably in spite of many difficulties. Thirteen pupils to practice on one piano leaves very little time for the teacher to keep up her own practice. She has also the oldest poor organs for the twenty-five other pupils. Too mush cannot be said in emphasis of the importance of our music. If our girls can play the organs now found in all the common schools they have an entering wedge that will open endless opportunities to them. Then the service they can render in country churches which must have instruction in the hymn book. And people will always listen to singing so that the most prejudiced in this way hear the Truth. The soldiers, whether Christian or not take with gre t avidity to the hymns. When the girls sing at the trains

to the wounded menit is inspiring to see their interest and the pleasure they take in the sheets we give out. One of the American nurses told us that in hospitals no songs she sang pleased all as did the hymns. So you see we cannot neglect this the psychological moment for Christianity to sing itself into Japan.

Comparing this year's work with the past year we feel that while the war has brought many new problems and in its financial aspects has increased the burdens and raised many questions and has caused unrest and anxiety,-yet we do see a gradual and gratifying growth, large when we consider under what disadvantages we work and the outlook for the future depends very largely on re-enforcement and an improvement in equipment. There should be at least three missi naries whose work should cente in the Doshisha Girl's School. One of these ~~teachers~~ missionaries should be a teacher of music, vocal and instrumental. All should be young college women of deep Christian consecration., who come to make this a life work. There may be changes in the future work of mission boards in Japan but there ban be no question now nor in the future as to this school, but what was large in 1876 because there was nothing to compare it with is far from filling the needs now. I beg you to make it possible, not for us to lengthen our cords, I do not ask for that much as I want it and opportune as is the time for a splendid advance, but for us to simply hold our own we must have a new recitation building and a dormitory, both well furnished and an income that will keep them in repair. I cannot believe that anywhere else in the world was there ever a grander opportunity for Christian work than in Japan and this Doshisha has a unique place and possibilities limited only by lack of workers and equipment. And NOW is the time, for if Christian schools do not take and hold the field the chance of leadership will be lost. Here as perhaps nowhere in the world is education and culture reverenced. Therefore we must demonstrate that Christian education is the highest that can be given!

Doshisha Girls' School.

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

KYOTO STATION, EVANGELISTIC. 1906-07

There is a greater readiness to listen to the Gospel and accept Christ, e pecially among young men, than has been known for many years.

Many causes have conspired to produce this result. The war with Russia sobered the nation; the work of the Y.M.C.A. among the soldiers during th war and the emperor's munificent gifts in aid of that work and to other Christian institutions, made a deep and general impression upon the peop The change of attitude on the part of those connected with the departme of education toward Christianity has opened the way for young men in th government schools to study Christianity, and has made the work and infl ence of the Y.M.C.A, and of other Christian workers for young men, more potent than eve before. The increasingly constructive, spiritual and evangelistic preach ing, teaching and work of the growing body of self-supporting indepe ent churches, as well as the silent influence of the lives and homes of t great body of Christians, Japanese and foreign, are having a powerful influence in favor of Christianity.

Christianity has won its way to a favorable recognition and regard by all classes of people.

The increased interest is seen in the larger congregations in city and country, in the growth of the Y.M.C.As in the government schools, as well as in the organization of several new associations.

Shuchu Dendo, or concentrated evangelistic work has been carried on in several places within the Kyoto field with marked success.

In Minakuchi, east of Lake Biwa, as a result of such concentrated effort, and of the faithful work of Mrs. Tomimori the little band of Christians has been greatly revived and fourteen or more have been added to the ~~chuc~~ church within the year,

In Hachiman, in connection with the earnest work of Mr. Vories who has been teaching in the Commercial School, the Y.M.C.A. has continued to prosper and a large Christian Dormitory has been built and opened. Mr. Vories is discharged from the school to pacify the large Buddhist element which is opposed to his earnest Christian efforts; but it is expected that the good work will go on there, helped by the earnest evangelist who is located there and by frequest visits from Mr. Vories.

In Hikone, there has been great interest among the student class, and the Chruch in Nagahama has recently been roused to earnest faith and active work by a concentrated evangelistic effort so that the church is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for fifteen years. A Y.M.C.A. has been organized and ten members have been received ~~into~~ into the church on ~~a~~ profession. ~~A church building has been erected in Fukuchiyama, and~~

As a result of a concentrated evangelistic effort in the old castle town of Ayabe, there have been many additions to the church and a wonderful

work is going on among the operatives of the silk filature near by. Mr. Hadano, the proprietor of this factory, is an earnest Christian man, and meetings were held in the factory every day for a week, and about three hundred of the female operatives asked for baptism, and they are now studying the Bible and being instructed preparatory to entering the church.

In Kyoto, the Airin church has secured Mr. Mitani as its acting pastor and he is working with zeal and efficiency. Mrs. Gordon's untiring work in the Airin Kinter-garten, Sabbath School and church is being rewarded.

The work in the Nishijin preaching place has gone steadily on, under the care of evangelist Hayami. Preaching services are held in the Imadegawa Kinder-garten building every Sabbath evening, the converts there uniting with the city churches. The independent churches in the city are all prospering, the Rakyo and Shijo churches especially so.

Six Sabbath Schools are carried on in differnt parts of the city, under the care of the members of the Station and they are in a flourishing condition. Church buildings have been erected in Fukuchiyama and Shin Maizuru, and the Heian church in Kyoto has greatly enlarged its building. Preparations are being made to erect a church building in Hachiman, also.

The city churches are all prospering, the Rakyo and Chijo churches especially so.

A most desirable corner lot has been secured on San Jo Dori, in the center of the city, for the Y.M.C.A.Hall, work on which will be begun at once.

This report is written as the delegates from more than twenty countries are gathering in Japan for the great World's Student Federation Conference, to open in Tokyo, April 3rd. Several of those delegates are passing through Kyoto, and giving to the churches and the work here a foretaste of the stimulus which is coming from the Conference itself and the evangelistic campaign which is to follow.

The Keiseisha have published with their own funds, during the year, Dr. Leaned's large volume of Church History, and the second edition of Dr. Davis' large volume of Theology, as well as his two smaller volumes of lectures, given in the Theological Department of Doshisha, one entitled, Successful Evangelistic Work, and the other, Revivals, their Nature and History.

The year has been one of steady fruitful work which augurs well for greater results in the immediate future.

(The members of the Station suggest that the designation of their work be as follows;)

Otis Cary, Educational and Evangelistic.

Ellen Emerson Cary, Work for Women, Girls and in Sunday Schools.

J.D.Davis Educational and Evangelistic.

Frances H.Davis, Work in Sunday School and for Policemen.

M.F.Denton, Educational and Evangelistic.

M.D.Dunning, Educational and Editorial.

D.I.Grover, Educational.

S.L.Gulick, Educational and Evangelistic.

Mrs.Gordon, Kinder-garten and Sunday School Work--Work for Women and Girls.

D.W.Learned, Educational, Literary, Mission Treasury and Secretaryship.

Florence H.Learned, Kinder-garten, Sunday School and Woman's Evangelistic (Work

F.A.Lombard, Educational.

Rec'd JUL 1 1907.

Kyoto Station - 1906-1907

Educational Work in Kyoto. 1906-07

The educational work in Kyoto, in which the members of the Station are engaged, demands the greater part of the Station's energy and is believed to be of prime importance from an evangelistic standpoint. The year has been one marked with success but even more with great promise for the future.

Education begins in the home; and that education which most closely allies itself to the home has most vital influence directly upon the children and indirectly upon the adults of the home circle.

The Airin Kindergarten, under the administration of the Mission through Mrs. Cordon, has had a total enrolment of 45

graduated

at the opening of the new year received

making a present enrolment of

The Imadegawa Kindergarten, under the administration of the Mission through Mrs. Learned, has had a total enrolment of 55

graduated 24

received 24

the places of all graduating being spoken for some time in advance

The Doshisha Schools, under the administration of their Board of Directors, have during the year covered by this report seen a number of important changes. At the annual meeting of the Directors, held Nov. 23, 1906, the Rev. Tasuku Harada, pastor of the Kobe Kumiai (Congregational) Church, was elected President to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of President Shimomura.

Mr. Harada is well known. He was born in Kumomoto in 1863, and

was graduated from Doshisha in 1881, from the Theological Depattment in 1884. From 1884 to 1888 he was pastor of the Kobe Kumiai church. From 1888 to 1891 he studied in the Theological and Graduate Departments of Yale University. From 1892 to 1907 he was engaged in the work of the Ministry, in 1898 being recalled to the pastorate of the Kobe church, now the largest ~~chu~~ Protestant church in Japan with a membership of over 750. For thirteen years he was president of the Japan Christian Endeavor Union; for six years editor of the Tokyo Christian World; and, since, 1905, president of the Japanese National Council of Kumiai Churches. Mr. Harada has traveled in Europe and, representing the Young Men's Christian Association, lectured in India. Under his administration we may look for increased co-operation by the Kumiai churches and a development of all departments of Doshisha.

On February 8, 1907, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick was installed Professor of Systematic Theology. His presence on the faculty is of great value, and from his service in the Theological Department as well as in connection with the churches much is expected. His special study and preparation give him a position of leadership such as is now rightly demanded of educators in all branches.

During the month of March Principal Niwa was given leave of absence that he might assist is the work of preparation for the World's Student Christian Federation Conference to be held in Tokyo. At the close of the school year he resigned his position in Doshisha to return to his service with the National Young Men's Christian Association. The two years of his administration were difficult because of a prolonged vacancy in the presidency; and

to him the Schools are greatly indebted.

At this time it seems appropriate to call special attention to the value of the service rendered Doshisha by both President Shimomura and Principal Niwa. Both, against their personal desires and at the sacrifice of other important interests, accepted positions thrust upon them. Both served with devotion, and loyalty to the Christian principles of the Institution during critical periods of transition; and both were able to leave Doshisha educationally and spiritually stronger than upon their entrance into office.

~~March 27th Doshisha concluded its 32nd year with graduation exercises~~

Doshisha concluded its 32nd year with graduation exercises March 27th. Sixty students were granted graduation as follows:

from the	Academy	35
	College	5
Girls	Academy	10
"	College	6
"	Domestic College	4

The Spring term of the 33rd year opened April 15th with the following enrolment:

Academy	~~496~~	486
College	~~47~~ ~~49~~	52
Theological Department	~~35~~	38
Girls' "	~~180~~	208

In the boys' Academy no important changes have occured beyond the limiting of students who may be received - 150 in the first, 120 in the second, and 100 in each of the remaining three classes.

In the boys' College, the school while under one administration has been divided into two Departments, Economic and Literary. Oweing to lack of funds and also to the difficulity is securing suitable professors, the system of engaging lecturers has been adopted for the time being more largely than in the past. For the

coming year three professors from the Kyoto Imperial University have been engaged to give a total of eleven hours a week, and a leading bank official of the city to give three hours additional. The president has asked that plans for expansion to a five year course be submitted with estimates for the same that they may be placed before the ~~Tru~~ Directors.

Of the five students graduated, one goes at one to Yale University for work in Theology, and one, failing only on a point of educational theory, stood among the first thirty out of over six hundred who during the past winter tried the government examination for license as teachers of middle schools.

To the Theological Department at the opening of its year in Oct. 1906, came the largest class for many years, twenty students. Of the thirty three now enrolled, two students are from the Protestant~~s~~ Methodists, one from the United Brethren, and one from the Baptists. Mr. Harada's coming as president of Doshisha brings the school into closer relations with the Kumiai Churches, of which he is so prominent a leader. It will help to attract good men to the school, to secure the co-operation of the churches, and to make the school more effective in every way. Dr. Gulick gives much needed strength in the chair of Systematic Theology. Dr. Learned has asked to be relieved from his duties as dean; and for the present Mr. Hino is serving as registra under the direction of the president.

The Kumiai pastors of the city have formed an evangelistic band, including a large part of the school, which engages in evangelistic work in the city systematically under the direction of the pastors and in co-operation with the city churches. It is

expected that this will be mutually helpful to the school and the city work. All the students who receive aid have for some time been rendering a monthly report of their evangelistic work. The Faculty have recommended that the curriculum be lengthened from four years to five, two years being preparatory and three regular. This is necessary not only to give our students needful training but also to keep the school in a position that may be ~~fav~~ favorably compared with the schools of other religious orders, as the Buddhist Theological Seminaries have within a few years greatly improved their work and now give either five or six years of instruction.

In the Girls' Department the special problems of the year appear to have centered, due largly to difficulity in adjusting a changing policy of administration. It is to be hoped that they may soon find harmonious solution. The year has seen an almost entire change in the corps of Japanese lady teachers; and this has brought its inevitable confusion. An efficient member of the old faculty is, however, ~~expected to~~ return at the opening of the year.

Professor Wada, who upon his return from America a year and a half ago took the position of dean under protest, has asked to be relieved; and as soon as a suitable dean can be secured will doubtless be allowed to give his time more fully to his work as Prof of Philosophy and Psycholohy in the College.

Of the American teachers, Drs. Cary, Davis, Gulick and Learned have given their services to the Theological School. Drs. Cary and Davis have also taught in the Academy and College. Mr. Grover and Mr. Lombard have given their time to the College; and Mr. Dunning has developed the English of the Academy ina way that commands

increasing notice, and most favorable comment. Miss Denton has worked with her usual tireless devotion in the Girls' School; and Mrs. Cary also has taught in that Department.

From this extended report of Doshisha it will be seen that we are at the beginning of a great forward movement under the administration of President Harada. The prospects of the school were never brighter. For the needs of development in the Theological and College Departments the alumni are planning to increase the income by gifts, and an endowment project is being inaugurated.

In view of these facts, and of the visits to Japan at present and during the near future of men interested in Christian work and education, it seems advisable that we express our confidence in Doshisha and our encouragement of any who may be willing to place endowment gifts in the hands of its Board of Directors.

As secondary educational interests may be mentioned the Y.M.C.A. Night School in which Mr. Grover gives an evening of instruction each week; and the Kyoto Imperial University in which since Oct., Mr. Lombard has lectured. The opportunity in the University is much valued as a means of bringing Doshisha into co-operating relations with that institution, and of affording a recognized access for Christian influence.

The presence of Prof. Ladd, of Yale University, upon the Faculty of the Kyoto Imperial University during the winter, and his lectures before educational gatherings in the city and throughout the country should be noted. His influence has been great and pronouncedly Christian, inevitably producing a great impression upon the students and especially upon the hundreds of teachers who heard him.

Report of Educational Work - Kyoto - 1906-1907.

JUL 6 1908

KYOTO STATION REPORT. EVANGELISTIC. 1907-08

(A brief report of the Kumi-ai churches and Station Sunday Schools)

The past year has been one of progress and growth in all parts of the Kyoto field. ~~The personnel of the Station remained unchanged until the recent departure of Mr. Dunning's family and Dr. and Mrs Cary on furlough.~~ The general interest to hear about Christianity which was shown by the students in the government schools of the city, last spring, has somewhat declined, but many Bible classes for students are being held with good results. It is a matter of regret that the work which was begun ~~for students~~ last year, in the student district of East Kyoto, has been discontinued owing to lack of funds ~~to adequately carry it on~~.

The earnest work of pastor Mitani in the Airin church is bearing fruit in increased attendance and in additions to the church.

The Christians of the Imadegawa kogisho were organized into a church ~~xxxx~~ in December, and at its first Communion, Jan. 12th., fifteen new members were received, thirteen by baptism and two by letter, thus doubling its membership.

The Nishijin church suffered loss in the removal of its pastor to Osaka in December, but Mr. Takahashi, a student in the Theological Department of Doshisha, is now working there with good results, seven members having been received on confession at the last communion.

Mr. Hachihama, who has been the successful pastor of the Rakyo church for several yaars, has resigned and there is need of a strong man as his successor to win and hold the large student element of that church.

The Heian and Shijo churches were greatly blessed last November as the result of systematic preperation, followed by a week of concentrated evangelistic work. Daily prayer meetings were held in preparation, and the earnest Christians of the churches visited members who had ~~grown~~ become cold and had ceased to attend the meetings of the church. Prayer meetings were held in private houses, and ~~xxxx

several of the schools in the city, and in the Blind Asylum.

eat interest was awakened. "One person telegraphed to a business man who s absent in Tokyo: 'Come home at once, no matter what you are doing. Very portant.' The man was surprised on reaching Kyoto to find that he was mmoned to attend religious meetings; but he was among those who decided be Christians. One of the first things he did was to go to a town about rty miles distant where he used to live, his object being to thank a for- r teacher who a score of years ago used to urge him to be a Christian l spoke words that he had never been able to forget, although until now had not followed them."

Ebina addressed an audience of seven hundred in the University Lecture l, and an audience of three hundred and fifty gathered in ~~the~~ one of the ldings of the Medical School, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. of that ool.

n after this series of meetings, ninety-eight persons were baptised and eived into the Heian church and sixty-eight in the Shijo church, and many d inactive Christians were aroused and brought back into attendance and vice in the churches. The reception of such numbers into the church soon after they profess conversion, brings with it a grave responsibili- for teaching, training and developing these new converts into active stians. The danger is that pastors will not have adequate assistance the churches will not furnish the warm spiritual environment to make work a success.

eight Sunday Schools in the city connected with our work have been essfully sustained during the year with an avarage attendance in aggregate of ~~[illegible]~~ over five hundred.

The Minakuchi church is prospering under the care of Mr.Omuro.The church is much revived and there are a large number of inquirers.The members are making an effort to raise three thousand yen to repair or rebuild their church. The church in Otsu,which was pastorless after Mr.Yamada went to Pyengyang,last summer,has secured a successor in Mr Shiraishi and is in a hopeful condition. The Hachiman church has dedicated its new building,and becomes self-supporting from next June. The Hikone church has enlarged its building and is prospering under the lead of pastor Sonoda. The Nagoya church is without a pastor,and in a weak condition. Pastor Murakami,who has been the apostle of Tamba for thirty years,has felt constrained to resign from the First Tamba church and that widely scattered flock with six church buildings is now temporarily under the care of Mr. Kawai who has been a Bible-seller for many years. The second Tamba church,now called the Tango church,met with a great loss last August in the flood which destroyed its church building in Fukuchiyama, with a large part of the city. The Ayabe branch of the church,is in a flourishing condition. As a result of concentrated evangelistic work there during the first days of January,the church celebrated its reaching self-support,Jan.12th,by the reception of eighty-six new members. These new members took up all the room,seated on the floor of the little church,so that the old members had to sit in the small gallery,or stand looking in at the windows,from outside. Most of these new members were female operatives in a large silk filatory establishment which employs about eight hundred hands,and whose superintendent is an earnest Christian man. Pastor Uchida has held four meetings in this factory each week since last January,two meetings to teach and train the new converts and two for the nearly one hundred inquirers. Pastor Kogita is successfully working in his wide parish on the west coast,embracing the great Naval Station of Shin-Maizuru,Old Maizuru,and Miyazu,with several outstations. The saddest part of the report of the Kyoto field is the record that,

years after we have entered this field, the larger part of it is
hed. The great rich Yodo river valley, in the south part of this
ce, is not being touched or worked at all, save as the Shijo church
e Methodists are carrying on weekly meetings in Fushimi.

gion west of Kyoto, extending to the Japan sea, ninety miles distant,
it only three Kumi-ai and one or two Episcopal workers. The Amin
ma church has been pastorless for a year and a half.

east, is the Shiga Ken, embracing the rich Lake Biwa basin, with a
tion of 800,000, and more than twelve hundred towns and villages.
is no foreign missionary in the province, and only seven or eight
se workers, all told. The great mass of the population is as unreached
ntouched as it was thirty years ago.

any more generations of these millions about Kyoto must pass away
ut hearing the Gospel? One generation has already gone since we en-
the city.

ve passed all our work, outside the city, save that in Minakuchi, over
e Kumi-ai Home Missionary Society.

e to have no funds to open work in new places among thse waiting mil-
? Must the Mission cease active evangelistic work while there are
xxxxxxxxx thirty or forty millions in Japan who have never heard the
l?

are some of the burning questions which come to mind as this report
itten.

Annual Report - 1907 - 1908.

Kyoto Station S 5

J. D. Davis.

Kyoto

JUL 6 1908

Educational REPORT of Kyoto Station. 1907-08

To the members of the Japan Mission it is hardly necessary to emphisize the value of educational work as a means to the higher life of evanelized manhood and womanhood and as a potent factor in the future evangelization of the nation. It is in the spirit of those who would be used of God in the making of men and women that the members of Kyoto Station give their strength, to the extent they do, to the educational side of mission ministry.

The work of those engaged in the Kindergartens bears eloquent testimony to the value of effort for children and to the worth of such schools as a direct and indirect approach to homes otherwise difficult of access.

The Airin Kindergarten, under the administration of Mrs. Gordon, graduated 28 children in March
admitted 30 new pupils ; and has a present enrolment of 55

The Imadegawa Kindergarten, under the administration of Mrs. Learned, graduated 16 children in March
admitted 18 new pupils; and has a present enrolment of 55.

The Doshisha Schools, under their Board of Directors, have had a prosperous and encouraging year. President Harada has worked with energy and devotion; and has met with goodly success both within the schools and among their friends. While no marked progress has been made toward the increase of permanent endowment, the alumni and friends of the schools have generously contributed to meet increased running expenses until more permanent endowment can be secured. The proposition for a co-operative effort by the Doshisha in Japan and friends in America met the approval of the Mission and the Board; but from it nothing has materialized in America, though occasional encouraging letters are receiv from those interested in the Layman's Movement.

During the year new photographs of the school and their activities have been taken; and these have been sent to friends and those likely to further the endowment.

Doshisha concluded its 33rd year with graduation exercises March 26th. Sixty nine students were granted graduation:

As the school year closed Dr. Cary and Mr. Dunning left Kyoto on furlough, thus reducing the staff in the theological department and in the Academy for the time being. The College Department also feels the loss of Dr. Cary, as it has he gave some hours of teaching. For the spring term the services of Mr. Gorbold of the Presbyterian Mission have been secured to supply in part the work taken by Mr. Dunning and Dr. Davis with ever-ready willingness to assist where needed has kindly taken work in all three departments.

The Girls' Department ~~[illegible]~~ regrets Miss Cary's leaving, but welcomes in her place Miss. Davis; and is further fortunate in the services of Miss Learned.

The pressure of work has been further increased during the year by the sudden death of the Rev. Jerome Greene of the United Brethren Mission who from his location in Akita was substituting in part for Mr. Gross. His removal from us was a serious blow and one the reality of which could not at first be realized. He was a man of beautiful spirit, of faith in man as well as in God, one who, it would seem, might have labored long with marked success in Japan.

from the College 8
from the Academy 37
from the Girls' College 10
from the Girls' Academy 14
an increase of 9 over the classes of 1907.

Of those graduated from the College twelve are well situated. During the year 77 were received into the Doshisha Church.

upon confession 40 male 13 female
by letter 12 male 12 female.

The spring term of the 34th year opened April 14th with the admission of 260 new students.

College 25
Academy 179
Theological 8
Girls' College 13
Girls' Academy 35 making a present enrolment of 800 distributed as follows.

College 48
Academy 335
Theological 40
Girls' College 25
Girls' Academy 154 an increase of about 200 over last year.

The schools have been strengthened by the coming of Prof. Inazuki to the Economic Department & the College to take the oversight of that group of studies.

Mr. Inazuki is a graduate of Doshisha and has studied in England as well as travelled extensively in America. Upon his return to Japan he entered business; but with the first fruits of success placed an endowment of Y. 500.— in Doshisha as a memorial of those who had assisted him, and in aid of needy students. He resigned a promising business position to accept a place upon the Faculty — and enters the school with the Christian spirit of personal devotion.

Y. Nakasako, connected with Doshisha as student and teacher for one twenty years, has returned to the Faculty and accepted the position of Dean in the Girls' Department, giving some assistance to the College also.

The Theological Department is to be congratulated in that Mr. Allchin has found it possible to devote an afternoon and morning to its work in music.

The relations of Dōshisha with the Imperial University have become more intimate through the lectures given by Dr. Fulick in the University Department of Literature and Philosophy upon the Development of the Religious Ideas of the Bible. Mr. Lombard, in addition to his regular lecturing upon Shakespeare, has accepted

this initiative of a group of students, made more significant by being presented through the University Office, and is giving on alternate Saturdays, after University hours but in the regular lecture room, a course in Biblical Literature.

Which the students interest as manifested a year ago appears to have lessened – the sincere desire for the essential truth seems deep and vital – and widespread throughout the city.

F. A. Lombard

In Kyoto Station

May fifth 1908.

Educational Work, Kyoto.

F. A. Lombard

JUL 14 1909

Evangelistic Report of Kioto Station
April 1908 - 9

During the year Christian work has been brought very prominently before the people of Kyoto - by the Sobusai - the S. School Convention and the Woman's Missionary Society meetings.

At the time of the Sobusai - a union service of the Cong. churches was held in the City Hall. The singing conducted by Mr. Gillehan - the earnest sermon by Mr. Miyagawa - the orderly reverent way in which the Lord's Supper was celebrated by this large company of Christians was an occasion long to be remembered.

On Sunday April 4th again the City Hall was filled - this time with hundreds of children from all the different churches and chapels of the city - for their annual S. S. Rally. The red bows on the girls hair - nodding like so many poppies in the wind - the bright faces of the young boys and girls -

the banners with their appropriate mottoes - all made a scene not soon to be forgotten - filling the hearts of workers and guests with gratitude to God for what had been done and for the sure promise of a rich harvest in redeemed souls in the near future.

The seven S. Schools under the care of Mrs. Learned - Mr. Davis - Miss Denton - Miss Learned and Mr. Gordon - have all had a prosperous year.

Miss Denton continues her work in Dr. Baker's Hospital. This institution continues a truly Christian one - where evangelistic work is appreciated and welcomed.

The Amadegama work under the wise and skillful care of Mr. Learned continues to prosper. The church has a membership of 58. Fifteen have been added by confession this year - and eleven by letter. A Zenanah - woman's society - and a Christian

Endeavor Society is connected with this church.

The Minabuchi church reports 10 members on confession.

The Nishiyin church received 14 members on confession of faith during the year. Its contributions ammounted to 96 yen.

The Qiri Church recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of its formation. The children of the church and S. School were invited for a praise service - when they sang a hymn composed for the occasion - ~~and~~ After a short talk from the pastor ~~to~~ they were dismissed - each child receiving a gift of cake from the church.

Then came a short business meeting to discuss - ways and means of becoming independent. After this ten very short speeches were made by men who had come into the church in the ten preceding years. Three of these men were from our S. School.

After these speeches Mr. Mutane preached

a very earnest sermon - followed by a Communion service.

While we have not grown as we hoped to do - we are grateful for the past and most hopeful for the future. This church now numbers 59 - It has a Woman's Society and a girls' club.

No particular changes have taken in the four strong independent churches of the city. Mr. Makino of the Fourth church has gone for a short trip to America. Mr. Watanabe a graduate of the Doshisha Divinity school carries on the work in his absence.

The Kabuyo church rejoices in its new pastor Mr. Kimura - who was recently installed. The church had been without a pastor from April to Oct. and was in a run down condition although Mr. Kimura - on account of his wife's ~~health~~ severe illness in Tokio - was much interrupted in his work - yet new ~~faces~~ life appeared in the church from ~~the first~~ the time of his

coming - new faces began to be seen at the meetings. The attendence at morning service has doubled.
In six months the S. School has trippled and the out look is now exceedingly promising. The finances have made a great advance - mens meetings - mothers meetings and boys clubs have been started.
It is good to feel - looking back over the years - that hand of our God has been guiding us - and that these strong self-supporting churches of Kioto - which command the respect of the community - and are mighty powers for good are direct - results of the work of the Am. Board's Mission

JUL 14 1909

Statistical Report of Kyoto Station
1908-9.

	Japanese Churches	Mission
Adherents		
Added by Confession	288	45
Communicants	3024	250
Self-supporting churches	9	
Organized churches	14	3
Places of reg. meeting		6
Total		
Native workers & churches		
Other native workers		
Bible women	1	1
Teachers		4
Unordained workers	*	1
Ordained Preachers	9	

1 Foreign worker not appointed
17 Total missionaries
8 Wives
1 Single women
Ditto women (what does this mean)
1 Unordained man
7 Ordained
1 Out Station
When established.

JUL 6 1909

ackd July 8

Annual Report,- Educational Work.

Kyoto Station.

April 1908 - March 1909.

Doshisha.

Academy	532.
College	41.
Theological	38.
Total	661.

Doshisha Girls' School.

Academy	164.
Domestic Science	19.
Semmon(Higher Course)	19.
Total	193. ?

April 1908 – Dec. 1909

Rd JUL 6 1909

acknd July 8

The 34th year of the Doshisha has been one of steady growth and improvement.

The teaching force has been strengthened in every Dept.

The Campus has been enlarged by renting 1000 tsubo of land from the adjoining temple.

An imperative need for more recitaton rooms for the Academy has been temporarily met by fitting up three rooms in one of the Dormitories for Class use.

There are 3 Korean and 6 Formosan students enrolled in the Academy,- so does the Doshisha reach out to Foreign Mission Work.

The 9 dormitories in which live 350 students are the center of an increasing effective Christian influence.

"Each of the nine dormitories is provided with a "ryōchō", or dormitory master- one of the older, Christian students. It is his duty to watch, as a father, over the boys of his dormitory. These "ryōchō" hold, each evening except Friday and Saturday, at six o'clock, for twenty to thirty minutes, evening prayers, consisting of Bible reading and exposition, a hymn or two, an address, more or less informal and a prayer. In many cases each boy reads in turn These dormitory evening prayers are among the most important formative influences, both for those who give and for those who receive."

The Summer School(July 1908)had an enrollment of 185 roughly classified as follows.

"Students(from twenty institutions),sixty-six: School Teachers twenty-six: Evangelists and Pastors twenty-six: Business-men twenty-eight: Farmers six: Lawyers three: Physicians three: Scattering and undetermined twenty-seven: Of the one hundred and eighty-five members,twenty-two were women.

An unexpected but highly appreciated,feature of the program was the lectures of Professor MacClintock,of Chicago University He gave two of his famous lectures,those on Wordworth and on King Lear,which were excellently interpreted by Dr.Nakaseko, Dean of the Doshisha Girls'School. Professor MacClintock also gave,for the benefit of primary teachers,a lecture on "The Use of Stories in Elementary Education,"which was attended by some four hundred men and women,comfortably filling the Doshisha chapel."

The visit of the Commercial Commision from the Pacific Coast brought the School into closer connection with the City- four members of the Faculty being appointed by the Mayor on the Reception Committee.

Twenty students from the Academy and fourteen from the Girls' School were baptized during the year.

Dr.Gulich and Mr.Lombard continue their work in the Imperial University.

The Station has been strengthened by the return of Mr.Grover and the coming of Mrs.Grover and Mr.and Mrs.Cobb.

Doshisha College Department.

Students Jan. 1909 41.

Graduates March 1909 13.

Of whom 1 entered the Theological Dept.

4 entered Banking(of whom one engages in regular Christian work as acting pastor of a church).

4 entered Business offices.

2 entered upon teaching.

2 remain at home.

Students admitted April 1909 30.

Present Number 45.

Of whom 25 are Christians.

26 are in Dormitories.

Special problems:

The influencing of the adult students from other schools.

Points of interest:

Improved faculty.

Special Bible classes for entire Department.

Theological Department.

Graduation in March (this year forrthe first time).

Three graduates: two of them already engaged in pastorates.

Present Attendance (April 1909).

1st year	15.
2nd year	14.
3rd year	5.
4th year	10.
5th year	8.
Total	52 (approximation).

Mr. Imaizumi, for five years a teacher has resigned to enter the acting work of the ministry.

Mr. Allchin has done most valuable work in music, the result of which was shown by the two pieces sung at graduation by the young men of this department.

The mission grant being insufficent to provide for all who need aid, additional funds have been raised by the Japanese friends of the School, but in spite of these efforts several promising applicants had to be turned away.

There are two Korean and one Formosan students in the Theological School.

Mr. Cobb began his work in the School in April.

Girls' School.

The Girls' School has had an average attendance of 172,(193 enrolled),of whom 59 are Christians.

The Girls' School cannot grow in numbers until the long-wished-for new buildings are secured and until the School can be registered as being"equal to or superior to"the Government High Schools in equipment and teaching force.

After next year the graduates of all private schools not having this Government recognition will not be eligible to enter as students,or teach in the Higher Government Schools nor will they be allowed to take the Government Examinations for teachers licenses- all of which will do us great harm.

As soon as the new building is commenced application can be made for this Government recognition which will undoubtedly be granted.

That the Girls' School has more than held its own in this year of financial depression and in spite of the reaction against woman's education,handicapped as if is by lack of up-to-date buildings and equipment and without Government recognition is a cause for profound thankfulness.

Mr.Allchin and Mrs.Grover have taught the vocal music since Feb. and Mrs.Cobb the piano.

It may not be out of place to say here that girls who learn to sing and play well in the School are second only to the pastor when they return to their country homes. Music should not be regarded as an accomplishment but as one of the most important evangelizing forces. The "Sambika" is next to the Bible as the source from which Christianity is taught and learned.

The School is impatiently waiting the coming of Miss Allcnin to the Music Department.

Kindergartens.

The two kindergartens are full and their influence reaches out into all regions of the City and to all sorts and conditions of men.

Year by year the importance of this work and its strong and increasing hold upon the parents is more clearly shown.

Fifty-eight children are enrolled in the Airin Kindergarten and fifty-six in the Imadegawa. Half of the children from the Imadegawa Kindergarten are from Christian homes, and two are "fourth generation Christians".

All these homes are open to calls by the Bible women or teachers connected with the Kindergartens and Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Searsed find the

parents willing to hear the truth ~~and~~ the first facts of which they may have learned from the artless prattle of their child from the kindergarten - for "a child shall lead them".

For Kyoto Station.

M. F. D.

Annual Report of Maebashi Station

Hilton Pedley.

May 1. 1902 - April 30. 1903.

Personelle of the Station. This has consisted of the three regular members - Miss F. E. Griswold & Rev & Mrs H. Pedley, together with Miss C. F. Keith, who came in Sept. '02 for a year of language study, and Miss O. Hoyt who arrived in April '03, also to spend a year at the language. All the members have been in good health, and the hours have been full of work.

Visitors - Of foreigners, there have been some twelve or thirteen, among whom were Mr Rowland of our own mission, & Dr D. Scudder, now in Hawaii. The latter made the most of his time in the three days he was with us, visiting six places, and speaking eight times. Of Japanese visitors, we might mention Messrs Miyagawa of Osaka, Ebina of Tokyo, Kinoshita of the Tokyo Daily news, and Yamaguchi of hypnotic fame. All of these comers cheered and stimulated us by their presence.

Direct Work of the Station. The number of independent churches is now five, Tomioka having been added to the list since Jany. '03. This leaves, in direct connection with the station, four outstations - Fujioka, Sano, Numata & Sukawa, and Shittaka. & Haramachi.

Fujioka. This place reports a large increase in membership, 72 drawn largely from young people, so that the financial strength of the church has not been materially aided. However an increase of one yen per month in the pastor's salary is something to be happy over. It is to be noted also that a good deal of extra expense has been incurred in inviting speakers from Tokyo, and all this the church has paid. Mr Okamoto seems very happy in his work both in Fujioka and in the neighboring town of Onishi, where a little band of eleven christians has been formed during the past two years.

Sano - At the time of writing last year, there was no worker in this town of 15.000 people, but in June '02, Mr S. Sone, graduate of the Sendai Presb. Theol. School, was placed there, and during his ten months of service, he has put fresh life into the old members, and added a goodly number of new ones. 16 It is now a pleasure to visit that field and see an audience of about twenty-five gather in the neat little Kōgisho (preaching-place). Our only regret is that, ere long, we lose Mr Sone in order that San Francisco may gain by his presence there.

Numata and Sukawa. Mr Yoshida still continues to make two trips a month between these places, and the steady growth in membership and church attendance is a tribute to his faithful work. In Feb. '03, the Numata

society was organized into a dependent church, and it is hoped that Sukawa will soon take a similar step. Mrs Yoshida's health forbids her doing full work, but she still manages to make her influence for good widely felt.

Shittaka and Haramachi. The work drags along slowly here, partly because of internal difficulties, and partly because of there being no regular worker. Several trips by missionary and local workers have been made during the year, and in April '03, Mr H. Murata of Tōkyō - an evangelical free lance - visited both places, and at each, gave three lectures on the christian life, each lecture being accompanied by drawings, representing the progress of all who begin by seeking peace, and end by becoming full citizens of the kingdom.

Specials

1. Orphan Asylum {Maebashi} - The children have increased from thirty last year to thirty-nine at present. The monthly income is now 180 yen, and the regular monthly subscriptions of ten sen and over, are 1250 in all. These last two items represent an increase of nearly double over the amounts of a year ago.

2. Young men's Club {Maebashi} - This is now an independent institution, under the direction of two young men. It furnishes a reading-room to the young men of the city and schools, and also carrys on night school work, which is

helped by one of the missionaries to the extent of six hours a week. Some 50 students are in attendance.
In the Maebashi church itself, a Y.M.C.A. has been organized, and has now 23 members. It meets in the church, once a month, and occasionally secures special addresses from outsiders.
4. Independent Churches – All of these report considerable accessions, and the general church life has not been so active for years. In March, Mr Ōtā of the Haraichi church was ordained at the meeting of the Eastern Association, so that there are now four ordained pastors in the field. The writer here wishes to mention the cordiality shown to the members of the station by the above churches. Invitations to work have come fully as frequently from them as from the societies directly connected with the station.
5. Union Meeting of Workers at Ikao – This properly comes under next year's report, but we insert it here while it is fresh. The meeting lasted two days – May 14. 15. Nine out of twelve workers were in attendance. Dr Green spoke to us on "Immortality of the Soul" & Pastor Uemura of Tokyo, on the "Atonement". Four denominations – Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational, were represented, and each enjoyed the others' company. We recommend all stations whose work lies along side that of other societies to try the plan of a Union meeting.

Woman's Department — Miss. F.E. Griswold.

Girls' School — During the year an addition costing 1100 yen has been made to the school building, providing more recitation room, and two rooms for the lady teachers. Most of this money was raised by the personal solicitation of the principal - Mr Hori, and was drawn almost entirely from Japanese sources. The graduating class this year numbered fourteen, of whom three had diplomas from the sewing department only. Of these graduates seven were christians. The present entering class numbers fifty seven, making the whole number of pupils one hundred and five. Of these forty-eight are boarders. Every seat is full and many applications have been re-~~served~~ fused for lack of room. It is noticeable that every year brings in pupils of a higher degree of ability than before, and this is especially true of the present class - which is also the largest in the history of the school.

Kindergarten - The prosperity of this institution continues and it still rejoices in the generous gifts of Miss Shed. There is a flourishing mothers' society connected with it, composed almost entirely of the mothers who send children to the Kindergarten.

Woman's Temperance Society - This is carried on with unabated zeal. It draws its membership from all over

the province, and two general meetings have been held during the year. As far as the observation of the writer goes, the work among women carried on in the various churches and other centres, has not decreased in efficiency, and has shared the general prosperity.

Station

May 1902 - April 30, 1903

Rec'd MAY 31 1904

Annual Report of Maebashi Station 1903-4

General Notes

With one exception the health of the workers, Japanese and missionary, has been excellent, and the exception has fully recovered. Miss Hoyt, after a year of faithful work on the language and in the Girls' School, has entered upon her duties in Kobe. Mr O. Matsuo, the Sano evangelist, has gone to the front as an officer in the commissariat, thus leaving two of the four outstations vacant. Sukawa has rebuilt its church on a new site. Messrs Ebina, Yokoi, Abe, Ebara, and Kinoshita are some of the well-known Japanese who have visited us and Messrs Davis, Bartlett, & Clark of our Mission have also given us a brief calls.

Direct Work of the Station.

a Station Members — Miss Hoyt has taught two hours in the Girls' School, and battled successfully with the language. Miss Griswold, in addition to five hours of school work, during the spring of 1903, has devoted herself to Bible-class and work among the women. Mr Pedley, besides five hours of teaching in the school since Sept 1903, has conducted singing classes among the girls and S.S. teachers, and superintended a nursery of three rather lively inmates. Mr Pedley has kept up his work in the night-school and normal tel

Annual Report
of
Whitten Station
1903-4

General Notes

While we regret the inability of the writer of the following report to collect the necessary, the reader will find, and the accompanying report, the work of a year of faithful and reasonably good work in the Girls' School, for the language and in the Girls' School, for which we are indebted to Mr. G. Watkins, the Sam[illegible] in charge for the work in Math. Mr. Watkins, the Sam[illegible] in charge of the work in the Girls' School, has conducted the work in a very satisfactory manner

besides teaching classes in the Bible, Stalker, and Pilgrim's Progress, and has done considerable touring.

b. Sano – This town of 15.000 in the neighboring prefecture has been continuing in good works. Mr Matsuo and wife entered enthusiastically upon their labors in July last, and have made a warm place for themselves in the community. The christians have been held together in good fellowship, a temperance society has been organized, in which church members are active, and several additions to the church have been made. On the other hand the bugle-call has summoned the pastor to the front and his brave wife now holds the fort alone.

c. Fujioka – The church, par excellence, of young men. A training school in sericulture, attended by young men from all parts of the country, is just across the way, and the middle school is near by. Mr Okamoto, the pastor has fished untiringly for the students of these schools and has caught not a few. Of the fifty-two baptisms reported, probably nearly half are school boys. Onishi an out-station of Fujioka, has given one family to the Salvation Army, but the few christians left, keep up the usual meetings. Fifteen miles south of Onishi at the village of Mamba, two families are solidly christian, and exert a strong influence. Although the sight of an evangelist's face is rare, regular Sunday meetings are maintained.

d. Numata – In this small town noted for its eighty to a hundred dancing girls, the little church fights steadily

besides teaching classes in the fields, Stalker, and Filgoma's Troopers, and has done considerable training.

b. 1. Sono — this town of 10,000 in the neighboring prefecture has been continuing in good works. Mr. Matsuo and his band continue systematically upon their labors in Tsuji Cho, and have made a room place for themselves in the community. The christians have held together in good fellowship, a temperance society has been organized, in which church members only active, and several additions to the church have been made. In the other town the tri-ple-cole has commenced the trailer to the front, and this town only was held the first class.

c. Tajiri — the church for necessities of young men. A training school is located in Tajiri, enrollment is looked upon with great interest by the people of the country, in fact across the river, Mr. Okamoto, the leader of the school is near by. The school with the middle school is now giving the students of these schools the opportunity for pursuing their studies and has caused two - fifths of the students to be christians. Two teachers are school boys. Christian teachers are also employed in the school, one of whom is a graduate of Waseda University, the other a graduate of Tokyo University. The spirit of the school is very good. Christian teachers are

for higher ideals and ~~a pure morality~~ moral purity. Two young men are throwing themselves into S.S. work, with excellent results. A flourishing woman's society is under the direction of the pastor, Mr Yoshida, and his wife, both of whom are increasingly popular. The church people have lately shown their appreciation of their pastor, by presenting him with a fine suit of clothes, made in foreign style.

E. Sukawa. This field, ten miles north of Numata, and also under Mr Yoshida's care, has received a fresh stimulus, through the rebuilding of the church — now a very neat structure 30 x 21. The S.S. has also been revived, largely through the zeal of two school-teachers connected with the church. The one feature still lacking is the presence of women at the services. They are literally obeying Paul's injunction to "ask their husbands at home".

f. Shittaka and Haramachi. — These two fields remain unsolved problems. Various efforts have been made to secure a worker, but the willing man is yet to be found. Meanwhile, the missionary and pastors from other parts of the field, have made more or less regular visits during the year, and at the former place good audiences have been secured. It saddens one to think of these ninety to a hundred christians being without a spiritual leader, who might do so much, through them, to influence the young people who are constantly moving from these country places to the more central towns.

3. **Method** — Mr. Footitt's experiments were carried out by the author with the apparatus, consisting of a thin wire platinum filament, kept at a constant temperature by means of a current from 1.5 x 06 accumulators. The S.S. was also loaded with a very small amount of lead, in order to keep the apparatus upright, however it was found that the S.S. was not sufficiently stable to allow of the measurements being made.

4. **Results and Statistics** — The results obtained are given in the following table. The first column gives the current in amperes, the second the resistance in ohms, and the third the temperature in degrees Centigrade. The results are also plotted in the curve given at the end of this paper.

Specials

a. Independent Churches. — Four of the five churches have regular pastors - all ordained men, while the fifth - Takasaki is temporarily in charge of Mr Okabe of Tomioka. Steady growth is going on, and as of old, the missionaries are often invited in for preaching, general addresses, lessons in singing, and special woman's work.

b. Orphan Asylum [Maebashi] — There is still a small debt on the new building and the war has prevented the collection of funds through public entertainments. Over forty children have been cared for, one of whom died in April. The yellow newspaper of the city is doing its best, as we write, to injure the reputation of the institution, but most people will be kind enough to attribute the attack to a lack of war news.

c. Girls' School — This has just closed its most successful year. Class-rooms have been crowded, the dormitory has been more than full. At the end of the school year, 83 of the original 109 were in attendance, and of these 83, fifteen were graduated - nine from the regular course, and six from the sewing department. The proportion for the year has been 72 regular and 11 sewing pupils. Nineteen of the girls received baptism, a goodly number of whom were from christian homes or christian communities. The students have maintained a philanthropic society, and by making small articles for sale have realized over twenty yen. Forty of them have also joined the City Soldiers' Aid Society. Miss Griswold has done a good deal of visiting at the pupils' homes.

The new spring term - 1904, has begun with a total attendance of 111, of whom 48 form the entering class

[illegible]

a. Industrial Education — [illegible] not [illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Annual Report of Maebashi Station

d. Young Men's Club. – The Reading Room and night school have been carried on as usual, although attendance at the latter has been small. In April 1904, twelve new pupils were enrolled. ~~The Club~~. Under the auspices of the Club, addresses have been given by Messrs Ebina, Fokoi, and Kinoshita, aside from a small contribution of 20 yen from the mission, the Club has met its own expenses.

e. Woman's Work. – The Kindergarten is doing a good work and is very popular. Mothers' meetings are held monthly, and are addressed by speakers on various topics pertaining to home life and the welfare of children. The women of the Harachi and Tomioka churches have taken a marked interest in Temperance work. In the latter place there is a society of 60 members and monthly meetings are held at which capable speakers talk on the reform topics of the day. In Maebashi the women have organized a society of over 1000 members, for the purpose of aiding the soldiers and their families, and two of the missionary ladies are on the Board of Directors. A fee of ten ~~cents~~ sen a month is charged, and already – April 29th – about 200 yen have been expended in the way of relief.

Educational & Charitable – I. The Girls' School. – This like a healthy child is outgrowing its clothes and needs larger ones. One new building has just been completed, thus furnishing three much needed rooms. A new large building for recitations, sewing etc. is the great need of the hour. The course of study has just been changed from a three to a four years' course, in order to give opportunity for some

Stevens for year 1903-4

2. Young Men's Club — The leading town and night school. There were carried on as usual, although attendance at the latter was very small. In April 1904, twelve new pupils were enrolled. ~~[illegible]~~ Under the auspices of the club, addresses were given by Mesdames Stone, Fobes, and Finneduti, besides from a small contribution of so per from the women, the club has met its expenses.

3. Weather Work — The Meteorologist is doing a good work and is very helpful. Weather readings are taken at Fort and are observed by officers in various topographical, and are observed by officers of buildings. The number of trees lost at principal towns and towns during the year is a matter of considerable importance. In the latter case a special report is made. In the latter case the report is a society of 20 members and meetings are held at which addresses are given by the members. In March the members of the club were entertained by a lecture on "Forest Insects" by Mr. Hopkins of the Dept. In March the members of the club were entertained by a lecture on "Forest Insects" by Mr. Hopkins of the Dept. ~~[illegible]~~ Under the auspices of the club, addresses were given by Mesdames Stone, Fobes, and Finneduti, besides from a small contribution of so per from the women, the club has met its expenses.

4. Village Improvement — The Village Improvement Society is doing a good work and is very helpful. Weather readings are taken at Fort and are observed by officers in various topographical, and are observed by officers of buildings. The number of trees lost at principal towns and towns during the year is a matter of considerable importance. In the latter case a special report is made. In the latter case the report is a society of 20 members and meetings are held at which addresses are given by the members. In March the members of the club were entertained by a lecture on "Forest Insects" by Mr. Hopkins of the Dept. ~~[illegible]~~ Under the auspices of the club, addresses were given by Mesdames Stone, Fobes, and Finneduti, besides from a small contribution of so per from the women, the club has met its expenses.

5. Fire Department — Club has 20 men, has met twice and has been of great benefit in bringing out a good

Annual Report of Maebashi Station. 1904-05

XVII

Station Members. Three adults and three children have formed the station for most of the year, Miss Griswold leaving for America on March 4th 1905. The adults have had good health throughout, and the children have weathered bravely the ills that come with tender years.

Visitors — Dr Holbrook spent part of October with us. Then followed Mr White who made a tour of two weeks touching at all the local centres; Mr & Mrs Cobb, who, escorted by Mr Curtis, brought a fresh whiff from "The Land of the Brave etc"; Dr Pettee + Mr Dunning, who happened to be in Tokyo and merely extended their trip. Of our Japanese brethren, Mr Hirata dropped in upon us in December, Messrs Kozaki and Ninomiya toured for a week in January, and Mr Uchimura addressed the young men in March. Also on March 19th, at a memorial service in the Maebashi church, in honor of Mayor Inaba's son, killed at Mukden, Messrs Kuroiwa and Tenjōji of the "Mancho", and Mr Shimada of the "Mainichi" were present, and the latter delivered a short address.

Educational + Charitable — I The Girls' School — This like a healthy child is outgrowing its clothes and needs larger ones. One new building has just been completed, thus furnishing three much needed rooms. A new large building for recitations, sewing etc. is the great need of the hour. The course of study has just been changed from a three to a four years' course, in order to give opportunity for some

additional work that has hitherto been impossible. At the beginning of the school year the pupils numbered one hundred and eleven and now at the close, eighty six. Of these sixteen have just taken their diplomas. The six boarding pupils of the graduating class are all christians. In December 1904, Mr Hori resigned the Principalship, and Mr Kawai, head teacher, was appointed as his successor March 23. 1905.

II. Kindergarten. — There has been no change in the teaching force for a year, and as usual the institution is full. The Mothers' Meetings connected therewith have been continued with interest, and the high reputation of the school has been maintained.

III. Orphan Asylum — The war has made itself felt here in the diminishing number of contributors — now about half those of last year. Thanks to special gifts and several entertainments given both within and without the province, the thirty-seven children have been fairly well provided for.

As for the Independent Churches — Maebashi, Takasaki, Tomioka, Annaka, and Haraichi, they are working quietly in the regular channels. Takasaki & Tomioka are striving hard to clear up their finances, and the former has at last decided to call a pastor, thus giving Mr Okabe his full time for Tomioka. Annaka & Haraichi churches have each offered up a young man as a sacrifice for the country, one at Port Arthur, and the other at Liao-yang.

Churches aided by the Mission.

Nakanojō & Shittaka. These are properly but preaching-places in the ~~Province of Ko~~ country of Agatsuma. The former has

taken the place of Haramachi as a regular evangelistic centre. This latter town had lost its church-building under unpleasant circumstances and with the loss the members became faint-hearted. In the spring of 1904, it was decided to make a new start at Nakanojō - 2 miles away - if a worker could be found. September 10th saw Mr Kataze at the new post, full of enthusiasm, willing to labor at an allowance of yen seventeen per month, ~~seven~~ ten of which should be paid by the mission. Since that time, the good people of Shittaka have raised over 50 yen for church repairs while their brethren in Naka no Jō have pledged yen three hundred toward a new church building to cost with the land six Hundred yen in all. Also several additions to membership have been made on confession of faith. Such progress as the above has filled all our hearts with joy for the Agatsuma work has been our great problem for several years past.

Numata and Sukawa - These towns - ten miles apart - lie in the county of Tōne, adjacent to Agatsuma, and on the north west of the province. Between these towns Mr Yoshida has divided his time pretty evenly, but since the beginning of the new year, he has been making special efforts to arouse the Sukawa christians. For two weeks each month, day in and day out, house to house visiting has been carried on, personal religion strongly urged. The pastor expects to see the real results of his work from next fall, when after the absorbing labor of the silk season, the people will have leisure for regular church work.

Sano - This town of 15.000, just outside this province, has

as a preaching place, some thirty ~~odd~~ christians, and a pastor. The latter however has been lent to the Govt authorities till the end of the war and is now in the region of Mukden, where he guards His Imperial Majesty's commissariat. During the year services have been conducted regularly from Machashi and other places, the attendance being from fifteen to twenty each Sunday. The little band under the leadership of the pastor's wife is very faithful not only in attendance at the services, but in paying rent & incidentals and in keeping up correspondence with their pastor, whose letters are a constant inspiration to them.

Fujioka and Onishi — Not much to report here in the way of change, except that the pastor utilized the month of July last to take unto himself a wife, who is proving a worthy help meet. As of yore the church in Fujioka is in close touch with the Industrial and Middle schools, whose young men find in the pastor a confidant and friend. Besides classes in Bible study, English, & singing, monthly visits are made to Onishi - seven miles away - where a staunch little band meets regularly for prayer & praise.

Concluding Remarks. Of course the war is the all-absorbing topic. The fifteenth regiment of Takasaki has faced the foe in fourteen battles, and the original members have, most of them died for their country. Thus sorrow has come to many a home, while privation is felt in many more, as the bread-winners are at the front. On the other hand never ~~was~~ have the consolations of religion been welcomed as now. In the midst of an unbroken succession of victories has come the craving for comfort from the Heavenly Father.

H. Pedley

March 23. 1905

Annual Report 1904-

Teacher's Station, Lifu.

Maebashi Station Report - 1905-06.

For the past year the personnel of the Station has remained unchanged. Miss Grimwood is expected to return from furlough in the early fall of 1906.

The great movement of the year has been the turning over of practically all the ABCFM's evangelistic work to the Japanese Home Missionary Society. The Sub-stations thus transferred are Fujioka, Numata and Nakanojo ~~and~~ together with the places touched from these centres. But one place - Sano - is left, and this outside the Province of which Maebashi is the capital. Needless to say the transfer has the approval of both the Station and the places concerned, while a most satisfactory feature of the situation is that not one of these local centres is without a pastor, each has its own church-building, and with one exception, a parsonage is included

in the church property. During the year Nakanojō has erected its new building. Shittaka has re-roofed its place of worship, and Tujioka has received a new pastor, in place of the one who started out for Hawaii in August of 1905, but who ultimately found a resting-place in the capital of Hyuga Province, Kyūshū.

As to the personal work of the station, Mrs Pedley has had her hands full with calls from her own nursery, and teaching in the Girls' School: But the hands have not only been full but overflowing, for the specials have been numerous, as, for example, the work for the families and children of the soldiers, training of pupils in singing and literary work, and occasional visits to the outstations for evangelistic work.

Mr Pedley has kept on his regular work at the Normal & Middle Schools, has had some five or six classes in English & Bible at his house, and in addition to occasional lengthy tours into the country, has had practically every Sunday taken up with preaching. The

ano work has been regular in its demand
r the evangelist has been off to the war.
nd at the time of writing is just getting started
ce more ~~into~~ in his own field. It is pleasant
report however that the cause has not only
ld ~~well~~ together but has steadily grown, and
the occasion of the return of its pastor,
gan its first regular contribution — 2 yen
r month — to his support. Up to that time,
has paid the rent of the preaching-place
lly.

Our hope as a station now is that
may be permitted to open one or two
w places. The town of Shibukawa, lying
the junction of the two great highways
traffic from the two northern counties, is
very important centre, and is constantly
owing ~~right along~~. Again it is at the foot of the
ncline leading to the famous hot-springs of Ikao.
here already there are several christians who are
oking eagerly for a worker. But more of this at
ission meeting in May.

Hilton Pedley

Annual Report 1905-06
Maebashi Station

Maebashi – Japan

Maebashi Girls School.
1905-06

This School is entirely independent of the Mission financially but has always been closely associated with the resident members of the Mission Station, English teaching having always been contributed by the station since the opening of the school in '88.

The English teacher is treated as a member of the Faculty, attends faculty meetings &c.

The year just closed seems to the writer to have been one of the best in its history.

The class just graduated whether in point of numbers, moral character or intellectual ability outranks any of its predecessors.

The Bible is taught in the School and there is a daily morning exercise at which topics moral and religious are presented. ~~in a~~

At the beginning of this term the course of study is adjusted to correspond with the Girls High School, (Kōtō-Jo-Gakko) and students enter the 1st year when they have completed the 2nd year of the Grammar School (Kōtō Sho Gakko). So two new classes have entered.

With ~~over~~ nine hundred 130 students, the school rooms &

dormitory are running over full. The trustees are considering plans for enlargement.

The School is also asking the Mission for an English teacher who can give more time to that forming work. There is a splendid opportunity for one who will take it up sympathetically. This would relieve those who have the language of a part of the English teaching and so widen the opportunities for work in the homes.

The Kindergarten.

The Maebashi Kindergarten is maintained conjointly by the Woman's Board of Boston, Miss Shed, a former member of the Mission, and by the tuition fees. The limit of the number of pupils allowed is forty.

In Sept. Miss Matsumura who had for eight years been in charge of the Kindergarten, resigned and her place was immediately filled by Miss Ozaki, a recent graduate at Kobe, with a year's experience. She has taken up the work enthusiastically, so there has been no permanent loss to the institution. Miss Ozaki is a Joshi woman so we

dormitory are running over full. The trustees are considering plans for enlargement.

The School is also asking the Mission for an English teacher who can give more time to that forming work. There is a splendid opportunity for one who will take it up sympathetically. This would relieve those who have the language of a part of the English teaching and so widen the opportunities for work in the homes.

The Kindergarten.

The Maebashi Kindergarten is maintained conjointly by the Woman's Board of Boston, Miss Shed, a former member of the Mission, and by the tuition fees. The limit of the number of pupils allowed is forty.

In Sept. Miss Matsumura who had for eight years been in charge of the Kindergarten, resigned and her place was immediately filled by Miss Ozaki, a recent graduate at Kobe, with a year's experience. She has taken up the work enthusiastically, so there has been no permanent loss to the institution. Miss Ozaki is a Joshi woman so we

hope she may long remain with us.

In Mar. thirty three little tots were graduated to enter the public school. Just after the graduation, the assistant for three years Miss Ishikawa, was married to a Christian school teacher in Numata, so while we regret the loss, we rejoice at the establishment of another Christian home. Her place is filled by one of her classmates, a graduate of the Girls school.

The Monthly Mother's meeting is a power for good -

Respectfully submitted -
Martha Clark Pedley -

Maebashi. May 8th. 1906.

Maebashi Girls' School

Maebashi - Japan -

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Annual Report of Maebashi Station

April 1, 1906 — March 31, 1907

Resident Missionaries — Rev. Hillen Pedley.
Mrs " "
Miss Fanny E. Driswold

Independent self-supporting churches — Maebashi, Takasaki, Annaka, Haraichi, Tomioka.

Churches aided by Japanese Home Missionary Society — Numata & Sukawa, Nakanojō & Shittaka, Fujioka.

Churches aided by Mission — Sano.

The Station rejoices in the return of Miss Driswold after a restful & helpful vacation in America. It has also great cause for thankfulness in the practically continuous good health of all its members including the children. Most of all it is grateful for having been permitted to share in a work of revival.

[illegible] work — [illegible] to [illegible] movements [illegible] Spring School — [illegible] work — [illegible] work — [illegible] attitude of educational world

REC'D JUL 1 1907

Annual Report

of

Weekly Statistics

July 1, 1906 — June 30, 1907

Residents Measures — Bin Value Filling.

Mr. " "

Pine Tree & Brown's

Investment — Real estate mortgage — Monthly.

Interest. Pure Ins. Premiums

Journals.

Director called to figures three measures briefly —

Income + Outgoes, Balance, Statistics

Tuesday.

Director called to, Treasurer — Sons.

The Statistics appear in the volume of Pure Insured office's weekly + daily

reports in Omaha. It has also great care of Statistics in the practically continuous good health of all the members including the children. Most of all it is grateful for having been permitted to share in a work of mercy.

the like of which has been unknown for twenty years.

As to the work of individual members: — Miss Griswold teaches in the Girls' School, tours frequently, takes responsibility for Kindergarten and helps train the station's children.

Mrs Pedley teaches in the school & home, and interests herself in women's meetings and student classes.

Mr Pedley teaches a little at home, three hours per week in the middle & normal schools, and devotes most of the rest of the time to touring.

The three institutions most directly connected with the station are (1) the preaching-place in Sano, (2) the Girl's School, and (3) the Kindergarten.

Sano — This is in some respects the slowest of all the centres. It has not yet been caught in the glow of enthusiasm found in the other parts of the field, and there has also been a little coolness between the pastor and some of the young men of the church who are just now interested in Socialism. On the other

hand, there have been a number of baptisms, and special services have been conducted twice — once in Sano itself, and once in the outlying village of Konaka, famous as the home of Tanaka (Shōzo) the politician, and as the birth place of the Maebashi Orphan Asylum's first ~~pupil~~ grandchild.

~~The~~ Girls' School. This has steadily progressed during the past year in numbers and efficiency. The spirit shown by the teachers has been especially gratifying. One teacher has been baptized, and there has been an interest manifested in Christianity which has not been felt before. During the year there were in all one hundred and thirty pupils. The graduating class — the largest in the history of the school, numbered thirty-four, sixteen of whom were Christians.

Kindergarten. — It has maintained the good reputation of former years. The head teacher resigned in March 1907, but just before penning these lines, a telegram informs us that her substitute will soon be on the way hither.

Interesting Information: —

(1) Shūchū Dendō (Forward movement). Carried on in all parts of the field, it centred in the four independent churches of Maebashi, Takasaki, Annaka, and Haraichi. Revs Tsunashima & Kozaki of Tokyo were put in charge, and all the clerical forces of Tokyo and Jōshu were pressed into the service. Laymen also eagerly took part, ~~and~~ vying with each other in personal work. In addition to the baptism of about two hundred converts, the following results were plainly in evidence: —

a. An eagerness to work for the Province as a whole, rather than for any one church.

b. Growing consciousness of responsibility to God on the part of lay members

c. A difference in the Sunday sermon — not less intellectual but more fervent and direct.

(2) The changing attitude of the common schools. This seems due to two causes, (a) a reaction from the routine methods of teaching morals (b) the close connection between the Station and the Normal School for the past eight years. Since January of 1907, seven in-

~~invitations from said schools have been~~
invitations to address these schools have been accepted, and three have had to be declined on account of previous engagements. Who would have dreamed of such a thing ten years ago.

(3) Woman's work. The women of the Madras church have increased in number as well as in power to initiate work. A society of the young women of the church has been formed and they distinguished themselves early in their career by inviting a hundred and fifty girls who reel silk in the factories and treating them to an afternoon entertainment in which the needs of body, mind, and soul were fully met.

A women's meeting held in connection with the recent evangelistic movement in Annaka, was attended by some four hundred ~~people~~ women, less than one hundred of whom were christians. The women in Jashi, always progressive and open to new ideas, are becoming even more active than in the past.

Problems :—

(1). Establishing the new two hundred in the faith. It is one thing to get and another to hold, and our pastors are driven to prayer and much hard thinking in order to cope with the task laid upon them.

(2) The Social Evil. For at least fifteen years, Tosha has been free from the stain of licensing this curse. Sporadic attempts to revive the old state of things have been made, but it is ~~too~~ only lately that we have had real cause for fear. Rumor hath it that our governor is inclined to favor a re-license, and if so it will go hard with the friends of the present regime. Let us have the sympathy & prayers of our fellow workers everywhere.

(3) New Work. — Now that the Home Missy Society has taken over three-fourths of the Station's work, the call has come to set new centres. Ouoama — 15 miles from Machakos is a good sized town, and in early days had a regular evangelist. At present there half-a-dozen christians, who might be made the nucleus of a good work had we the means and the man

to take charge.

Shibukawa. Known to all visitors at Ikao, is one of the great distributing centres of the Province. A strong man here would make his influence felt within a wide radius. The people are not thirsting after the gospel, but they are keen in business and in pretty close touch with the world outside.

Yoshii lies midway between Takasaki and Tomioka. The church in the latter place has assumed responsibility for a certain amount of work in Yoshii, but once a month is not enough to excite strong interest. A live man here would have plenty to do.

H. Pedley

Tracebach, station - Japan

Fulton Reeley.

JUL 13 1907

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee

1906-07

A part at least of the field of each station has been visited by one or more members of the committee. The report every where is the same. People are ready to listen and be led if the truths of the Gospel are presented in a vigorous and sympathetic manner. Even the related parts of Japan like Echigo and Hyuga are ripe for such work and heartily welcome it.

The writer of this report is convinced that no part of the Mission's activities is more important than the service of this committee. The grant for this form of work should be doubled instead of reduced, wives should be encouraged to go with their husbands on these tours when feasible, all side helps such as music, phonographs, lanterns and lectures on allied subjects should be made use of and more than one speaker should tour at a time if possible.

The Japanese set us a stiff pace these days in their latest method of evangelistic touring. Several workers go together and they remain a week or more in one place. Let our committee-men join with these bands as has been done to some extent the past year or let them make up bands of their own.

One other suggestion is that so far as possible they work in conjunction with the Japan Missionary Society, visiting indiscriminately places that are under the charge of the J. M. S. and the Mission. The times are ripe for a large amount of evangelistic touring

JUL 13 1907

Outlook and Evangelistic Committee

A part at least of the field of each station has been visited by one or more members of the committee. The report every where is the same. People are ready to listen and be led if the truths of the Gospel are presented in a vigorous and sympathetic manner. Even the isolated parts of Japan like Tohigo and Niiga are ripe for such work and heartily welcomed.

The writer of this report is convinced that no part of the station's activities is more important than the service of this committee. The grant for this form of work should be doubled instead of reduced. Wives should be encouraged to go with their husbands on these tours when feasible, all aids helpful such as portable phonographs lanterns and lectures on allied subjects should be made use of and more than one speaker should tour at a time if possible.

The Japanese set us a stiff pace three days in their latest method of evangelistic touring. Several workers go together and they remain a week or more in one place. Let our Committee-men join with these bands as has been done to some extent the past year or let them make up bands of their own.

One other suggestion is that so far as possible they work in conjunction with the Japan Missionary Society, visiting industrial or textile places that are under the charge of the Y. M. C. A. and the Association. The times are ripe for a large amount of evangelistic

Give the new O and E. Com. a free hand and let them arrange for larger service in the year ahead of us. It is one of the best and cheapest ways of keeping the balance between stations, of acquainting the whole Mission with the various fields and of meeting the urgent call of the hour to preach the Gospel thruout all Japan.

J. H. Pettee

Chairman O/ and E. Committee

Give the new O and E. Com. a free hand and let them arrange for larger service in the year ahead of us. It is one of the best and cheapest ways of keeping the balance between stations, of acquainting the whole Mission with the various fields and of meeting the urgent call of the hour to preach the Gospel throughout all Japan.

J. M. Pettee

Chairman O. and E. Committee

Report of Outlook & Evangelistic Committee - 1906-1907.

JUL 6 1908

Annual Report of Maebashi Station.
1907-08

During the past year Mr. and Mrs. Pedley have been absent in America and the Maebashi Station has been confined to one member. This one member, Miss Greenold, has been engaged chiefly in educational work.

The Station has but one chapel for which it is financially responsible. This is in the town of Sano, and during the past year in the absence of Mr. Pedley the evangelist there has been encouraged and helped by frequent visits from Mr. Hori the pastor of the Maebashi church. Evangelistic efforts have also been made in a new railroad center in that region, Satebayashi, with some success. The return from America of one of the pillars of the Sano work, Mr. Kobayashi, after an absence of some years has added greatly to its efficiency. The pastor's wife has organized a society for young women, which is one of the most encouraging features of the work. A flourishing temperance society under Christian leadership is becoming a

great factor in the life of the church.

The only institution under the control of the Mission is the kindergarten. This spring it graduated and sent to the public schools twenty-eight children. At present there are two efficient teachers and forty five children, and the institution is maintaining a high standard and is in favor with the Macbashi people especially the official classes.

The Girls' school which the Mission has always helped with English teaching and in other ways has had a troubled year on account of internal difficulties between the principal and others in positions of power and influence in the school. It has now secured an efficient principal and the school is on the way to renewed prosperity. This principal was here during the first five years of the existence of the school. He is a Christian of unusually high ideals, and has the best good of the school constantly in mind. This spring there were twenty-two graduates from the regular course and five

from the sewing department. Forty-eight entered with the new school year, and there are now one hundred and thirty enrolled. The boarding pupils number seventy-two and crowd the dormitories. This number of boarding pupils is a cause of rejoicing, but the accommodations are far from sufficient.

The Maebashi station has always worked hand in hand with the independent churches of Joshu and the churches aided by the Home Missionary Society, so it may not be amiss to say something of their work. These churches now have a membership of 1266: and during the last calendar year have given 5000 en for Christian work in the province and elsewhere. Of this amount the Maebashi church has given 1148 en. It cannot be said that as far as making new converts is concerned that the progress of these churches has been as great as during last year. but there has been real progress in nearly all of them. The Numata church, now aided by the Home Missionary society will become independ-

from August of this year. The Nakanojo church also hopes to become self-supporting during this year. The Takazaki church has lost its pastor, and is perhaps the only church which has lost ground. The Maebashi church is trying as never before to interest its members in Bible Study and induce them to come regularly to the Sunday services and to the prayer-meeting. To this end they are printing every month as far as possible a complete list of all the services, classes, and meetings, with the subjects, leaders, and speakers for each - for general distribution. The Sunday School under the efficient leadership of Mr. Kaneko of the Orphan Asylum has greatly prospered. Last summer he called together the teachers and others interested in Sunday School work in the province for a two days convention. This is of great help to this form of work.

Mrs. Suda - formerly a matron in the Girls' school has done efficient work

in touring in the out stations. Thus helping the work that Miss Griswold has been unable to attend to personally.

The station has been visited by Dr. Gregan and Dr. Hitchcock of the American Board, and by Mr. and Mrs. Rust of the Laymans' Movement.

As a whole the pastors, Christians, and leaders of the work are raising their standards of faith and of work. Their spirit is evangelical, and the work is very encouraging. The Niigata church has been added to the association of Kumiai churches of Tokyo and Jishu, and is being aided by these churches towards independence. This has enlarged their sympathies and horizon.

Fanny E. Griswold. Sec.

Macbashi Station

Fanny E. Griswold

'11 JUL 14 1909

Annual Report of Machashi Station ~~Chit~~ 1908-9.

Station Members — Rev Hillon Bedley
Mrs " "
Miss Fanny E. Griswold
Miss J. C. Hocking (Sept 1908 - Jany '09)

Work founded — 1888
Popul. of Field — 1.000.000.
Ordained Missy — 1
Wife — 1
Single woman — 1 (regular)
Unordained Preacher — 1
Regular meeting-place — 1
Communicants — 68
Added by Confession — 13
Ave. attendance — 20
S.S. — 1
Membership — 50
Contributions — Jun 100
Kindergarten Founder — Miss F. E. Griswold
" Teachers & Pupils — Teachers - 2. Pupils - 40
" Income — W.B.M. - $125. Fees - $220 (Goes calcul)

Annual Report

of

Treasurer's Station

Sept. 1908 – 9

Station Number — Ten Miles Feeder

" " "

Wire Fencing & Painting

Wire & G. Painting (Sept 1908 – June 09)

Wire Fencing — 188

Equip. & Tools — 1.000.000

Painting Fencing — 1

Wire — 1

Single wires — 1 (regular)

Standard Feeder — 1

Regular Meeting-plan — 1

Commercial — 63

Jobs by Engineers — 13

Ore. Attendance — 20

S. S. — 1

Membership — 30

Contribution — 4½ 100

Kindergarten Funds — Wire & G. Painting

" Feeder & Field — Feeder - 2 Field - 40

" Income — W.A.M. — 1257 Tot. — $ 220 (See table)

Work of the Station

Miss F. E. Griswold — Teaching of English in Girls' school; Superintendence of Kindergarten; S.S. Teachers class; Visiting homes.

Mrs H. Pedley — Home ~~nursing~~ school and work among women.

Rev. H. Pedley — Touring in Machashi and Niigata fields.

Evangelistic.

Sano (15.000) — Membership 68, Contributions 2 yen per month plus rent and H.M.S assessment. Evangelist. O. Matsuo.

The work throughout the year has been quiet. Several outlying towns and villages are visited more or less regularly. In April 1909, special services were held for 5 days with Rev. Tsunashima in charge, the missionary and local pastor assisting. At the close of the meetings twelve (12) united with the Church. Expenses were met by the Sano Christians and the Station, the latter giving about one third. Henceforth We are looking for increased gifts from the church, and consequently a decrease in station help.

Work of the Station

Mrs. F. E. Arnold — Teaching of English in Girls' School; Supervised Study of Literature;

E. S. Teague, Chem.; Mrs. Wis. Sewing Guide

Mr. H. Fielding — Home Nursing and Sewing work

Mr. H. Fielding — Training in marketing and Night Girls.

Geography

Sem. (1:00) — Time devoted to Contributions Spec. to work the rest and Mr. S

Assignment: Monday 0 Mr. Mrs

The work started the year two years ago. Miss Ruth Pinger has met weekly boxes in April, May and June 1909. Special classes were held for a day with Mr. Pennsylvania in charge. It promising and been started social-ing. At the close of the meeting about (15) months with the church. Students were not for the same work going after the meetings the business and Mr. Mrs. Stephens were all present. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs

Educational

Girls School, Maebashi — Principal, 9 teachers, 152 pupils

This is a purely Japanese institution, the mission assisting in the teaching & religious work only. A fine class of thirty (30) graduated in March 1909, and a new class of sixty-five (65) was ready for work when the Spring term began. "Some of the girls in the highest class have been carrying on a Sunday School for the children in the neighborhood. The boarding pupils (72) meet for Bible classes on Sunday mornings and a large number of them attend church. There is a girls' Society composed largely of christians students and those coming from christian families — a most encouraging feature in the religious life of the school." The relations between the school and station have never been more cordial than at present.

Kindergarten — Miss F. E. Griswold (Head), 2 teachers, 40 pupils

The Kindergarten has had a trying year necessitating the resignation of both teachers in January 1909, and that of the Promoter or legal head in April following. The result has been a re-organization of the institution with Miss Griswold

Conclusion

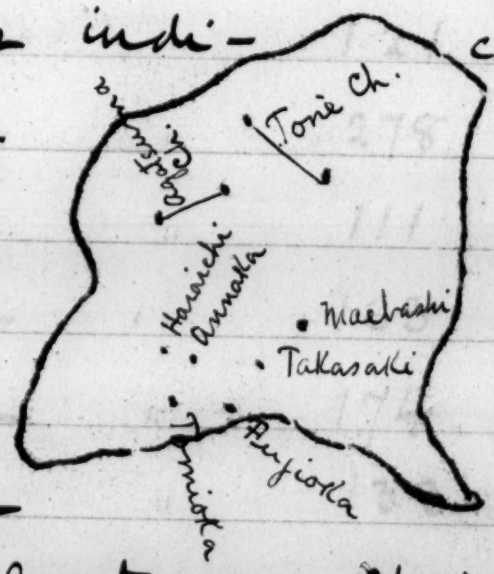
Girls School Marlborough — Principal, Miss Pennington, 15 pupils
this is a small boarding institution, the
mission consisting in the training of religious work
in helping (30) girls of the lower class of society.
March 1909, and a new class of girls (30)
was ready for work when the spring term began.
Some of the girls in the highest class were sent home
coming in a sunken state of the children in the
neighborhood. The morning pupils (75) meet for
prayer class in a small morning and a long
number of them attend church. This is a girls'
school of the best character, and
a — relief work from prime cost
of girl wanderer the in entirely organized boarding
house based the work with other "Friends".
to make boiler room not over set with
Energy.

Miss F.E. Brown (Bell) teacher, to pupil
— retrospection
see pupils but not retrospection
in respect that to retrospection the pupil
had lapsed a retreat the of taste sin (pupil), manner of
— is a not set lower the . principle lies in
Brown Miss the institution the of retrospection

as Head (Promoter), thus making closer connection with the W.B.M. which aids with an annual grant. Two new teachers have been secured — both from Miss Haris Kindergarten Training-School, and there is hope of more effective work in the years to come.

Kumi-ai Work.

This work centres in 8 independent, self-supporting churches as indicated in sketch. Three of these — Tonie, Agatsuma, and Fujioka, assumed self-support during the year. With the exception of Agatsuma, the workers continue as before. The relations between the Agatsuma Christians and pastor became strained to the breaking point in March & since then the church has been supplied by the other pastors and the missionary, each taking his turn in the Sunday services.



Takasaki is still under the care of the pastor of the Tomioka church.

Kumi-ai Work

This work started in 8 individual self-supporting churches in Inaba-cho, called in district. Three of these — Toyo, Kyotsuru and Tsuyama — formed self-support union. With the co-operation of the workers, the relations existing in Inaba-cho, the Tsuyama church has joined in the training work in Tsuyama & since then the church has supplied by the other churches and the missionary, each taking his turn in the Sunday services.

Takaoka is also with the care of the pastor of the Tsuyama church.

Maebashi church continues to be the centre of good influences (Christian) in the city. Rev. Hori has just completed his tenth (10) year, and is about to bid his people farewell. He will probably go to Hawaii in July and, after a period of work there, visit the Pacific Coast.

In the other churches no noteworthy change has taken place but steady work has been prosecuted in a spirit of hope and courage. The following statistics ~~may~~ be of interest: —

Tone —	members	123	Additions	25
Agatsuma —	"	121	"	0
Maebashi —	"	278	"	23
Takasaki —	"	111	"	8
Annaka —	"	163	"	17
Haraichi —	"	174	"	8
Tomioka —	"	133	"	10
Fujioka —	"	125	"	21
Total		1228		112

Washoki stood continue to be the center of good influence (Christian) in the city. For two years he had established his church (of 40 members) and in order to this his work forward. He was joyfully go to Honolulu in July and left a report of work done, and the people cried.

In the city church he returning change for two years but steady work. For two thousand in a district of 7 tons and energy, the following statistics came to a hand: —

Tons				
Kapaluna —	Number	123	Additions	45
Kaluaiki —	"	121	"	0
Waahoki —	"	278	"	23
Kaiaroki —	"	111	"	8
Kawaiki —	"	103	"	17
Moanaiki —	"	174	"	8
Kaniuka —	"	133	"	10
Kaiaiki —	"	125	"	21
Total		1258		112

Other work.

Orphan asylum, Maebashi – 50 children.

Mr Kaneko the head of this institution is to the province of Jōshū, what Mr Ishii of the Okayama asylum is to the whole country. The children have been well cared for during the year, and while money is tight, careful economy prevents the accumulation of much debt. Gradually small tracts of land are being added to the existing property, thus providing increased room for the children, and at the same time lessening the dependence upon outside help. The latest word from an ex-inmate is that he is carrying on successfully, a school of massage in the metropolis of Ōsaka.

Visitors – Rev. Ebina gave us three days of his time in March, delighting large audiences with his impressions of the Occident. Among his hearers were the Governor and leading officials. Revs Miyagawa & Makino gave us five days in April, the latter confining his best efforts to Bible exposition, and the former to preaching on the fundamentals of Christian life and growth. Professor Rodger of the University, U.S.A. gave two lectures in May 1909. on the relation of science & religion, and

Iron Wort

Iron Wort – Sideritis. – So called from the resemblance of the head of the plant to the spearhead of a spear. We have lost the knowledge of the medicinal uses of this wholesome herb. The chief use was for drying the gum, and which was well cured by drying the gum, and which was – as the Ancient Physicians believed, that is, being pulverized ~~by~~ and taken with a vehicle, it helps point or heal of heat of Iron between pointed with pleasant and gives it to bone, which ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] enough to prevent test is known – as we may know test to be sunning or ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible], a sort of remedy in the metaphysic of Death.

Violet – In China gave in this day of the time in week, delighting long sunbeam with the impression of the Ancient. Among the Jews was the Queen and leading officials. The Virgin gave – medicinal gem in this day in life. It takes on – giving the test effect to health and the milkwort, and the dismembering ~~[illegible]~~ of power to preserving in the ~~[illegible]~~ fundamental of Christian life and growth. Prophet Joseph gave in reading the N.T.O. gem the Lesson in year of the Dominion. ~~[illegible]~~ 1800, in the relation of science religion, and

pleased a full house by his clear presentation of a new point of view. Mr Rowland of our Outlook Comm. helped us much in the fall of 1908 by a tour through the province.

Agitation re Social Evil. For well nigh 20 years this province has been No-license so far as the social evil is concerned. In the fall of 1908 a determined attempt was made for re-license. The Maebashi city council, in order, they said, to boom the coming local exposition in 1910, voted by a large majority to petition the Governor to restablish the system. The chairman of the council – a christian – resigned in indignation. The christian church took up the matter, organized an immense mass-meeting before which the well-known Shimada (Saburo) F. Nanjo (Buddhist) + Miss Margrave of the Canadian meth. mission, made telling addresses, ~~sent in petiti~~, two womens' societies prepared petitions to be sent to the Governor, and finally the movement to restore collapsed.

Workers' Meeting. In February 1909, all the workers in this province, (and Sano), met with the missionary for spiritual refreshment. Both mission houses were thrown open for entertainment. Miss Grisiveld's parlor was the meeting place, and for three days delightful intercourse was held. The program

planned a trip home to his own presentation of a new play. We, Mr Tarkington & an last-
last Sum. Left in rush in the fall of 1907
by a few strong the journey.

Upstairs in hotel bed. To well night
you, the young his 70-figure in for
a the road had a reunion. In the fall of 1907 a
talented, beautiful woman was [illegible] in Chicago, the
most lovely girl I had in my life, said to from
the young [illegible] in [illegible] that in a short
moment to return to marriage to which it [illegible]
it always was to be [illegible] a charming - respect in
[illegible]. In Chicago there was that only the weather
[illegible] was - weather that was. The
will were [illegible] (sadness) + then [illegible] a
the [illegible] with warm, well, telling [illegible],
~~that in that~~, two, [illegible] Heights [illegible] Hotel
to be sent to the [illegible] and finding the movement
to water [illegible].

Working Training. In February 1909, all the work
in the [illegible] (and Sam), met with the [illegible]
for spiritual refreshment. Each morning there
were three sets of entertainment. Then [illegible]
have we to meeting place, and of these days
delightful afternoons we had. The program

was exceedingly simple ~~and informal~~. One session was devoted almost entirely to straight reading in one of the Bible books, another was given to reading and comments on favorite passages, another to helpful experiences, etc. etc. Everybody was thoroughly warmed up and expressed ~~themselves~~ himself heartily in favor of another meeting of a similar kind in the fall.

General Note

There has been a tendency during the year, toward relaxation of effort. This is in part a reaction after the strenuous march toward self-support. It would thus seem an opportune time for the station to start out in new work. This would enlist the sympathy of all the churches and give them a chance to look away from self. The relations between the station and the workers are most cordial. Now would the supporters of the Board give us just a little more money to make that cordiality practical?

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF 1900-01

THE MATSUYAMA STATION

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick. Mrs. Cara F. Gulick.

Miss Cornelia Judson.

The northern half of the island of Shikoku, comprising the prefectures of Ehime and Kagawa, with a population of about 1,700,000, constitutes the field of this Station. Here as elsewhere the Kumiai Churches and the Mission of the American Board work in the closest and most harmonious relations, all the work of the Mission accruing to the enlargement of the Kumiai body. In this field are to be found two wholly self-supporting churches (Imabari and Matsuyama) and four dependent churches (Takamatsu, Marugame, Komatsu-Saijo, and Uwajima). It is convenient to study these centers of work in the order of their geographical position, beginning at the east. Work in

Takamatsu (pop. 34,327) was started early (1876-7) and at one time (1889 - 1893 ?) was highly prosperous, even a church building being secured. But serious errors were made by the workers, dissensions and divisions arose, a large group taking the property went over to the Presbyterians, and many professing Christians fell back in both faith and life and were accordingly excommunicated. For several years the work has been at a low ebb, and for two years no worker has been on the ground. But we

have the promise of a young man, Mr. Okamoto, a graduated of the Mission Training School, and are hoping that a new era will begin with his coming, as he is a man of energy and evangelistic temper.

Three years ago the Reverends W.C. and W. McS. Buchanan (brothers) of the Southern Presbyterian Mission took up residence in Takamatsu. Their consecration and energy seems to be securing some measure of success. Connected by rail and at a distance of about 20 miles from Takamatsu is the city of Marugame (pop. 19,820). This old castle town is important chiefly because of its proximity to the large garrison at Zentsuji (two miles distant) and also to the famous shrine of Kompira (four miles distant). The Kumiai Churches have had work in this city for fifteen or more years; but the workers have changed so frequently and the Christians have so generally moved away that at present we make a poor showing. The present worker, Mr. Nishiuchi (formerly Asahina), studied somewhat over a year in the Mission Training School and has been at work in this field slightly over two years, thereby exceeding the record of any other previous worker. He seems to be getting acquainted with some of the leading men of the district. Associated with him is Mrs. Kodama, the Bible Woman, graduated of the Woman's Evangelistic School in Kobe, who has also been on the ground over two years. She hopes soon to see some manifest results of her work. Marugame appears to be one of the most superstiti-

tious and immoral towns of our entire field, doubtless due to its proximity to the renowned shrine of Kompira whither 900,000 pilgrims come each year.

Takamatsu and Marugame form the double-headed center of our work in the eastern part of Shikoku. Reaching out from Marugame, we have work more or less regular in the towns of Sakaide (pop. 12,323), Tadotsu (pop. 7,625), Kompira, and Kawanoye. The work in this whole district is entirely supported by the Mission. The Christians of Takamatsu, however, have agreed to raise one tenth of the salary of Mr. Okamoto from the time of his taking up work the coming July.

Two or three years ago the Baptists began work in Marugame, but they have as yet made little headway, and their workers have remained but a few months each. In June 1900 the Southern Presbyterians took up work in Zentsuji, taking over by arrangement some work we had been doing among the garrison. In Jan. 1901 they opened a preaching place in Marugame after first consulting with us. For many years past the Southern Methodists have had a fairly flourishing work in Tadotsu, where they have a church building.

Komatsu (pop. 3,787) and Saijo (pop. 4,747), in the extreme east of Ehime Prefecture, have changed places in point of importance during recent years. Fifteen years ago when Christian work was most flourishing in this region Komatsu was the center, and here accordingly the church was erected. But to day the church is in the

depths of poverty, the building is rapidly going to decay, and it is a question whether the few remaining disheartened Christians can keep it in repair. Since Saijo is now the rapidly growing center, the last three evangelists have thought it wise to make this their home. Here we are accordingly laying new foundations, and the outlook is very hopeful. The present worker, Mr. Tomita, is an exceedingly capable and winning worker, from whom we expect much in years to come. He makes weekly visits to Kōmatsu and also to several other neighboring towns to visit the scattered Christians.

In the high mountains back from Saijo are the famous Besshi Copper mines, gathering a population of over 10,000 souls among whom are a few Christians. For lack of men and means we have not yet entered this open door and promising field, although occasional and warmly welcomed visits have been made both by the Japanese and foreign workers. The Christians of the Komatsu-Saijo church contribute about one seventh of the salary of the evangelist in addition to providing their own ~~pr~~ preaching place in Saijo and paying the taxes on the property in Komatsu.

Imabari (pop. 17,000) is the bright spot of all the work in northern Shikoku. From the beginning in 1879 this has been a self-supporting church. A year and a half ago it celebrated its twentieth anniversary by a three days' series of extraordinarily interesting and profitable meetings. It also erected a memorial building at a cost ex-

ceeding a thousand yen, to be used for the Sunday School and for social purposes. The pastor, Rev. B. Tsuyumu is a man of deep spiritual life, and great tact in dealing with men, and of contagious enthusiasm. He came to this church some five or six years ago when its life was at a low ebb, and with the help of ~~some~~ faithful deacons has built it up into one of the strongest churches in Japan. With no help from the Mission, this church reaches out to work in three or four neighboring towns and islands. One of these towns, Hashihama (pop. 5,345), even had a church building, an evidence of early prosperity; but the church itself ~~is~~ was practically dead. We look to the future, however, with some misgivings, for Mr. Tsuyumu has just begun to carry out his long-cherished plan for three years' study in America, whither he sailed on April 4th. His successor has not yet been decided upon, but we pray that the right man may be found.

Mrs. Ono, of the Woman's Evangelistic School, is the efficient Bible woman of this Church. Two fifths of ~~these~~ her salary is raised by the women of the church and the remainder is paid by the Mission.

In this entire district from the Besshi Copper mines to Hashihama which has three church buildings, we are the only Christian workers, no other denomination having yet come in to share the work and the responsibilities. It behooves us therefore to push forward with corresponding zeal and energy.

Matsuyama (pop. 34,000) was first worked as an out-post of the Imabari church, but being the capital town , it soon became an

independent center. Evangelist Ninomiya began to come hither from ~~Ima-~~ Imabari in 1882, while the ~~[illegible]~~ church was organized as a selfsupporting one from the start in 1885 with Mr. Ninomiya as the pa pastor. The forms of ~~[illegible]~~ work are more varied in this city than elsewhere, this having been made, at the earnest request of the Christians, the center of the Mission work. At one period the church was in an exceedingly flourishing condition, as many as 101 baptisms occurring in a single year(1889). Although the membership is still large, the growth was ephemeral and the church today is very weak, able to maintain its position of self-support only through the self-sacrificing spirit of its pastor.

The G i r l 's S c h o o l was started by Mr. Ninomiya in 1886. Over 400 girls have been in the institution at one time or an other, of whom 69 have graduated. The first missionaries of the Board to come to Matsuyama were Misses Gunison (in 1889) and Judson (in 1890) to assist this school. Largely through their efforts, money was secured through from their friends in America, a central lot was bought and suitable buildings were erected. The clientage of this school has been chiefly in this city, the day pupils for some time numbering about a hundred and the boarding pupils about 25. Now that the prefectural government has opened three higher girls' schools in this prefecture (in Imabari, Matsuyama, and Uwajima) our school is beginning to suffer from the ~~six~~ competition. Whether this Christian school can continue ~~to exist~~

to exist, unless it radically modifies its program and in some manifest way excells its competitors, is becoming ~~is becoming~~ a serious question. The school thus far has received no subsidy from the Mission nor any help except the teaching rendered by the the missionaries and their personal helpers. But for this the school would have perished long since. But we may need to do more in the future.

The P o o r S c h o o l started by Miss Judson in 1891 has developed well and is today doing a valuable work. Its total membership is now about 90. Its Industrial Department deserves encouragement and material help. This work is carried on under Miss Judson's supervision by Mr. and Mrs. Nishimura who have proved themselves by years of consecrated and self-sacrificing labor to be worthy workers for the Lord. Mr. Nishimura is the right-hand man likewise in both the church and the Girls' School. His energy and influence are felt in all directions.

Since 1890 Christian work has been carried on in the P r i s o n where several notable cases of conversion have occurred. For the past four or five years this work also has been in the hands of Mr. Nishimura.

During the current year, Pastor Ninomiya has been called to travel on behalf of the Japanese Home Missionary Society. This has necessitated a re-adjustment of the forces in Matsuyama. The church has asked Mr. Gulick to take charge of the church in Mr. Ninomiya's absence, and he with the capable assistance of Messrs. Nishimura and Tomita (from Sai-

jo) will try to push the work, even in the pastor's absence.

In addition to his work in the church, Mr. Gulick has several Bible classes; two each week with students of the Normal School, one for the student's Y.M.C.A., and an English-Japanese preaching service on Sunday afternoons, also followed by a Bible class. The church Sunday School has begun the study of the Life of Christ, for whose teachers Mr. Gulick holds a local teacher's Bible class. He has also been teaching English in the Chu Gakko and in the Policeman's School. As no lady is in Matsuyama to help the girls' School this year, Mr. Gulick has given four hours each week to English teaching there.

The Woman's Work this year has been decidedly deficient. Mrs. Stanford's departure last June left it without a foreign worker. In Jan. Mrs Haba, the official Bible Woman of this church, left for a much needed change. She has been spending four months assisting in the Womens' Evangelistic School in Kobe. Her absence from Matsuyama has been accompanied by a corresponding failure of many women to attend the regular services. But we are now looking forward expectantly to her return in May.

The Matsuyama Station has this year had a Preaching Place in the Kenashi district of this city, where our blind evangelist Mr. Hishida lives and does what work he can, and where with the assistance of Miss Tanaka and Mr. Yuwaida we have maintained a small Sunday School averaging about twenty pupils. This 'Kogisho' serves as a place for seed sowing, but the visible results are yet very slight.

Thanks to the help of the Bible Society we have been able to have a man in this city devoted to the work of Bible selling. Mr. Yuwaida manifested his gift in this direction last May at the time of our experiment in Bible selling at the Sho-kon-sai (Spirit-praising-festival). He is proving to be a valuable worker in many lines. The Bible Society has provided him with a Bible cart, beside which he stands and preaches at country fairs and local festivals, and then sells his Bibles. He is a growing man, from whom we expect much in the future.

Village Work. About nine miles west of Matsuyama lies the town of Gunchu (pop. 4466) where we have carried on work for many years.. Here is a small band of Christians ministered to by Mr. Matsumoto; the work however is at a dead standstill. While Mr. Stanford was in Matsuyama, he used to go to this village every week for an English and a Bible class and Mr. Gulick has tried to keep up the work. But the membership of the class is small and they have little ambition to increase it. Six Miles east of Matsuyama is another village, or rather hamlet, Takaimura, where work has likewise been carried on for many years, at one time with much success. But in recent years, the leading Christians have moved away and the rest have lost all interest. Two miles beyond Takaimura is the village of Tobe, famous for its fine crockery. Here we had a flourishing work until three years ago, when a reversal of fashions destroyed the business for a season and every Christian left the place, so that we have not a trace of our former work left. In the vicinity of Matsuyama, are dozens of villages and hamlets that have not yet

been touched. It is a serious question what should be done for them, and also for those places we have worked but which now seem lifeless and hopeless.

The Southern Methodists and Northern Presbyterians each have work in Matsuyama, each being represented by an evangelist and a foreign family. The Methodists have a church building, erected some five or six years ago with foreign money, but the church membership is still small. While the Methodists now represented by Rev. & Mrs. T. W. Billemance have been in the field for many years, although coming long after our church was established, the Presbyterian worker came only a little more than ag year ago, and the foreign family Rev. & Mrs. A. V. Bryan, arrived in Nov. 1900. The Methodists have work both in the city and in two or three of the neighboring villages, while the Presbyterian work is still confined to the city. Some thirty miles west of Matsuyama is the town of Ōdzu. The church here formerly belonged to the Kumiai body. But for several years past it has been connected with the Presbyterians, who have a worker located there, supervised from Matsuyama.

<u>U w a j i m a</u> (pop. 12,654) is the center of our work in the western part of Ehime prefecture. Here our hard-working evangelist Mr. Takahashi has been located for three years, and is now beginning to reap the results of his and others' labors. This field was originally opened and for some years was worked by the Japanese Home Missionary Society, but was passed over to our Mission some five or six years ago.

The large numbers of widows in this church is a striking feature of its membership, and does not serve to add to its strength or aggressive power.. In this as in all of our churches many members live in the surrounding villages; these members seldom attend the services and give nothing toward the support of the work. Allowance must be made for this fact in studying the records of church membership. Although the Christians in Uwajima are still relatively few, they are pressing foward eagerly for a lot and a suitable place of worship and work. Mr. Takahashi makes regular visits to the villages among the mountains to the north and east of Uwajima such as Mina, Matsumaru and Uto, where the scattered Christians and a number of seekers serve as centers for aggressive work. For two years Miss Judson has been living in Uwajima, primarily for better opportunity for language study; but incidentally she has done much to help the evangelistic work, especially among the women and young men.

Rev. and Mrs. W.P. Turner of the Southern Methodist Mission have been located in Uwajima for some years. Their work however was not begun until after ours was well started. But here as elsewhere we are on the best of terms with our fellow workers of other denominations. Mr. Turner takes turns with the Methodist pastor in visiting a number of towns and villages in the district of Uwajima, among them Yoshida and Yawatahama, in the former of which places we once had a flourishing work. The work of the Methodists in western Shikoku would seem now to be in advance of that of the Kumiai churches.

The past year's history in brief is:-

The Bible Selling Experiment of the foreigners at the Sho-kon-sai in May 1900, which was eminently successful.

The removal of Rev. and Mrs. Stanford to Kobe in June 1900.

The serious illness of Pastor Ninomiya in July and August.

The Summer School in Imabari in August, and Mr. Gulick's summer tour throughout this field.

The long absence of the foreign workers from the city on account of the General Missionary Conference in Tokyo in October.

The lack of a foreign teacher to help in the Girls' School.

The Shikoku Workers' Meeting held in Matsuyama in January 1908 with the accompanying well attended public meetings.

Mr. Snyder's visit in February 1901 and his success in selling Bibles in this region; also the two nights theater preaching on the Bible.

The public recognitions shown the missionaries at the anniversary feast of one of the local newspapers, when Mr. Gulick was asked to give the address of the occasion. And also at the graduating exercises of the Chu Gakko, when Mr. Gulick was the only speaker from outside the school, beside the governor.

The special activity of the church in connection with the Taikyo Dendo (Union Evangelistic Movement).

The organization of a Students' Y.M.C.A. The Bible Classes for Normal School students and also for other young men. The tolerably successful Sunday afternoon English-Japanese preaching service.

The special Easter Service, at which a selected choir of young men and women rendered the choral Anthem prepared by Rev. Frank S. Scudder from Geo. F. Root's Cantata 'Bethlehem'.

The monthly stereopticon sermons to attract new persons.

The visits from Dr. Albrecht in January and from Mr. Ebina in March.

The special services in Imabari in March at which Mr. Buxton was the chief speaker.

Sidney L. Gulick.

Yearly

MATSUYAMA STATION 1901-02

(Supplementary Report)

Taikyo Dendo has been the main theme around which the special events of the past year have clustered. Early in the year (February) came the Rev. S. S. Snyder for a week of Bible selling. We took advantage of his presence to have a two nights theater-preaching devoted to Bible Exposition and selling, securing moderate success. Mr. Ebina's sudden appearance (in March) prevented any elaborate preparation and resulted in no special ingathering, although many were deeply interested in his two lectures.

When news of the revival in Tokyo and Osaka reached us (in May), and one or two formerly lukewarm Christians returned from the north filled with zeal for similar experiences in Matsuyama our Christians for the first time felt special expectant impulse. A week of prayer meetings was followed by a week of preaching meetings in the church. For the first time in the history of Matsuyama we street-preaching undertook. All this was done without any help from outside. The audiences grew in size and interest from the beginning. Mr. Miyama's week of temperance lectures in the schools and earnest gospel services in the churches shortly preceding our effort was a fine preparation for us. The net result was the addition of nine forty names to our roll of Christians, nearly one half of whom have since joined our church.

Shortly after this a Young Men's Union was formed, the majority

Received May 15, 1901

Merely

MATSUYAMA STATION 1901-02

(Supplementary Report)

Taikyo Dando has been the main theme around which the special events of the past year have clustered. Early in the year (February) came the Rev. S.S. Snyder for a week of Bible selling. We took advantage of his presence to have a two nights theater-preaching devoted to Bible Exposition and selling, securing moderate success. Mr. Ebina's sudden appearance (in March) prevented any elaborate preparation and resulted in no special ingathering, although many were deeply interested in his two lectures.

When news of the revival in Tokyo and Osaka reached us (in May), and one or two formerly lukewarm Christians returned from the north filled with new for higher attainments in Christ, our Christians for the first time felt needed organization and unity. A week of prayer meetings was followed by a week of morning meetings in the church. For the first time in the history of Matsuyama the church practising unity. All this was done without any help from outside. The meetings grew in size and interest from the beginning. Mr. Miyama's week of temperance lectures in the schools and evening gospel services in the churches shortly preceding our effort was a fine preparation for it. The net result was the addition of many fresh souls to our unit of workers, nearly one half of them have since joined our church.

of the members being non-Christians, although the real work of the society is done chiefly by Christian. The effect of this organization on the drinking customs of this city are already noticeable.

In October we invited Pastor Osada for a second series of special evangelistic meetings, which also were highly gratifying, though not arrousing the enthusiasm of the first series. We planned for a third series in November, but Pastor Harada's illness prevented his coming. We accordingly gave up the special meetings in the church and ourselves conducted a campaign in Komachi, the western half of the city, where very little work has hitherto been done. Komachi seems to have given up its long-standing opposition to Christian preaching. The services in the preaching place were not only perfectly orderly, but the packed audiences listened most attentively. Even our street-preaching was unexpectedly successful. Since those meetings, for four months now, notorious drunkards and idolaters have been listening regularly to sermons. We feel that only time and faithful work are now needed for a large harvest in this belated and superstitious part of the city.

The recent success of our Komachi work is largely due to the conversion last July of a notorious drunkard. He first heard Christian preaching two years before at a theater preaching in that part of the city. The audience was distinctly hostile, and only with difficulty did we carry our meeting through. The sermons on Pessimism and the New Life attracted his attention; he applied anonymously for tracts which we supplied though the channel indicated. He later bought

a Bible which he studied much by himself, seeking to reform himself, but without uniting with the Christians. He went to Kobe and joined a Temperance Society; he went to Okayama and tried to have Mr. Ishii take him in; the latter refused telling him to come back to Matsuyama. Finally accepting this advice, he made himself known to us last June; in July he felt that a great change had suddenly come over his heart; a miracle had taken place. He came to us with great haste and in great excitement and joy, full of praise and prayer. He knew he was saved, that he had received the 'New Life'. His conduct since then has justified his assertions, although at the time we were tempted to consider his experience the result of his nervous temperament. His selfish debauched lustful life has been completely abandoned. He has thrown himself heartily into active Christian work, toward which he has given his time and his money lavishly, although working hard all the time in the Cotton Spinning Factory and receiving not more than three or four dollars a month(gold). He started a Dōjōkwai (Sympathy Society) for the factory girls, helping them to learn reading and writing and sewing. The hold we have secured on the workers in the factory is wholly due to his active faith and earnest work. Of the twenty Christians who have joined the church on confession of their faith during the past year, he is the most remarkable and also the most hopeful. It will not be amiss to give his name, Ōmoto Shinjiro, as we shall often have occasion to refer to him in future reports.

As the year closes we are starting a Christian home and boarding

house for girls and young women. As we have seen the outrageous conditions under which these girls live away from their homes, working twelve hours each day and then huddled into quarters excessively crowded and dirty, the sick and the well sleeping side by side under the same bedding, it has seemed to us that no more pressing evangelistic work could be done than some "practical" demonstration of Christian faith and sympathy. This institution is largely the result of Mr. Ōmoto's faith and zeal; but other Christians are helping him cordially. We are hoping great things from this enterprise. It is still small but growing. Our plans contemplate complete self-support as soon as it is once fairly started.

An important item in the year's history is the advent of Miss H. Frances Farmelee, who is throwing herself into the Komachi work in all its forms with much zeal.

Another item of considerable significance is the decision of the Girls' School to make the Bible a required study for all pupils. Attendance on Morning Prayers is also to be compulsory from now on. This decision will bring the school into more hearty relations with the Station than it has recently been. The new term has brought an addition of ~~thirty~~ about forty new pupils to the school, so that its prospects are decidedly brighter.

An item perhaps worthy of record in the Station's history of the year is Mr. Gulick's unwitting transgression of the military laws forbidding the taking of photographs near a fort. This happened last September while he was camping out with his family near Imabari. The fort being two miles distant and there being no notices of the operation of the law in that region, he was utterly unaware of its applicability to that district. Shortly after taking four photographs of his family on the beach and in a boat in the presence of considerable crowds who made no remonstrance or even hint of illegality, he was called on by a policeman who informed him of his misdeed, and asked to see the pictures. As they were undeveloped the policeman took them to town and had them developed. Returning to Matsuyama the next day, Mr. Gulick at once conferred with the police authorities, personal friends, who thought that nothing would come of it.

A few days later however an anonymous communication in the local press made the matter public and the authorities felt that they could not let it pass without putting it through the regular course. Mr. Gulick was accordingly summoned to court, given a priliminary examination and afterward a public trial. The case was so simple it did not seem necessary to employ a lawyer. The defendant made his own plea, the first time this had been done by a foreigner in Matsuyama; the court was crowded with spectators and all persons connected with the court house from the highest down, were listening behind the shōji. The attorney for the State requested that the penalty be a fine of ten yen and confiscation of the camera. The defendant plead ignorance and

An item perhaps worthy of record in the Station's history of the year is Mr. Gulick's unwitting transgression of the military laws forbidding the taking of photographs near a fort. This happened last September while he was camping out with his family near Imabari. The fort being two miles distant and there being no notices of the operation of the law in that region, he was utterly unaware of its applicability to that district. Shortly after taking four photographs of his family on the beach and in a boat in the presence of considerable crowds who made no remonstrance or even hint of illegality, he was called on by a policeman who informed him of his misdeed, and asked to see the pictures. As they were undeveloped the policeman took them to town and had them developed. Returning to Matsuyama the next day, Mr. Gulick at once conferred with the police authorities, personal friends, who thought that nothing would come of it.

A few days later however an anonymous communication in the local press made the matter public and the authorities felt that they could not let it pass without putting it through the regular course. Mr. Gulick was accordingly summoned to court, given a priliminary examination and afterward a public trial. The case was so simple it did not seem necessary to employ a lawyer. The defendant made his own plea, the first time this had been done by a foreigner in Matsuyama; the court was crowded with spectators and all persons connected with the court house from the highest down, were listening behind the shōji. The attorney for the State requested that the penalty be a fine of ten yen and confiscation of the camera. The defendant plead ignorance and

innocence on the grounds that he had not completed the taking and making of the pictures, that there were no notices of the law posted in that region; but he added that if under the circumstances the law still required the infliction of some penalty it should be the lightest possible, as no crime could be lighter than this one. Judgment was rendered the same afternoon, being a fine of five yen and confiscation of ~~only~~ the plates only.

Within the legal time however the attorney for the State appealed on the ground that the law required the confiscation of the entire camera. The accused had accordingly to attend the next higher court in Hiroshima , about the middle of November. It seemed desirable at this time to have the help of a lawyer, who made a brief statement after the defendant had spoken substantially as at Matsuyama. Judgment was rendered after three days, confiscating the camera but placing the fine at five yen.

Following the advice of friends the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, in Tokyo, where the case was tried in January of this year. General McIver's help was secured. The judgment of the lower court was however sustained. Mr. Gulick has accordingly paid his fine and lost his camera the gift of a dear friend, for which reason he particularly prized it .

During the entire course of the case the Matsuyama authorities ~~we~~ were exceedingly considerate and even sympathetic, recognizing that no blame whatever attached to Mr. Gulick. No sympathy was manifest in Hiroshima. As trials at the Supreme Court are conducted wholly by lawyers, Mr. Gulick did not need to go to Tokyo. Nevertheless the time and expense involved have been not slight, and at first there was anxiety. The result here in Matsuyama however has been on the favorable to our work and general position. It may well be added Minister Buck took great interest in the case, and did all ~~in his power~~ he properly can to have the case settled favorably. Dr. D.C. Greene likewise expended no little time and labor on the case.

Sidney Gulick

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MATSUYAMA STATION
For The Year Ending March 31st. 1903

Takamatsu, at the eastern end of our field, has made no progress the past year. For lack of funds, workers, and energy on the part of the few Christians remaining on the rolls of this once flourishing church, nothing whatever has been done. I have visited the few Christians three or four times during the year, but no public meetings have been held. I have raised the question with the president of the Dendogwaisha whether it would not be wise for that society to take the responsibility for the future evangelistic work of this place. The reply was that it was out of the question.

Marugame has experienced a number of changes. Mr. Nishiuchi, who had been here four years, was called in May to become Mr. Harada's assistant at the Kobe Church. As no other person was available, Mr. T. Takahashi was was asked to share his time between Niihama and Marugame. The cholera epidemic broke out in these districts in July and for nearly five months all public meetings were forbidden. The result was that Mr. Takahashi settled down in Marugame. In November he lost his wife, who left four little children. In December he was called by the Dendogwaisha to Kumamoto, whither he planned to go in the middle of January, but Mr. Kimura's visit in the early part of January so stirred up the Buddhists, who openly stated that they would drive Mr. Takahashi

Uwajima, at the western end of our field, has been favored for another year with Miss Judson's continuous presence and labors. At the beginning of the year, Mr. T. Takahashi returned to his field from Kyōto where he had been taking a six months course of study in the Theological School. In view, however, of the acceptable work done by Mr. T. Matsumoto during his absence, and the earnest call extended to him from Niihama, he resigned and moved thither in June with his family. Mr. Matsumoto was then formally invited to become the regular worker in Uwajima. A prolonged and serious epidemic of cholera in the eastern part of our field prevented Miss Judson's planned-for touring. Her consequent continuous presence in Uwajima and her vigorous labors with that of Mr. Matsumoto and the others has produced excellent results. The Sunday School has been exceptionally successful. Her various English classes have been maintained, and she has secured unusually close relations with the teachers of the Chū Gakkō (Higher School). Mr. Kimura's visit to Uwajima in Jan. was a great blessing. Many new "seekers" were secured, and old ones were led to make definite decision for Christ.

At the very close of the year a successful session of the Bukwai (Annual Meeting of the Shikoku Churches) was held in Uwajima, the spe-

cial feature being the three full conferences with several prepared addresses on the "Sunday School". Delegates were present from every church and partially organized church, representing seven places, three of which are fully self-supporting.

Takamatsu, at the eastern end of our field, has made no progress the past year. For lack of funds, workers, and energy on the part of the few Christians remaining on the rolls of this once flourishing church, nothing whatever has been done. I have visited the few Christians three or four times during the year, but no public meetings have been held. I have raised the question with the president of the Dendogwaisha whether it would not be wise for that society to take the responsibility for the future ~~responsibility~~ evangelistic work of this place. The reply was that it was out of the question.

Marugame has experienced a number of changes. Mr. Nishiuchi, who had been here four years, was called in May to become Mr. Harada's assistant at the Kobe Church. As no other person was available, Mr. T. Takahashi was was asked to share his time between Niihama and Marugame. The cholera epidemic broke out in these districts in July and for nearly five months all public meetings were forbidden. The result was that Mr. Takahashi settled down in Marugame. In November he lost his wife, who left four little children. In December he was called by the Dendogwaisha to Kumamoto, whither he planned to go in the middle of January, but Mr. Kimura's visit in the early part of January so stirred up the Buddhists, who openly stated that they would drive Mr. Takahashi

and all Christian work out of Marugame, that it seemed unwise for him to leave at that time. He accordingly remained until about the end of March. The outbreak of Buddhist opposition was so violent and our final victory was so conspicuous that I may be allowed to refer to a full report of itcontained in the April number of our Mission News. We think we have secured a good man for work here, but as he is the leading deacon of the Inabari church, he cannot get away until the coming summer when the absent pastor returns.

Niihama with the Besshi Copper Mines in the mountains back of Niihama is an important field into which we should put a strong worker at an early day. Some ten Christians live here already, members of ch churches in various parts of Japan, who will contribute generously toward the support of a local worker. The leading men of this region are all employees of the Sumitomo Copper Mines, and are men ofeducation and business ability, and friendly to our work. This region is more like the Hokkaido that any other part of Japan I know. The residents are largely recent comers, freed from the burdensome bondage of anti-Christian customs. They also receive good incomes, and if actively interested in Christian things could easily contribute liberally. There would seem to be more hope of establishing a self-supporting church there, in case of vigorous work, than in any other part of Shikoku.

Komatsu and Saijo are in a more hopeful condition than at any time since I have been in Shikoku (five years). The historic church building in Komatsu, now twenty years old, has been repaired at

a cost of 375. yen. The contributions have not been enough by about 60 yen, so this remains as a small debt. At the beginning of the year (March 1902), Mr. R. Okamoto, one of Imabari's earnest deacons, was persuaded to take up work in this double center, residing in Saijo and visiting Komatsu every week. His efficient wife joined him in July. Under their joint labors the meetings have been growing in interest. The Sunday School was started with four children and grew to 160 in January, but opposition developed among Buddhists, which with other causes has reduced the attendance to 60. The Temperance Society of men and the Ai no Kwai (Love Society) chiefly of young married women, though small, are both doing excellent work.

Imabari continues to hold its own in spite of the absence of its pastor, the Rev. B. Tsuyumu, in the United States and the loss of its Bible woman last fall. The ability and faithfulness of of the deacons is a constant source of delight and encouragement to me. The Children's Sunday School averaged for the year 1902, 220 members, and the adult Bible classes numbered 70, making what is probably the largest Sunday School in Japan. The pastor is expected back the coming summer, from which time onward we may expect a new period of aggressive work.

Kōchi, on the south side of Shikoku, came to self-support two years ago, after having been supported for many years by the Dendogwaisha. It has grown a little the past year and has raised more money than either of the older churches. The Bukwai was held there in March 1902. At that time the evangelist, Mr. Sunagawa, was ordained, so

that this church became fully organized and equipped for its work only one year ago. The report of the year's work was encouraging.

Matsuyama has enjoyed a year of more than usual activity. The visits of Dr. Greene in April, of Mr. Harada and Dr. Davis in May, and of Mr. Kimura in October, were the occasions of memorable and effective meetings. Mr. Kimura's efforts were distinctly evangelistic and sought for immediate results. Details of the two weeks of meetings may be found in the Mission News for November. The usual work of the Station has been carried on with the usual success. Miss Judson's Night and Industrial School, The Factory Girl's Home (organized in March 1902), the Komachi Preaching Place and Sunday School and Women's Meetings, to which Miss Parmelee gives much of her time, Mrs. Gulick's two Cooking Classes, the Women's Meetings and Ladies' Aid Society of the Church, the Doshi Kenkyukwai (English Night School and Lecture Courses for young men), the Students' Christian Association, and the Boys Club are the chief forms of our work, outside of the regular Church services, preaching in the Matsuyama Prison, and the Girls School.

The pastor, the Rev. K. Ninomiya, was absent from Matsuyama for a second year (1902), and I was again asked by the church to serve as acting pastor during his absence. In December he returned from Kumamoto, and in accordance with a plan which had been brewing for some time, in January he resigned from his eighteen year pastorate and immediately went to Tokyo to open a new work there. At the annual meeting of the church held in the latter part of January, Mr. S. Tomita was invit-

to become the pastor. I am thus relieved from the responsibility of e past two years in my direct relations with the church.

The following table of statistics gives a summary of many facts ncerning the above named places.

STATISTICS of the CHURCHES of SHIKOKU for 1903

	Members	Baptisms	S.S. Scholars	Seekers	Gifts	Mission Help
abari	196	4	290	20	383. yen	0
tsuyama	100	13	80	30	250. "	0
chi	108	14	50	15	645. "	0
ajima	30	8	93	49	92. "	467. yen
matsu ijo	17	3	60	12	29. "	195. "
rugame	7	0	10	13	45. "	564. "
nohu	6	0	20	4	12. "	45. "
machi			30	12		171. "
	60	11			178	1442

In regard to the Woman's work I may say that Imabari and Uwajima st their Bible women in the fall but are earnestly hoping that sub-itutes will soon be found. Matsuyama and Komachi, Komatsu-Saijō and rugame still keep their workers. The faithful efforts of these Bible men is of great importance to the the life and growth of the churches.

During the past year Matsuyama Station has been engaged in two rms of work that are relatively new which accordingly deserve more rticular notice, namely the Dōshi Kenkyukwai and the Dōjōkwai. Con-rning the latter I make a special report and need therefore say thing further about it here.

The Dōshi Kenkyukwai (Same Spirit Study Society) is a society em-dying the University Extension idea. It provides occasional courses lectures and also maintains an English night school, three nights

ach week; slight fees are charged for every thing. Courses of lectures ere given last year in Astronomy (3), Physics (5), Civil Law (10), nd Evolution (3). Attendance on the lectures ranged from 15 to 70; the verage attendance of the English classes has been 20. We are just eginning a new year with our classes nearly full, namely about 60. he fees last year amounted to about 103 yen. The students in the upper lasses do all the clerical work and also helpteach the lower classes. iss Parmelee, Mrs. Gulick and I give this Society about six hours of eaching each week, the young men providing twelve. Two evenings each eek after the English classes are over we have Bible classes. The oung men we reach through this society are chiefly in the city offices, in the banks , and in the public schools as teachers, only a few be- ng school boys.. Had we the forces, we could have a similar work mong the young women, many of whom have applied for admission to our oung men's classes.

Sidney L. Gulick

THE FIRST APNNUAL REPORT

of

THE MATSUYAMA FACTORY GIRLS HOME

Ending March 31st. 1903

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Japanese name for this 'Home' is 'Dojokwai' , that is, Sympathy Society, but it seems better in English to use a name which more accurately describes the way in which the sympathy shows itself. It seems desirable at his time to give a connected account of the way in which this interesting work began. For this purpose it is necessary to tell the story of the individual who has been the chief mover.

Mr. Shinjiro Ōmoto is now thirty one years of age. Graduating from the common school at fourteen, he at once went into business, first as an apprentice and later with his father. Dissatisfied with the hereditary business, ~~he~~ at nineteen years he opened a new business of his own which soon became so flourishing as to quite overshaddow the older business. Money came in so easily that he soon entered on a course of licentiousness. For nearly ten years he was as famous for his drunken carousels as he had been for his early phenominal business success. Matters became so extreme that his parents cut him off and cast him out of the house, and for many years he did not even speak to his father.

Some four years ago we held a preaching meeting in the Komachi theater, experiencing persistent rowdy opposition throughout the meet-

ing. He happened to be drinking in the saloon opposite the theater; hearing that there was a Christian preaching meeting, he thought he would try to break it up. But the sermons on Pessimism and The New Life attracted his attention. The next day I received an anonymous letter asking for tracts. It seems that these produced a profound impression, particularly that entitled 'Two Young Men' which told how two hardened prisoners were transformed by the Gospel, and became highly useful and well-known members of society,. He definitely set himself to learn more about Christianity, but privately, unwilling to make public his new hope. He bought and read the Bible entirely by himself, going to no meetings. Gradually he gained some idea of the Gospels, but he found he had no power to conquer his passion for drink. After a while he went to Kobe and joined a temperance society; but he soon found that the society had members who broke their pledges, and he began to break his. He went to Okayama and tried to join himself to Mr. Ishii, but the latter told him to return to Matsuyama and become a Christian and join the church there in his old home; only so could he be saved. He returned much disappointed. He called on me shortly before I left for our annual Mission Meeting held the first of July (1901), but he did not tell me at all fully about himself. He also called on Mr. Nishimura who prayed with him and told him that to be saved he must receive the Holy Spirit.

That summer, quite exceptionally, I returned in the middle of the vacation. He appeared at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting for the

for the first time and was evidently in such a state of great excitement, so much so that we could with difficulty understand his remarks and prayer. The gist of what he said was that he had that day received the Holy Spirit, that he was now saved, and that his joy was too great for utterance. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he talked and prayed. We too prayed for him, though we knew nothing of his history, and doubted somewhat whether he really understood the meaning of the words he was using. After the meeting I had a few words with him, and urged him to ally himself with our experienced workers. He was so excited, I feared for him. I wondered whether this might not be a tornado of emotion due in part to his nervous condition incident to his riotous life, an emotion which he mistook for conversion. Of course I said nothing to him of this, but urged him to begin at once to live the Christian life cutting loose from all bad companions and bad habits.; this he promised to do.

When I returned to Matsuyama in September, I found he had held out so far. To gain an honest living, he had entered the Cotton Spinning Factory; this required twelve hours of hard work daily, sometimes by day and at others by night, a hard pull for one who had not worked for ten years. He had attended the Christian services faithfully and had become quite intimate with two or three of our best Christians. He [redacted] they. In October he began to talk about the sad and immoral life of the the factory girls. The majority of them could neither read nor write

write; their popular songs were indecent; they were crowded together in decent boarding houses, where they were deliberately tempted to spend more than they earned. Securing our assent, he gathered a group of them for study and singing and playing in our preaching place in Komachi. He called the group the 'Dojokwai' or in English the 'Sympathy Society'.

The girls work in two shifts of twelve hours, from six to six; they are required to clean up each day, so do not get out till 6.30 or 7 A.M. and P.M. On days when the shifts change there is no work, but instead a special cleaning up is required and the girls who have worked all night are kept till about 10 A.M. The ages of the girls ranged from 7 up to about 25, the majority being between 15 and 20. The Sympathy Society began with the plan to give the girls a chance to learn to read, write, and sew, and to have a little wholesome fun and play. These must of course be given after the twelve or more hours of work had been completed; sufficient sleep had also to be insisted on. The membership of the society rose rapidly, and soon numbered seventy girls, who attended more or less regularly in two groups, morning and evening. But Buddhist opposition began to show itself before long. A few of the parents refused to let their girls come. The most determined opposition, however, came from that manager in the factory who had charge of one of the shifts. Women of that shift were so treated that gradually they dropped out of the Dojokwai, and new members from that shift could not be secured. I may add here that that hostile manager

was himself dropped some months later and all opposition to our work from within the factory ceased.

As time went on, Mr. Ōsato was found to be more than usually faithful to the interests of the factory. He was rapidly promoted from one position to another. In December he was made the 'hand-collector'; this required him to visit the boarding houses and homes whenever the girls were absent, to find out the reason for the absences; it was also his duty to collect new girls when needed. To do this latter work he was sent off to neighboring towns and villages with considerable sums of money with which to pay traveling expenses. He tried to decline this latter work; he said he could make no false promises to the girls or their parents, nor in any way delude them as to the nature of their work, the amount of their wages or the conditions of the boarding houses. As he was a strict temperance man, he could not treat with sake (rice-wine) and so get onto friendly relations, all of which things 'hand-collectors of all the factories always do. He had no expectations of gaining any one; the factory would hire some one else. They told him to at least try. To the surprise of all, and of himself the most, from his first trip he brought back with him fifteen girls. He has been out several times now, and has always been successful. But what is more interesting perhaps is the fact that because of his refusal to touch liquor in any shape his traveling expenses are very much less than those of any previous hand collector, much to the satisfaction of the management; and the girls he has secured have on the whole remained longer

[illegible]

[illegible] his [illegible] position in the factory [illegible]

[illegible] the rank of one who is paid for [illegible] of work only, [illegible]

of time, and are paid by the month, he is [illegible] to be under his

personal relations with the girls, when his time of official duty had

been [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible]. This is a striking [illegible] of an [illegible] of what he has done.

Society [illegible] the official visiting of the [illegible] houses

he began to say that women [illegible] to [illegible] it would

be [illegible] to be for an [illegible]. But as the girls should be

board only in houses recognized by the factory, [illegible] second-

[illegible] he [illegible], he did not see how

a Christian home could be [illegible], to say nothing of the [illegible]

difficulties of doing so. In carrying out his duties as visitor he

found that the girls were [illegible] beyond the limits allowed by the law,

and he [illegible] to [illegible] such [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] Department. [illegible] and such [illegible] houses.

[illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] about 4200, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Buddhist parents and friends, and the Buddhist [illegible] he rest could surely be made in some way, so we [illegible] tioned above worked against our Home with [illegible] our problems and difficulties. Now and then [illegible] [illegible] unable to secure the rooms he had hoped for [illegible] [illegible] in December 1941, was faced by the [illegible] [illegible] however, was so pleased with what [illegible] [illegible] work for the Family Home, and he [illegible] [illegible] would allow their girls to come [illegible] only [illegible] a direct [illegible] and in the early [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] night be in our Home. But it looked for a time as if we should fail [illegible] moto much help in his Bible study.

As Mr. Omoto was [illegible] he [illegible] could not take sole charge [illegible] of the Home. Providentially, [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] months [illegible] that they advised [illegible] long standing [illegible] [illegible] with the general [illegible] have had to have [illegible] plan and with Mr. Omoto [illegible] [illegible] able to [illegible] give their [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] financial [illegible] house [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ed. Buddhist parents and friends, and the Buddhist manager [illegible]
y all that we have increased our outfit slowly according to our need;
tion of above, worked against our Home, with the result that we were
e are now equipped to provide for about 25 girls; should we increase
unable to secure the number we had hoped. Many parents at a distance,
ur membership, we should have to increase our equipment.
however, were so pleased with what they heard of our Home, that they
In February Mr. Ōmoto found a young Christian woman who was ready
would allow their girls to enter the factory on condition that they
o marry him, it being the desire of both to devote their lives to
might be in our Home. But it looked for a time as if we should fail
his work for factory girls. It was my pleasant duty to marry them not
for lack of girls to help meet the necessary expenses. Some of our
nly, but suddenly to improvise a wedding march for the occasion! This
Japanese Christian advised home so discouraged after three months
arriage allowed Mr. and Mrs. Kitagawa to leave the work wholly in the
that they advised giving up the enterprise entirely. And we should
hands of Mr. and Mrs. Ōmoto which will lessen to running expenses
have had to, had not the Lord provided means even without girls.
somewhat.

Providentially, [illegible] a reconciliation
I may state here, [illegible] and letters to friends, the
financial problem was solved by the generous response of a few friends,
the gifts for this work amounting this year to 560.002 yen, of which
Mr. Ōmoto himself gave about three yen per month, being over one third
of his monthly income. Now at the close of the year we are able to make
the following detailed report:

The expenses have been: [illegible] rent, 120.000; School,
75.000; Running Expenses [illegible]

The receipts have been: From [illegible] rent, 72.000;
From Mr. Ōmoto, [illegible]; from [illegible] cousins
[illegible]

The balance is the [illegible] of Mr.
of April, [illegible]. Of this 50.00 is in the Central bank with which to
pay the running expenses, leaving but [illegible] for future expenses; this
will carry us for about three months under ordinary circumstances. I

...ssed. He knows of nothing just like this, particularly in its hygi-
...y add that we have increased our outfit slowly according to our need,
...ic, educational and moral advantages, in any other part of Japan,
...e any new quarters to provide for most 18 girls; should we increase
...d expressed the wish that there were many such.
...ur numbers, we should have to increase our program.
During the late autumn and continuously through the winter, the
In February we found a young Christian woman who was really
...ifference between our girls and those of the other homes began to be
...o marry him, it being the desire of both to devote their lives to
...ognized by the factory officers. The slackness in the sale of yarn
...his work for factory girls. It was my pleasant duty to marry them not
...dered it unnecessary to seek for new workers so that attendance at
...nly, but suddenly to improvise a wedding march for the occasion! This
...l the boarding houses slowly ran down. Our "Home" dwindled to an
...arriage allowed Mr. and Mrs. Ōmoto to leave the work wholly in the
...verage of 14.4 during February, and during the whole year it has been
...hands of Mr. and Mrs. Ōmoto which will lead to running expenses
...t 17.8. When the increase began in March we received 18 new girls
...omewhat.

I may state here that just before the marriage a reconciliation
In January Mr. Ōmoto examined the books of all the boarding houses
...ith his father was effected, so that members of his family were pre-
...recognized by the factory in regard to the health and especially in
...ent at the wedding. Immediately after it the son with his young wife
...regard to the permanance of the girls, for the nine months during which
...eturn to the old home from which he had been so long cast out and was
...our "Home" had been opened. Our Home led in every respect; the figures
...welcomed with joy and tears - both father and son weeping for mingled
...cessation of work ranging from 72 per cent. in the worst home to 48
...joy and sorrow. Mr. Ōmoto says that Luke fifteen greatly describes
...per cent. in ours. In regard to ability to read and write
...his case. Though we were present spoke of the occasion as exceptional
...all of our girls learn to do both while few in the other
...ly together. Here can be shown no high appreciation of
...homes can do either. No opportunities are given them to learn.
...his son and daughter by the factory girls, even giving some finan-
In February a representative of the Home Department of the Gov-
...cial help. I may give all a big point that one of Mr. Ōmoto's cousins
...ernment came down from Tokyo to inspect the condition of labor in West-
...joined our church the last month of March, he should be part of Mr.
...ern Japan. On visiting Matsuyama he heard of the Dōjōkwai, and was so
...Ōmoto's Home.
...interested in the report that he took time to visit us with several
...when the evangelistic influence of this Home has been great, even
...local officials in Matsuyama it may be said to have been greatly
...though no girl has yet received baptism.

[illegible]ased. We know of nothing just like this, particularly in the [illegible]
[illegible] As we face the future, however, we are confronted with a serious
[illegible]ic, [illegible] and moral advantages, in any other part of Japan,
[illegible] public school adjoining our Home must be enlarged. The city
[illegible]d approved the work that [illegible]
[illegible] generously bought the land on which stands the home we have been
During the late autumn and [illegible] through the winter the
[illegible], and we are given three months notice to move. This will in-
[illegible]fference between our girls and those of the otherhomes begin to be
[illegible]ive us in considerable expense, which we can ill afford to meet; nor
[illegible]cognized by the factory officers. The slackness in the sale of yarn
[illegible] any other suitable house in sight; it is entirely improbable that
[illegible]ndered it unnecessary to seek for new workers so that attendance at
[illegible]thin the radius needful anything exists at all suited to this kind
[illegible]l the boarding houses slowly ran down. Our "Home" dwindled to an
[illegible] work. We have begun to ask ourselves whether the time has not come
[illegible]verage of 14.4 during January, and during the whole year it has been
[illegible] to buy land and put up the right kind of buildings. Once equipped
[illegible]t 17.8. When the terrible b gan in [illegible] we received 18 new girls
[illegible] land and houses, futon and furniture, we have every reason to be-
[illegible]d were asked if we would not make provision for 30. We have since be-
[illegible] that the Home will be entirely self-supporting. We also have
[illegible]en asked whether we would not take charge of all the factory girls.
[illegible] to believe that no form of work which are doing or can do will
[illegible]mes. This request indicates that we have won our place with the
[illegible] and the Gospel such a hold on the working and learning classes
[illegible]uthorities. The parents too are showing high appreciation of what
[illegible] this part of Japan as does and will this Home. Mr. and Mrs. Ono to
[illegible]s been done for their girls. Many have particularly asked that their
[illegible] consecrated and energetic and practical, members of these classes.
[illegible]rls may come to our Home. Villages in the interior have quite changed
[illegible] continuously growing in spiritual life and in Christian knowledge.
[illegible]eir feeling toward Christianity on seeing how their daughters have
[illegible] I have never seen a man more thoroughly converted or more en-
[illegible]rowed in character and [illegible] with us.
[illegible]estic for this kind of work. In view of all the above
The spirit of the Home [illegible] asked
[illegible] has the time not come for us to appeal to Friends for help sur-
[illegible]ance [illegible] in the past two years, [illegible] our social
[illegible] to put this work on a sound financial basis.
[illegible]ts, in past to us. [illegible] and in
[illegible] the mean time, the balance in hand is so slight that we again
[illegible]t also to our factory girls [illegible]
[illegible] those friends who feel interested in this work to give us
[illegible] and the congenial helpers of [illegible] have been [illegible], on
[illegible] list.
[illegible]ough we did not yet received [illegible]

Sidney L. Gulick

As we face the future, however, we are confronted with a serious problem. The public school adjoining our Home must be enlarged. The city has accordingly bought the land on which stands the house we have been renting, and we are given three months notice to move.. This will involve us in considerable expense, which we can ill afford to meet; nor is any other suitable house in sight; it is entirely improbable that within the radius needful anything exists at all suited to this kind of work. We have begun to ask ourselves whether the time has not come for us to buy land and put up the right kind of buildings. Once equipped with land and houses, futon and furniture, we have every reason to believe that the Home will be entirely self-supporting. We also have reason to believe that no form of work which are doing or can do will give us and the Gospel such a hold on the working and farming classes in this part of Japan as does and will this Home. Mr. and Mrs. Ōmoto are consecrated and energetic and practical, members of these classes. He is continuously growing in spiritual life and in Christian knowledge. I think I have never seen a man more thoroughly converted or more enthusiastic for this kind of work. In view of all the above facts, has the time not come for us to appeal to friends for help sufficient to put this work on a sound financial basis?

In the mean time, the balance in hand is so slight that we again would ask those friends who feel interested in this work to give us another lift.

Sidney L. Gulick

Matsuyama Station Report.

— May 1904 – April 1905. —

During the past year this Station has gone through the trying experience of swapping horses while crossing the stream. To change the figure, in the midst of work well organized and efficiently carried on, Mr. Gulick and family were uprooted and transported elsewhere, and Mr. Newell and family were transplanted into this new and unfamiliar field. The result has not tended especially to growth, as it meant on the one hand a breaking up of some of the work which could hardly be continued on the same lines; and on the other hand, for the new family it has meant a rather miscellaneous sort of existence, part of it consumed in several trying months of repairs upon the Mission home, and a part of it in becoming acclimatized and familiarized to the new field and surroundings.

From May to August the Station was under the old regime, with the Gulick family and Miss Parmelee in occupation; then for one month Miss Parmelee was the sole occupant; and ~~from~~ Sept. 22 the new regime began, with Miss Parmelee and the Newell family as present members, and with the expectation that Miss Judson will soon return to her Station.

Broadly speaking the Station work may be divided into two spheres, one including the work in Matsuyama city, the other the work in the outlying districts of this Province of Iyo and neighboring eastern Province of Sanuki.

In this city the Station work touches, sometimes officially, sometimes only individually, various organizations, as, the two churches (Togawa and Komachi), the Factory Girls' Home, the Girls' School, the Night School (an Industrial School for the poor), and the Young Men's Society. There are also private classes for Bible study, English, music, cooking, and a Mothers' Meeting.

In the country districts the Station has relation with work at Gunchu, Takahama, Uwajima, Imahara, Saijo and Komatsu in this Province, and Marugame and Takamatsu in Sanuki Province.

The real interests of the Station centre around three Churches and six Kogisho. Of these churches, the one at Imahara is independent and self-supporting, and so does not fall within the scope of this report except to mention that the Bible woman working here is provided by the Station. Of the other two, the Togawa Church (the original Matsuyama church) while nominally independent is indirectly aided by the Station in the support of its pastor; and this, together with the fact that the missionary usually occupies that pulpit twice a month, brings us into direct relations with the church.

In the carrying on of these nine organizations, there are seventeen Japanese workers, including wives of pastors and evangelists. These are distributed as follows: Matsuyama eight, Imahara three, Uwajima three, Saijo two, and Marugame one.

Gunchu and Takahama are worked from Matsuyama,

Komatsu from Saijo, and Takamatsu from Marugame.

These seventeen workers consist of seven men and ten women, five of these latter being wives, and five single Bible women.

One of the chief events of the year was the organization, in July, of the Komachi Church, and its removal from rented quarters to its own new and commodious building. This building stands on the lot adjoining the Factory Girls' Home (which was erected about the same time with the church), and these two new buildings are real ornaments as well as an honor to the street, and have at least done some material good by causing the price of real estate in the vicinity to rise. This church was formed by fission, it being a friendly separation from the central organization of those who resided in the northern and western part of the city, on the other side of Castle Hill from the mother church. The attendance at both morning and evening service is encouraging, and the growing Sunday School is especially so. Miss Parmelee, having her residence in this part of the city, has especially close relations with this church, and its neighboring Factory Girls' Home. The preaching is done mostly by Pastor Tomita of Togawa Church, and Mr. Newell. The evangelist located here, Mr. Hishida, has unfortunately lost his eyesight and has thus become much restricted in his work. He has, however, a very flourishing Bible class of young men, preaches occasionally, and his wife is proving an efficient Bible woman.

Another event of importance to the Station on its material side, was the final settling of the property matter here, by the Mission's purchasing from the Girls' School Trustees the house and land which have been occupied for some years by the family located here. This land was bought and the house built originally by the Woman's Board of the Pacific. The premises have been occupied however by representatives not only of this Board, but of the Woman's Board of the Interior, ~~and~~ of the Woman's Board, and of the American Board. In 1894 they were transferred to the Girls' School practically as a forced gift, under the same pressure that placed much of the Board's property in the hands of the Doshisha. This School, though independent, not being fully self-sustaining, mortgaged this property to meet its obligations, and was ~~again~~ on the verge of bankruptcy when last year, the American Board re-bought the property at the price of the mortgage, and obtaining a clear title to it, landed it safely in the archives of our Shadan.

The house, originally built for single ladies, has been now remodeled into a family house for the American Board's representatives.

The presence in Matsuyama, and especially in Marugame and the neighboring Zentoji, of the large number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers, has given some novel and interesting opportunities for christian work. In the two latter places Messrs Tsuyumu, Aono and Newell, as representatives of the Shikoku Bukwai, visited in October

the nearly 6000 soldiers there in the hospitals, addressing them and distributing in all the wards tracts and Scripture portions,—these latter being furnished by the Kobe agent of the Bible Society. Similar work was also done at Matsuyama.

The presence here also of the large number of Russian prisoners has added some peculiar features to our work, and has given to Miss Parmelee especially a new turn to her activities. In addition to several Bible classes and a half-dozen English classes chiefly for Japanese students of the local Middle and Normal Schools, and her work in connection with the Komachi Church and Sunday School, she has devoted quite a share of her time, as special volunteer nurse under the direction of the Red Cross Society, to the care of these involuntary and suffering guests who are far from their loved homes, and in need particularly of womanly care.

The preparation of food for the sick, especially for these sick foreigners, together with the facilities which the local stores, quick to see an opportunity, are offering in the way of foreign food stuffs, has given a new impetus to the desire to learn foreign cooking; and Mrs. Newell has made this one of the departments of her Woman's Meeting. About 50 ladies are enrolled in this organization, and they divide their time between Bible study, study of problems relating to the home, and learning foreign methods of preparing food.

In the outstations there has been steady good work, but no startling developments anywhere. Gunchin is visited every Sunday by Mr. Matsubara, a young catechumen here, who preaches, holds a Bible Class and prayer meeting, and conducts a flourishing Sunday School. There are numerous inquirers here, and five candidates for baptism who will be received to the church before this report goes to print.

Beginning with February, a weekly Sunday School

and preaching service has been opened at Takahama, which is the short terminus of the railroad, and the landing place for steamers from Kobe and Hiroshima. This is a growingly important town, and work has opened up very encouragingly. The "Sunday School" (which comes on Friday) is under the care of Miss Kishimoto, who goes from Matsuyama for that purpose.

The work at Uwajima is growing in interest through the efforts of Pastor Higashi and his wife, with Miss Tobo the Bible woman. There were five baptisms here in February. The flourishing Sunday School of 125 attendants is a most encouraging feature.

Saijo and Komatsu represent old churches that were once in flourishing condition, but are now in very reduced circumstances. The former membership of about 50 and 60 respectively has fallen to 8 for the former and 14 for the latter of actual residents. Mr. Okamoto and his efficient wife are doing splendid work here among the children, however, having a Sunday School enrollment of about 150 at Saijo, and 100 at Komatsu.

The church building at Komatsu occupies one of the most sightly spots in the city, and has lately been put in good repair. The annual meeting of the Shikoku Bukwai was held here, in April.

Mr. Aono the evangelist at Marugame is single-handed and alone holding this place and the neighboring Takamatsu. Much the same general conditions prevail here as in the two places last mentioned, - arrested development, or worse.

In the former place are eight resident Christians, in the latter four, and the immediate prospects of speedy growth are not very apparent.

A good opportunity has come here of which Mr. Aono has taken advantage, for special work among the sick and wounded soldiers, who are largely concentrated at Zentsuji near by, the headquarters of the Eleventh Army Division.

During the year the whole field has been visited and greatly helped by Messrs Abe, of Okayama, and Osada, of Osaka, who came as representatives of the Kumiai Churches in accordance with the new evangelistic movement inaugurated by the General Assembly (Sōkwai) held at Kyoto in October.

A tour had also been planned and arranged for by Dr. Dr Forest, of the Mission Outlook and Evangelistic Committee, in March; but his call to work in Manchuria compelled the postponement of this, and left it as a thing to be still looked forward to in the not distant future.

The local missionary has spent considerable time during the year visiting the various sections and familiarizing himself with the new field and work; and while there are found here, as everywhere, numerous "problems", the whole outlook is most encouraging for the future of the work of this Station.

Treaty of Ucayali - 1904-1905.
Panama Claims - Peru.

XVIII.

Matsuyama Ryo. March 13. 1905

Dear Mr. Dunning:

The expansivity with which you announce that it is time for a report, giving me ten days to make it in, and Mr Deidmore of the U.S.A. Legation coming for a week's visit this afternoon, and the Widowed of Kobe tomorrow, and a request for a report or full letter to the W.B.M.I. to reach Chicago by the first of April, and news last night of the death in battle and wounding of two of "my soldiers", with the widow and her family living near me, — prisoners more by the thousands coming soon, and a heart full with the happenings & their import of these exciting times! — ! — I do not feel so calm about a report as you seem to! more than that I have sworn off on reports since I came back to Japan this time — don't you know I am not writing reports?

I must thank you very very much for your kind contribution for the "Dojikai". it is needed. I do not know what we would have done if it had not been for the gifts of some of my friends the Russian prisoners who has kindly taken an interest in it. There has been nothing else coming in for some time. And now one of the constant contributors has been removed to Shidzuoka I do not know as he will succeed in getting money to me. there is so much red tape.

Our Factory Girls' Home is prospering. Mr. Omori said to me the other day, "When we began to build our new house, I thought it was so large & fine that we should never fill it, and it seemed almost too fine for that class of girls; but now from my experience if I were beginning a new work of this sort again, the first thing I should do would be to build as large and fine a house as I could, for the effect of our new house on the girls has been so good. The girls respect themselves and take care of themselves better than before. The private daily bath at home has added to their health and cleanliness. for before this home was built, they often from economy neglected the bath. It has now been a large factor towards the eviddance of the vermin pest and the health of the girls. There is reason to see that the nice new clean wholesome house has led to a nice the whole tone and

and atmosphere surrounding the girls. Mrs. Omoto feels that the daily prayers form the strongest influence for uplifting the girls, and founding them together as a home family. The girls enjoy them, there is no need of urging them to attend. Tho. at the outset of our work the expected attendance on morning prayers was an objection to entering our House. The Hymns the prayer, the Bible reading & talks are listened to with zest. Two girls in the home wish for baptism.

During the year one girl who had never seemed well was ill and went home. She grew worse and suffered much pain, but she was singing the hymns she had learned at the Home constantly. Her mother said to her "how can you sing when you are in such pain?" She replied "I <u>must</u> sing, <u>because</u> I am in pain". She died in great suffering but — singing.

Mrs. Omoto thinks the house is admirable for the health of the girls as to its location and arrangement. For all this winter they have really had no sickness in the Home. Some of the girls have had colds but nothing more, very unlike their condition heretofore & in other boarding houses.

There are 30 girls in the home now, at the outbreak of the war the factory was obliged to shut down partially and discharge some of its hands, but those in our Home were the ones who were mostly retained, tho, even so the numbers were somewhat reduced, but only temporarily for we have recently turned away 12 girls because we had no room for them. The Home has paid all running expenses except that for teachers and extra expenses for "futon". The factory now gives the home 4 yen per month. Two of my Russian prisoner friends have given the home 5 yen per month for several months, and more have made contributions. One officer, who (wounded, it seems) bandaged soon after he came says he will give me 5 yen per month as long as he is in Japan, when he returns to Russia he will send me 100 roubles & then he will give no more.

~~found~~ There was a jog in the corner of our land on which were four old houses, in a tumble down condition, occupied by the most undesirable, disreputable sort of tenants and neighbors. We needed the full corners we thought. So we bought the land for 217.655 yen, thinking to make some ~~little~~ repairs & rent the houses making a little income for us. But we find that the houses are so poor that it will be poor economy

repair. So ~~some~~ three of them are already pulled down, and as soon as we can raise the money we hope to have a teacher's room and sewing room there which we can also use in case of sickness. We wish to build one house again to rent.

More than this we must look still further ahead if we wish to make the Home as efficient as possible; we certainly planned for too small things at the outset, for then we thought night hands could sleep in & occupy the same rooms that the day hands had, alternating the one with the other, and on that plan we had room we thought for 50 girls on which number the Home could be self supporting. But in practice it does not work well, making confusion & disorder, sometimes shortening the hours of sleep for some. In any case 3 or 4 girls are enough in a room 8 or 10 feet square (and too much it might justly be said.).

I have a scheme that we must buy the Komachi new church building which is on the "Home" land and could easily be connected by verandahs & adapted to our purpose. While the location which is excellent for the Home does not prove suitable to a church for catching roadside hearers. There are pieces of land for sale here & there now, one at our old preaching place which would be better for a church. Or if the church should be asked to move on & our friends to give us more money for buying the church, please know that it is a sign of prosperity and the Lord's blessing "that an obligation is placed upon us which we must fulfill. We will open our mouths wide" expecting the Lord to fill them" this time.

And it is now March 21. and I think you will hear to call this my report such as it is. all that it is: some people grumble & say they can't read my writing I hope you are better mannered "not so unlettered! I do mean to write so my writing can be read.

With best regards to all - Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee

Received
Sept. 1, 1906.
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Jackson

* and classes of young men & women in her house, in Eng. and Bible about 6 hours per week

MATSUYAMA STATION REPORT,

Evangelistic Work,1905-6.

1. The Personnel of the Station. This has changed during the year by the return here of Miss Judson in October,after an absence of nearly two years,and by the coming of Mr.and Mrs.Warren in January.

The work of the individual members of the Station,while varied and covering a rather wide range,might be epitomized as follows: for Mr.and Mrs.Warren,principally language study for this year,with some practical work in Sunday Schools and in the Girls' School; for Miss Parmelee,Red Cross Nurse work among the Japanese and Russian soldiers,with interests also in Komachi Church,the Factory Girls' Home,and the Girls'School; * for Miss Judson,work in the Girls'School(of which she is now Principal), and in the Industrial School,with occasional evangelistic tours in the field; for Mrs.Newell,aside from home duties,work in connection with several Womens'Societies,and with the Girls'School; and for Mr.Newell, general evangelistic work both in the city and in the field.

2. The Field. This covers the two northern Provinces of Shikoku,extending from Takamatsu on the N.E.corner to Uwajima on the S.W.corner of the island. These two Provinces contain a population approaching two millions, but the work of this Station is comparatively limited,and touches only the coast towns. Within this area there are two independent Kumiai churches (Matsuyama and Imaharu),two "churches"that have the name and the edifices,but are practically dead (Komatsu and Hashihama),five kōgisho (preaching-places) that are supported by the Station (Komachi,Gunchu, Uwajima,Saijo,and Marugame),and a"Sunday School"(on Friday)at Takahama.

These kogisho,which represent the evangelistic work proper of the Station,are manned by one ordained man,five evangelists,and three Bible women. One or two of these places,by all rights and analogy,should have been included in the work which was taken over from the Mission in January by the Kumiai churches,and thus removed from the Station list. On a technicality,however,they were rejected,and consequently the general work of the Station has not been affected in any tangible way by the so-called "independent movement" among the churches.

3. The Work. While good progress has been made in all departments,the most substantial gains have been made in Uwajima and in Marugame,where seventeen and eleven new members,respectively,have been added to the church during the year.

One of the most conspicuous marks of progress is,perhaps,the growth of the Sunday Schools. These have flourished in all the places where work is carried on regularly (and in some others); and while the interest and aid of all the workers,both men and women,has been enlisted here, the Bible women especially seem to have found here full scope for all their best powers,and they have displayed distinguished ability in this most important and fundamental work.

It is noteworthy also that only where these Bible women are located is there any systematic effort made at keeping up meetings and societies for women. At Uwajima the pastor's wife,with the Bible woman,have done good work in this direction;and at Matsuyama Mrs.Newell and her efficient helper have conducted a society for non-Christian women,entirely distinct from the regular church society,with excellent results. The Station and the church unfortunately have had to lose Mrs.Hata,a most efficient worker whom advancing years have now compelled to withdraw. After seventeen years of devoted service here,she retires with the respect and love of a very wide circle.

The out-stations have been visited frequently by the missionaries, and these visits have included,in addition to the places regularly

occupied by resident evangelists,Niihama and the island Shisaka,where are located the offices and the smelting works of the Besshi Copper Mining Company; Hashihama,where is a practically defunct church,but which has been gradually coming to life in the last year or two; Sakaide,an outpost from Marugame,and the place where some of the earliest Christian work in Shikoku was done,but which has sadly deteriorated; and Zentsuji, the home of the Eleventh Division of the Japanese Army,and of the great military hospitals that,during the late war,housed at one time six thousand sick and wounded soldiers. This latter place was visited especially for work among these soldiers,and some of the most interesting meetings of the year were held here,great quantities of Bibles and Christian literature being distributed,which were eventually carried away by the convalescents as they returned to their homes.

In this connection might be mentioned the monthly publication,"Nankai no Hikari"(Light of the South Sea),issued as the organ of our Shikoku churches,and which has now nearly completed a year's successful existence. This paper has been distributed widely ~~among~~ among the soldiers,both at the hospitals,at the front,and later as they returned in triumph from Manchuria,and has proved an instrument of great good.

4. General Items.

The matter of the Girls'School,which has been under consideration for several years,has at last been happily settled by its becoming,to all intents and purposes,a Mission School,with Miss Judson as Principal and the Station as Advisory Committee. The school buildings have undergone extensive repairs,and the institution is entering on a new lease of life thro the interest and energy of the new Principal,and the active cooperation of all the individuals of the Station.

The Industrial School,which is Miss Judson's pet project,is also being repaired and enlarged,and stands as a fine piece of practical Christian work in the community.

The Factory Girls'Home is another piece of Christian,philanthropic work which has made many friends. Through Miss Parmelee's special interest here many of the Russian officers became interested,and showed their sympathy by substantial donations both of money and of house-furniture,-when they happily had no further need of the latter here.

A union Young Mens'Christian Association was formed in February,combining the three denominational societies that had been struggling for existence with varying degrees of success. A night school for English and Bible study has been projected,and the initial enrollment of about fifty members gives ground for hope of an active and successful Association.

The pastor of the Matsuyama Church (independent) having resigned in March to take up work in Osaka,and no successor having yet appeared,the pulpit work of the church has devolved upon the workers in connection with this Station.

The ladies of the deputation from the Womans Board of the Interior, together with Miss Searle of Kobe,favored this Station with a five days' visit in February,and were of great benefit to all of us in many ways, but perhaps particularly in their help and advice in connection with the Girls'School problems.

It was a pleasure to welcome Mr.Pedley here in April,who came as a member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee. He attended the Shikoku Bukwai at Marugame,and afterwards made a strenuous and helpful tour of the whole field.

One of the results of the Russian "invasion" of Matsuyama last year is the adding of a Greek Church to the list of Christian organizations in the community. An evangelist, with his wife, is settled here; land has been purchased for a building site with money contributed by the Russian friends, and the prospect is that eventually a handsome edifice in a conspicuous place in the city will stand as a constant reminder of that truly historic episode in the life of this community and this nation.

The recent appearance here of two Spanish priests, and the departure of the French priest, was the practical announcement of the new departure in the Roman Catholic propaganda, by which the Spanish Dominicans from the Philippines are to replace the French Jesuits in this island. Six of these new-comers have now assumed responsibility in Shikoku, at the three centers of Kochi, Tokushima, and Matsuyama, after a year of language study, at which they have showed themselves adept.

Horatio B. Newell

Matsuyama, May 1-'06.

Evangelistic work.

Matsuyama - Japan.

Matsuyama
Girls' School and
Night School Report.

1905-06

Matsuyama Girls' School.

The Matsuyama Girls' School opened its spring term in 1905 with 96 pupils. Several were allowed to enter who were unequal to the school work and who soon dropped out: several came for sewing only and refused to attend religious exercises: during the winter term, on account of the poverty of the school, the sewing teacher was dropped, and the number of pupils came down to only 43.

At the same time, plans made for a Higher Department for Girls in the Night and Industrial School, which had been deferred by a prolonged, and for some time unavailing search for a suitable house, were fully completed and the new work on the point of opening, when, in order to save

the Girls' School, a strong request was made by the members of the Station not connected with the Night School, reenforced by the Japanese connected with the Girls' School, that the Girls' School might be combined with the Heigher Department — planned for the Night School, with such modifications as might be necessary to accomplish the ends sought by the latter institution, namely, to give to poor girls such Christian training and education as should prepare them to become Christian workers.

The change was made in February, the serving teacher recalled, the long-neglected school building put in good repair, several students returned, and the school year closed with 61 students.

Matsuyama
Girls' School and
Night-School Report.

Sixteen girls graduated, eight regular students, and eight special students, three of the class being Christians.

The Graduation Exercises were attended by the Governor, who addressed the the girls, the Mayor, Principals of the Normal School and of several other public schools, by the Pastor of our largest church, in Imabari, who also addressed the girls, by the Governor's wife and several other influential people, all of whom expressed the most cordial interest in the school, and desire for its success.

The ~~next~~ new term opens with 67 students, of whom 32 are new regular students, every one of whom has passed <u>well</u> all of the entrance examinations and enters the school understanding that Bible is a required

study henceforth. There are only two new special students. The new regulations require Bible and some Japanese studies of the sewing girls and so that department has temporarily been almost cut out of the school. The sewing department, consisting heretofore mainly of girls who came only for sewing and refused religious instruction, has always been an injury to the Christian character of the school, and although we lose in numbers, we gain greatly in the spirit and character of the school by the changes made.

The Christian Endeavor Society consists of 31 members. Bible is taught three times a week to every member of the school, and two mornings, the time is given to different speakers

for a talk, usually on religious matters.

The number of Christian Japanese teachers is 5, three of whom divide their time between the Girls' School and Night School: a Bible woman also gives time for one Bible class: three outside teachers come regularly for a few hours of special lessons.

All the Christian teachers are enthusiastic in their desire to lift higher the standard of the school, even though we must begin on the new basis with a small number of students. The present spirit of the school is a strong determination to use the opportunity which the school gives for the purpose of bringing souls to Christ and of training up Christian workers, and we enter upon our work united

one person in this hope, and with courage and enthusiasm.

The work of the school, from this spring term, consists of a four years' course, (formerly three years) following the work done in Kobe College, our model and ideal, during the corresponding years, as closely as we are able.

The Night and Industrial School.

This school for poor children was started in January of 1891, with 20 pupils, in the Japanese home of its missionary founder. One of the members of this first class has since proved herself an acceptable missionary-helper and Bible-woman.

Matsuyama
Girls' School and
Night-School Report

The present school buildings, now fourteen years old, have, during these fourteen years, been a busy hive of ~~industry~~ both day and night industries, including in its night-course the primary and grammar grades of the common school, with instruction in the Bible, and in the day-time sewing, weaving, cooking, and etiquette, with some instruction given in more advanced studies than those taught at night.

During the past year, it has been blessed with a year of quiet growth in character and advance in studies on the part of its pupils.

The present number of students is 81. There were no graduates this year, because two years ago, when both the missionary connected with the school and the head Japanese teacher were absent from the school during the same year, on

account of the lack of workers, two classes were combined into one, making no graduates for this one year. Seventeen students are continuing their studies in the higher course.

Eleven girls live in the school with Mr. and Mrs. Aishimura, and the characteristic of this little family is the spirit of prayer and of rejoicing to follow Christ in helping others. The girls learn economy and skill, as well as the spirit of service in their daily work, in which they are lead by Mrs. Aishimura, and cheerfully live so frugally that four yen, ($2.00) a month covers the total expenses of one girl.

In combining the Girls' School with the Night and Industrial School, we now send the girls

from the latter school as free day-pupils to the Girls' School, as soon as they are able to take the entrance examinations of the Girls' School. In this way, while their living expenses of three yen for food, and one yen for books, paper, shoes, etc., remain unchanged, at this very small cost they are given all the educational advantages of the Girls' School.

One of these girls is also a teacher at night and in the two Sunday-Schools of this school and the church, and gives promise of some day making a good Bible-woman. One of the girls trained up in the school has just been sent to Kobe College, to be prepared to return to us as a teacher in the Girls' School also. Another of our graduates is now a pupil in the Woman's Bible School.

Sunday night Bible school, two hours a week of Bible teaching for all students, Bible reading, prayer and a hymn every night, together with the beautiful Christian family life of constant self sacrifice, interpret Christ to the many poor to whom this school is their only source of the knowledge of Christ and of the higher life.

The same group of workers teach in the Girls' School, Night School and Matsuyama Church Sunday School. The Sunday School generally numbers between 80 and 100. This is followed by a Bible School for adults and young students to which the two schools contribute two large classes.

The running expenses of the Night School for the past year, including some help given to

girls, have been — Yen 601.025

The school is now being repaired and a dormitory constructed, which will cost about yen — 400.00.

Yen 1001.025

The special grant given by the Woman's Board for the Night-School of $400.00, plus teacher's allowance of $70.00, will almost cover expenses for the Night School.

Next year, we hope to add two more much-needed rooms, and to plan more help for our boys.

The cost of taking over the Girls' School, paying off an old debt, and imperatively-needed repairs, will be about ..... Yen 1200.00

Cornelia Judson.

Annual Report - 1905-1906 -

Matsuyama Girls' School

Matsuyama - Japan -

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Report of Matsuyama Station
March, 1907

Matsuyama Station has to record a decrease in numbers during the year, the one new-comer rattling around till his gums chatter in the cavity made by the departure of Mrs. Newell and the children.

(not carried through Ed.)

Our out-field has been reduced by the Dendōgwaisha taking over the Uwajima church. This church has had about 15 additions during the year and is at present engaged in a vigorous campaign for securing a building site.

The pastor, Mr. Higashi, our only ordained evangelist, has work in two outstations besides his Uwajima work.

In spite of the handicap of a small number of workers the work in the

out stations is very promising. At Marugame from which Mr. Aono is just resigning there were 24 inquirers as the result of his faithful work and twelve of these were received into the church at one communion service.

In the Saijō-Komatsu field from which Mrs. and Mr. Ukamoto have just resigned eight were baptized recently several being Chūgakkō students.

At Gunchū, where for the first time we have a resident evangelist, ~~recently~~ thirteen have been baptized during the ten months of Mr. Ogata's residence.

The independent church at

Matsuyama has no regular pastor and has been passing through deep waters. But a Doshisha man who graduates this year promises to come as pastor; and as the Church has raised nearly ¥200 for Shinchu Dendo in September we may hope for better things soon. Later: We find it very probable that this man will not come after all.

The Komachi church has had a fairly prosperous year. This is a Mission church on the opposite side of the city from the independent church and Mr. Newell has charged himself with the duties of its pastorate besides his frequent touring work.

There is also a Friday afternoon S. S.

and a Friday evening preaching se
at under the charge of the Missi
carried on at Matsuyama's new p
Takahama. This completes the li
of our Mission work along evangeli
lines.

Shikoku Bukwai is composed
the above Mission-supported chu
and kōgisho (chapels) with two others. T
Imabari church had Shinchin u
just after the Sokwai and 47 we
added to the church at one time
quite a number since then. M
Tsugumu, the efficient pastor
this church, in addition to t
pastoral duties and his office
editor of our Bukwai paper,

ankai no Hikari," carries on a very
eresting independent evangelistic
rk. The two towns of Niihama and
isaka, owned largely by the Sumi-
mos, proprietors of the Besshi copper
nes, lie only two to three hours
ay from Imabari by boat. The
mitomo company pays Mr. Tsuyuma
enses for visiting these places once
twice a month and holding services.
e other church is the ~~Dendogoonsha~~ independent
rch at Kochi. Osaka and Kobe
tors, supported by representatives
m Bukwai, gathering for its annual
sion at the same place and time,
d successful Shinchu Dendō
tings there at which over thirty

decisions were made. It is gratifying to note that in the personal house to house campaign which formed a part of this Shuchin movement the man who was acknowledged by all to be the best worker was an evangelist Gong twelve of the thirty decisions being due to his personal persuasion.

An innovation has been made at the Factory Girls Home. This was founded to give a free home and evening education to factory girls. But it was not self supporting as was expected of it and recently, owing to various causes, the inmates have numbered less than 20 of the 30 it is possible to accommodate. As you

have doubtless seen by "Mission News", a weaving department has been added to the Home. It is thought that this will attract girls to whom the thread mill is repulsive and it is hoped that they will stay in the Home longer to receive its benign influence. More recently the Factory Girls' Home night school has opened its doors to poor girls outside of the Home. This was done at the request of the city office who requested that it be modelled after Miss Jordison's.

Some of our station have been interested in a city Y.M.C.A. formed by the union of several bodies of young men. The chief efforts have been put into the maintainance of an English night school at which several good Middle School Chūgakkō and other teachers have taught besides the missionaries. But as on two previous occasions

"both the school and the Y.M.C.A. seem to have proven a failure. While this may be ascribed to several causes, chief among these is the inability of the different denominational churches to work together.

Annual Report - Industrial Mission
1906-1907

T. C. Thomas

Rec'd JUL 1 1907 1907 Report.

Matsuyama Girls' School.

Miss Judson's characterization of her work

Educational and Evangelistic Work in the Girls' School and the Night School for Working Girls and Boys, in Matsuyama.

The Matsuyama Girls' School was started in 1886, by Pastor Hirooniya. In 1891, the present buildings were erected, largely through Miss Gunnison's efforts, and in the same year, the Night School for Poor Children was founded by the other member of the station.

After a checkered existence of twenty years, one year ago, the Girls' School seemed about to die. The teachers were few, the pupils only forty-three; the school buildings, never repaired since they were first built, were gradually depositing their walls on the surrounding yard, with

every storm that loosened a bit more plaster.

In this emergency, at the earnest request of all its Japanese teachers and trustee, the Girls' School was transferred to the Mission, and in a measure incorporated with the Night School, already a Mission School, coming under the administration in charge of the latter, and sharing in funds provided for the Night School.

In this change, the remaining one of Matsuyama's first missionaries was made principal of the Girls' School.

Today, the buildings stand fair and white and sound, although more room and some further repairs are needed.

The school year closed with 68 pupils.

The Bible lessons, three hours a week, with extra classes Sunday morning and afternoon, voluntarily attended by a large proportion of the school, the Christian Endeavor Society, and the increased interest in the spiritual life, are our greatest cause for rejoicing.

Two of last year's, three of this year's graduating classes, and two other girls have been baptized within the year.

Of the nine graduates, two who took only the sewing certificate are not yet ready for baptism, but we shall continue to teach them in their homes. The other seven

Annual Report Matsuyama Girls' School 1906-1907

Miss Judson

are Christians.

Three of the present and one of a former class now go on to Kobe College, and another goes to the Presbyterian College.

The new school year opens with ( ) pupils.

We close the first year, and begin the second, of the Mission Girls' School, with thanks giving for the spiritual and material growth of the school.

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

2. 1907 Report:
Matsuyama
Night School.

The Night School was founded in January, 1891.

It began with an enthusiastic little crowd of twenty-five of the untaught and uncombed, gathered nightly in the home of the missionary.

The present buildings were opened in 1894. During the last year, they have been repaired and a two-room building added.

Today, we have four school rooms, of which we can make a good-sized audience-room, and a dormitory in which are eleven girls, one teacher and the head Japanese teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, and their family, and another family once totally submerged, now redeemed. Another family formerly received into the

school, will return to us as soon as we have room.

We give the primary and grammar and have begun the high-school grades of study. The Night School church meets on Sunday evening, and on two other evenings. Bible is taught as a regular study, besides the opening religious exercises.

Two former students have gone into evangelistic work, two are Christian teachers, one is studying in Kobe College.

Thirteen girls who have been or are students in the Night School attend the Girls School, and two more attend from its dormitory. The Night School and Girls' School are now so

arranged that poor girls take their preparatory work in the Night School, and continuing to live in its cheap dormitory, enter the Girls' School as free day pupils.

One great temporary loss involved in the development of our school is that we have had to make over our weaving room into school rooms. We need at once a large new weaving room for such girls as used gladly to work in the day time and study at night, but who must now work elsewhere, in the midst of most unChristian influences and temptations.

The proprietor of a large weaving establishment, who employs several of our children, says

that they are known from all others whom he employs, by their better conduct and talk and the Christian hymns which they sing, instead of the evil songs of the street. He is testimony to the value of the Christian training given to working children, in our school, is very emphatic.

To the ~~boys and girls~~ children and young men, who yearly fill our school, the Night School is church and source of every high and holy influence brought to bear on them, as well as their one opportunity of obtaining an education: to the young women in its dormitory it is a door opening out from a dark and narrow life into the joys of Christian womanhood and service.

1907 Report:

3. Matuyama Night-School.

Six of our dormitory girls are Christians, one of them baptized at the last communion service. Two more seem almost ready.

We hope, by the grace of God, in the future, not only to save souls that without the help of the Night School would never have known how to seek a higher life, but also to give the initial training to an increasing number of those who shall go on to become Christian workers.

(* The new school year opens with pupils.)

Annual Report Matsuyama Night School 1906-1907

Miss Judson

JUL 6 1908

Matsuyama

Station report for year endin

Personnel

Miss Cornelia Judson (Educat
Miss A. Frances Parmelee (Educ'na
Rev. Charles M. Warren (Student
Mrs. Cora Keith Warren (Woman's

The advent of a new single
Keith Warren, has confined Mrs.
to meetings and classes in the h
the latter half of the year.

Miss Judson as head of he
Matsuyama Girls School and Ni
dustrial School, does work of wh
a third would be excluded un
8-hour labor laws.

Miss Parmelee continues h
and her work in connection wi
Church and the Factory Girls H
teaching some in the Girls Scho

Mr. Warren was for a while
of Komachi Church and the to
other duties in connection with

Annual Report Matsuyama Night School 1906-1907

Miss Judson

JUL 6 1908

Matsuyama

Station report for year ending Dec. 1907

Personnel

Miss Cornelia Judson (Educational work)
Miss H. Frances Parmelee (Educ'nal & Evangelistic)
Rev. Charles M. Warren (Student - Evangelistic)
Mrs. Cora Keith Warren (Woman's Evangelistic)

The advent of a new single lady, Mary Keith Warren, has confined Mrs. Warren's labors to meetings and classes in the home during the latter half of the year.

Miss Judson as head of her two schools, Matsuyama Girls School and Night and Industrial School, does work of which at least a third would be excluded under the new 8-hour labor laws.

Miss Parmelee continues her home classes and her work in connection with Komachi Church and the Factory Girls Home, besides teaching some in the Girls School.

Mr. Warren was for a while acting pastor of Komachi Church and the touring and other duties in connection with the treasury

and station work have made it necessary for him to emphasize the evangelistic at the expense of the student side of his work.

Matsuyama with heart felt gratitude and glory to God is able to report progress and growth in nearly every way. Tho there have been many changes they seem in every case for the better. Two unproductive evangelists have left, while two new men of a far larger calibre have been placed in charge of churches; and one of our best men who felt that he must go was persuaded to stay.

In every church there have been baptisms except in Saijō which has no resident worker. (N. B. Non-resident evangelism does not produce results.) Gunchin is the banner church for increase — 25 baptisms in the year which more than doubles the membership. This is due partly to a series of "concentrated evangelistic meetings", and partly to the new pastor. The other extreme is Marugame, an exceedingly difficult field, where only one baptism is to be reported. Komatsu with 6 baptisms and Komachi

with 7 baptisms and 3 additions by letter complete the number of churches.

These figures signally fail to show the real growth and progress in various ways. One church, Uwajima, was handed over to the Japanese Home Missionary Society last June. That Society by "concentrated evangelistic meetings" and by urging has brought forward the church to the point of self support which will be assumed next fall. One year ago we were paying ¥35.50 per month for the church's support. This is only one of the many examples of marvellous increasings done by that Society. This we account a part of our progress. When Mr. Newell left for America on furlo last May there was not a single outstation and not an evangelist or Bible-woman concerning which there was not some problem of greater or less difficulty to be solved. But by very manifest guidance these have all been settled and indications up to date seem to show that they were settled for the best; and now we are prayerfully hopeful of coping with the newly arisen set of problems.

Some of the other points of hopefulness are a new church and parsonage in Komachi to be dedicated in May at the regular meeting of our Shikoku Association. The pastor is to be ordained and "concentrated wangelistic meetings held at the same time. All this coming together ought to give the church an impetus as it begins its work in its new locality.

We are also hoping a great deal from "concentrated wangelistic meetings" to be held at Marugame soon. Another cause for hope is in the personnel of the wangelistic force which has never been equalled before. Taken all together the situation is very inspiriting. The only draw-back has been the cut in A.B.C.F.M. appropriations for 1908. Our portion was insufficient to pay the bare salaries of our four wangelists. But the mere statement of the financial situation to the church which supports the Warrens (Buffalo, N.Y., First) with no appeal except what the facts themselves presented, has brought a substantial response which provides for the missionary's touring, incidental and other expenses.

Marugame, Shikoku
Charles W. Warren

JUL 6 1908

Report. H. Frances Parmelee, April 27, 1908
Matsuyama

Work for me the year past, has been teaching English in the Girls' School; English and the Bible in classes in my own house; — to Red Cross nurses, to young men, normal and middle school students to one most interesting class of Middle School teachers, and to one class of soldiers, one of whom was quartered here in my house for 53 days, preparatory to his going to the front during the war.

Until the new pastor came to Komachi I had charge of the Sobbath school, I get have charge of the teacher's meeting preparing the S. S. lesson with all the teachers, and help on Sundays as before.

My helper-teacher does the most of the evangelistic calling, though I go with her some, principally among the homes of the S. S. children. — We can see that the Sobbath School certainly yields an influence in its neighborhood.

I want more teachers and more money that I can open two or three more Sobbath Schools in this the old part of the city where almost any number of children could be gathered; a very small area of the city can furnish from 50–100 children as is the case with our present Sobbath School location.

As one of the committee for the Factory Girls' Home, the only resident one, there is much to occupy one's time and interests there: planning

Keeping accounts, meetings and singing lessons and consultations with Mr. Omoto the manager. Our S.S. there begins on Saturday night at 7:30 for one class and for another at 7:30 Sunday morning. It makes Sunday a long day but with plenty to fill it.

I have never been connected with any work that seemed to me so far reaching and visible in its effects as this or so alone of its kind. It is a school and a family home for girls of the lowest class of society, who but for this are totally unreached by any visible uplifting influence. By keeping in touch with all who have ever been in the home from the first, by means of papers and letters, the influence of the Home grows wider and wider. One girl at her home showed her paper to another girl who had ~~lived~~ ~~in our~~ worked in the factory but lived in another boarding house, and had been sent out of the factory because of her bad conduct. The girl looked at the paper and was touched that our Home was so thoughtful for those who had gone out from it remarking "if there had been any one when I was in the factory to give me even a sheet of white paper perhaps I should not have been so bad." showing what lack of sympathy there had been. The letters constantly received from the girls touchingly show their appreciation of the work done for them and their desire to return to us.

The Factory Officials show every possible

appreciation of the Home and its work by trying to have us take all their girls; by sending us their most unruly girls; by begging as we had room for no more, to have Mrs. Omoto spend some part of each day in taking charge of their new boarding house; in giving us a small contribution monthly, and in giving us permission to go with the magic lantern and organ to hold meetings twice a week - if we could compass so much work - into all the other boarding houses for their girls - three beside our own.

This work has however been much interrupted, first by an eye trouble to Mrs. Omoto, then he had the grippe then I followed suit, and we hope the last hindrance is the measles among his own children. -- In that work we have constantly had a surprising welcome even from those boarding houses who were bitterly opposed to us and persecuted us at the first.

All the girls in the factory have I believe heard uplifting talks, and are learning worthy, clean songs.

In all this work my helper Miss Hayakawa has given great assistance.

The night school for the poor of the town in connection with our Home school, which we undertook at the request of the city authorities a year before last, continued for about 6 months. It was rendered unnecessary as the city opened a night school of its own in a nearby common school house.

The Winter & Spring has brought 50 or 60 applicants for

admission to our Home whom we were obliged to turn away, as we had no room for them, every nook and cranny of our house being filled. - This has been vexatious because we might, with more room just as well be helping two or three hundred girls as 32, and they need our help too.
Those refused admittance, or their parents have urged very hard that we take them, sometimes a parent has sent a telegram saying that his daughter was coming at such a time, that we would please meet her, thus really forcing us to do so. It is their appeal, their reaching out after a larger better life, for our uplift, for they know what we stand for.
The Tomachi church is rebuilding its church elsewhere, we are to buy the old church building which is on our land, which will give us a new school room, chapel and sewing room, much needed, but though this will free some of our present house for dormitory use, it will be so small that it will not materially change our dormitory capacity. We greatly need to enlarge our dormitory.
There are some times girls in the factory so bad that the officials will not keep them in its employ, and some whose health suffers by the factory work so that they are obliged to stop it. Such girls either go back to their homes to their old environment or to the bad. Mr. Omoto says he cannot and will not give up such girls. He is sure that by staying in the Home they can be helped to better things, so we have opened a weaving department with

a few looms where such girls can take in weaving; though we find that they cannot earn enough to fully support themselves. Mr. Omoto says he will pay their deficiency of five sen per day out of his own pocket rather than to send them away to be lost. Altogether there have been 7 girls in this department.

One girl in our Home has bought herself plenty of good clothes and saved 100 yen, but her health is broken by the hard factory work. She could scarcely more than write her name when she came, now she has done the equivalent of six years of school work. She has a drunken father who if she returns home will take all she has. Omoto San proposes to save the girl and her money too, by letting her work on our looms, and stay in the Home.

One of our teachers in the school who was formerly an evangelist said he wondered before he came to the Home why there were not conversions and baptisms in the Factory Girls Home, but since being in it he had discovered that for a girl <u>to be in</u> the home was to be saved. The object is to save the girls and not to add to the count of converts or baptisms. With their home environment it would seldom be wise to baptize a girl who would be isolated from all good.

The school work for the girls is prosperous & the progress of the girls in their studies, in sewing and in the newly started etiquette lessons which they greatly enjoy is most commendable and seems to prove ~~that~~ the possibility of doing brain work along with heavy physical work without detriment to health.

Further and fuller report of the Home will probably appear elsewhere.

In order to use our opportunities to the full, more land and money is needed side by side with this work so as open a kindergarten for very poor children in the neighborhood of the Home and of our Sabbath School.

(The last land bought has proved most valuable as a garden plot and for the girls' play ground which they enjoy to the full.)

Other minor occupations, occasional not regular, have been visits to the Military Hospital to sing & pray and given reading matter to the sick soldiers.

And any spare and time allow of it, another occupation which I believe, so far as I have been able to indulge in it, is a valuable use of time and strength, is the inviting and entertaining of Japanese friends at ones own home and table, especially those outside the regular circle of believers; kindly feelings formed and friendships cemented, the living ones life side by side with the every day life of the community are surely not unworthy effort, or unfruitful, if the object is to uplift and help.

H. Frances Parmelee

X Educational & Evangelistic - Matsuyama
H. Frances Parmelee

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

Register - C. Judson - E. W. - Girls' School. Night School - Sunday Schools. 1907-08

No. in Girls' School: 80.

Graduated in March, 1908: 8 girls.

The Matsuyama Girls' School has closed its second year as a Mission School. Eight girls were graduated. Five more have taken a year of graduate work. Three of the five graduate students are Christians, and one of the other two (both graduates of the Provincial Girls' School) has begun to have faith in Christ.

Of the eight graduates, four have been baptized, and three are now waiting for baptism. Five of this class, including the only one who has not yet wholly decided for Christ, and twelve graduates of the provincial and city girls' schools, will take another year of graduate work, which, as in every department, includes solid Bible study.

These girls who come to us from the other schools for just one year of extra instruction are girls of ability and character, but strongly opposed to Christianity. They take the Bible study because they can not enter this school without taking it. In one year of

study, their eyes begin to open toward the truth and their prejudices to give way, and our Bible woman, who is the Bible teacher for this class, continues to teach them in their homes, after their brief connection with this school. In this way, each year, new doors are opened for the entrance of the truth into some of the best families in Matsuyama, who could not otherwise be approached.

Of the two higher classes, all except seven are either baptized Christians or have given in their names as probationers.

The average attendance at the Christian Endeavor Society is over fifty.

The faculty of the Girls' School and Night School also conduct and teach the Matsuyama Church Sunday School, with an attendance which has come up to 255, and the Bible School for adults, with an attendance of between eighty and ninety.

The special mercies of the year are the evident growth of the school as a whole, in faith and in the realization of Christian duties; in which Pastor Tsuyumu, of Imabari, has been a great help to us; the coming to us of a new and

very able young teacher from Kobe College: and a slight increase in the number of students - a very hopeful sign at a time when many girls' schools have decreased.

During the year, a very careful inspection of the several girls' schools in Matsuyama was made by a man who has been very prominent in educational matters, and he reported that our Christian school is the only one that can be recommended for the training of character. One of the leading papers of the Province also published an editorial to the same effect.

The Bible work is the heart of the school.

The Matsuyama Night School is giving primary and grammar grade, and now three years of high-school instruction to 130 pupils, of whom twenty-two are now enrolled in the high-school department.

Of the twelve students in the third and second years of the high school, one was baptized during the year, and the eleven

others profess conversion and eagerly desire
tism. We are holding them back to make s
of genuine faith and determination to live
Christian lives, but there is no falling off
their zeal, and they are very constant att
ants at church.

We have just started an afternoon scho
for the girls above the second year of th
grammar grade.

The intense earnestness with which these you
people, working all day for their living, seek
knowledge, truth, and a higher life, is a
constant inspiration. Probably not one of t
many boys and girls would have been brou
to Christ, or lifted at all above the very lo
level of their start, without the help gi
them by the Night School.

We are limited in what we can do f
these hungry and so appreciative souls,
by the need of more rooms and more worker

The change in conduct, manners, mental
ability, character, and ideals, from the roug
ignorant boy or girl who enters the sch
to the Christian young man or woman
several years later, is a wonderful proof

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

(Matsuyama Night School.)

of the power of Christian education - of life from above.

The Night School has just received back, from Kobe College, one of its old daughters to be a teacher - a fine, staunch Christian girl and able worker - of whom we are proud.

Another daughter of the Night School, and graduate of the Girls' School also, continues to do faithful, efficient work as a teacher. Her elder sister continues to work as a Bible woman. One of the old graduates - a Christian man - is helper and secretary in the church Sunday School, and a classmate maintains a consistent Christian life in the barracks - not a easy thing to do.

As each year gives new evidence that souls have been brought to Christ in the Night School, and have gone out to live as Christ's disciples, we take fresh courage, and more ardently desire the enlargement which would enable us to get before many more young ~~pt~~ people this opportunity, so eagerly grasped, of rising into new life, through the power of Christ.

Annual Report - 1907-1908

Matsuyama Girls' School -

Night School & Sunday Schools

Cornelia Judson

JUL 8 1908

JUL 14 1909

Annual Report of Matsuyama Station.

— May 1-1908 — Apr. 30-1909. —

I. General Statistics:—

1. Station and Field

Matsuyama Station	
Opened	1897
Outstations	5
Population of field	1,200,000

2. Missionaries:

Ordained	1
Single women	2
Wives (one: on furlough)	
Total present	3

3. Native Workers:

Ordained	1
Un- "	4
Bible women	3
Teachers	19
Total	27

4 Churches:

Places of regular work	6
Organized chs	5
Self-supporting	3
Communicants	188
Added on confs.	56
Adherents (estimated)	500
Attendance (average)	140
Sabbath Schools	7
" Members (enrolled)	200
" " (av. attend.)	360

5. Schools:

Girls' School	1
" pupils	97
Night Schools	2
" pupils: Boys	120
" " Girls	54
Total instructed	279

6. Native Contributions:

For Ch. work & support	$334.00

7. Publications:

A monthly paper (6 pp.)
"Nankai no Hikari"

II. Station, Field and Work.

1. The Station. Tho a missionary residence was first effected here in 1889 by Miss Gunnison's coming, while still a member of Kobe Station, to teach in the Girls' School, the Station was not formally organized until 1897. The present members are Miss C. Judson, Miss H. F. Parmelee, and Rev. H. B. Newell. Mrs. Newell is now absent on furlough.

The Japanese workers connected with the Station's various enterprises number 33. This includes evangelists and their wives, Bible women, teachers in the schools who are giving either the whole or a part of their time, and personal helpers; but it does not include the volunteer teachers in the Sunday Schools, who would number about 30 more.

2. The Field. This comprises the two northern Prefectures of the Island of Shikoku, namely Ehime and Kagawa, having a combined population of about 1,200,000. Roughly speaking, this is about one half the area of Connecticut, with nearly twice the population of that State.

3. The Work. For convenience of reporting, this may be divided into Evangelistic and Educational, tho in actuality the lines of demarkation between these two are pretty much obliterated.

A. Evangelistic Work.

1. Independent Churches. There are three such, with which this Report has nothing to do, but which may be mentioned in passing as having a combined membership of 660, with 760 children in Sunday Schools. The Uwajima Church, which was for years an outstation, was happily able to assume self-support from Jan. 1, 1909.

2. Supported Churches, are five in number, with a membership of 188, and with about 270 children in Sunday Schools. Of three other places of regular work, only Sunday Schools are conducted regularly at two, with preaching occasionally; while the third, Sakaide, is worked from Marugame.

The following statistics will exhibit this work in outline:—

	Res. Members	Recd. Conf.	Contrib.	Adherents	Attendance	S.S. Attendance	S.S. Teachers.
Gunchu	54	7	Yen 72.00	100	30	50	3
Komachi	33	14	118.00	100	25	70	7
Komatsu	27	0	24.00	100	15	60	3
Marugame (+Sakaide)	44	22	40.00	125	50	50	3
Saijo	30	13	80.00	75	20	40	3
Takahama						30	2
Tojin-machi						60	5
Total	188	56	334.00	500	140	360	26

3. Observations upon Evangelistic Work.

In all these churches but one a good number of additions has been made, and by including nine received by letter — six at Saijo and three at Komachi — the total of additions would be Sixty-five.

Komachi Church completed its new building and parsonage last May; and tho the church has passed thru some tribulations, it has emerged successfully, and is now, under Mr. Hamada, united and making good progress. A pleasant feature of the Sabbath morning service is the presence of a good number of Normal School students, for whom Mr. Newell has conducted a Bible class, and who remain with evident interest to the service which follows. Two of this class of twenty were recently baptized.

Tsuchie Church, under Mr. Akaiwa's enthusiastic lead, is now considering seriously plans for a church building. Mr. Akaiwa, whose training and long service as a school teacher have made him interested naturally in young people, is having good success with his Boys' Club.

Komatsu has lost, and Saijo has gained, Mr. Agata and wife, who changed their residence to the latter place owing to the more rapid growth and consequent demands of that church. Most excellent work was done here last summer by Mrs. Takagi of the Kobe Bible School, to whom is due no small part of the recent development of this church. The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Societies of Shikoku was held here at Easter time, and revealed a surprisingly well organized local Society, that entertained the delegates in most hospitable fashion, and furnished a very interesting program.

At Marugame and Sakaide, Mr. Aono's long and patient efforts have been rewarded by additions such as have put all our other churches in the shade. Twenty two have been

ceived on confession. This is, no doubt, the most difficult place in our field; and it is much to Mr. Aono's credit that he has been able to win so much success in a city against which a predecessor shook off the dust of his feet, declaring it was under the curse of God, and not redeemable.

Of the three Bible women, the value of whose work for the churches is inestimable, Miss Kanazawa at Matsuyama divides her time between the church and the Girls' School, helping also in the Sunday School at Takahama, and in work for women at Gunchu; Miss Ohashi, residing at Mangame, gives about half her time to Sakaide; while Miss Nakamura continues at Uwajima.

A brief mention, at least, is due those who voluntarily and enthusiastically give their services to the Sunday Schools of Matsuyama and vicinity, and thus contribute much to the growth of the churches. The Girls' School is a great source of supply, and both teachers and older pupils give themselves unstintedly to this splendid work, led by Miss Judson, whose heart is very much in this sort of effort.

3. Educational Work.

This includes the Girls' School, the Night School and the Factory Girls' Home, - tho the last is only partly educational in aim.

1. The Girls' School.

(Principal, Miss C. Judson; Japanese Faculty, 12 teachers; Enrollment, 97 pupils.)

Established in 1886, this school continued for nearly 20 years under Japanese management; but owing to financial straits a change was necessitated, with the result that since 1905 it has been a part of the Mission work. The school grounds contain nearly an acre of land in the heart of the city, on which stand the Main Building, Dormitory, Principal's House, and several smaller buildings. Three courses are offered, - the Regular of four years, the Sewing of three years, and the Graduate Course of one year. As the Regular Course was advanced recently from three years to four, there were no graduates this year from that department; but three received diplomas from the Sewing, and nine from the Graduate Course. The Sewing Course pupils have the Regular Course studies, except English. The Graduate Course offers the best advantages of any school in this region for girls seeking a higher education; but that strange prejudice against Christianity which still exists to some extent has prevented many of the graduates of the Prefectural Girls' School from entering here. Six did come last year, but with the evident idea of fortifying themselves against all Christian influence, almost to the extent of rudeness sometimes. An interesting change has come over them, and today their attitude is that of entire respect. This year a much larger

number have come in from that same school, but they seem to have come in an open-hearted spirit of friendliness that is as gratifying as it is unexpected.

A wholesome Christian atmosphere pervades the school, Christian Endeavor and the Temperance Society are alive and active, and a number of the girls have united with the church. Four of the 12 graduates this year were Christians; and now over one half of the two upper classes are such. Miss Kanazawa, the Bible woman, as a member also of the Faculty, has access to the homes of all these girls, and is greatly influencing not only them but their parents too.

2. The Night School.

(Principal, Mr. S. Nishimura; Faculty, 6 teachers; Enrollment, 139 pupils.)

Founded by Miss Judson in 1891 as a school for poor children, and fostered thru these years by Principal Nishimura, this school has passed thru several stages of development; and while it has come to stand as a recognized educational institution of the city, it has never lost sight of its original aim to give an education to those who wish it but whose labor by day prevents attendance upon the ordinary schools. Poverty is no necessary prerequisite for gaining admittance, but neither does it debar any from the best that the school has to give.

The school occupies a half-acre or more of land in the south-eastern part of the city, where are a Recitation Hall, a Dormitory and the Principal's House. The buildings are quite inadequate for the needs.

To the lower grades with which the School began, advanced grades have been added as became necessary, and this year diplomas were given to three young men, - the first class to finish the High School (Chū-gakkō) course. There are now 61 pupils in this course.

An active Christian faith prevails in the school. The three men of the graduating class, and nine others have received baptism, and the "Gideon Society" which they have organized is a very live affair, into which all the boys of the school have entered, as active or associate members.

The worthy aim and excellent work of the school have won well-deserved recognition on more than one occasion. Principal Nishimura has this year received a handsome testimonial, presented by the Governor in behalf of the Educational Society of this Prefecture; also a testimonial from the Department of Education, commending his faithful, efficient and self-sacrificing work, and including with it a pecuniary gift; while the School was included in the list of benevolent institutions published and commended by the Home Department of the Government, and received therefrom a gift of 250 yen.

3. The Factory Girls' Home. (Dōjō-kwan.)

(Director, Mr. S. Omoto; Assistants, 3 teachers; Enrollment, 34 girls.)

Beginning in 1902 on a small scale, the Home has grown in extent and influence until it is now recognized both by Local and Central Government as a vital institution in the community. It occupies a tract of nearly an acre and a half of land, in the north-western part of the city, and owns two large buildings and

four smaller ones. The number of girls accommodated here will be increased from 34 to 46 as soon as an addition to the boarding house, now under construction, is completed. There have been 281 girls connected with the Home since it was opened.

A Night School is run in connection with the Home, at which all the girls receive an hour's instruction each day, three teachers being employed for this purpose. Daily chapel exercises are held, as well as Sabbath services, with the result that an earnest religious spirit pervades the place. Four of the girls have united with the church this year, while all of them have showed a marked improvement, morally and physically. Sickness has been quite unknown.

The Japanese name Dōjō-kwan (Sympathy House), indicates a wider scope of work than does the English name that has been adopted. The chief aim has been, and still is, to furnish a clean and healthful and helpful domicile for girls employed in the neighboring spinning factory; yet the doors of the Home are open in other directions, and extend a welcome to all needy girls, up to the limits of its all too limited capacity. Of the present inmates, six are in the weaving establishment that has been opened in one of the buildings to give shelter and employment to such. This department, and also the boarding house, are now self-supporting; and when one more building can be assured, the Home will probably be able to enter upon an entirely independent career. The funds for this work have come largely from private sources, mainly thru the influence of Miss Parmelee, and of Dr. S. L. Gulick who as one of the founders of the Home still retains a deep interest in it.

It was cause for much gratification that the "Home" was among the benevolent institutions recently recognized by the "Home" Department of the Government. The fact itself was of far more value than the gift of 200 Yen that accompanied the document of commendation.

Hiyuga 1902-03

visitors -- Mr. Inamura came early in the year and stirred us up on the question of Christian Endeavor. Obi and Takanabe organized C.E. Societies, and the Miyazaki Society gained fuller Christian-Endeavor knowledge and self-consciousness. ~~At the beginning of the year~~ A preparatory Junior Society is also in training. Later Mr. Bartlett made a tour of our field, visiting all the main places and drawing large audiences to hear the Gospel Message which he so clearly and forcibly presented.

Dr Doremus Scudder also spent Eight ~~busy~~ busy days here in December, preaching in Six places in his usual strong helpful way

In February Mr Fisher came and aroused increased interest in Y.M.C.A. work at Miyakonojo, Miyazaki, Takanabe, and Nobeoka.

The coming of these friends from outside was a great help to our work. We still hear echos of their voices and note results, evidently from their work. Their coming was also a refreshing to the missionaries.

In April Mr. Kanaye, representing the Scripture Union, made a leisurely tour through the province, winning many to daily, systematic Bible study, and sowing a good deal of Gospel seed.

Touring has been pushed to the extreme limit of financial possibilities, and a good deal has had to be left undone from lack of funds. The always-good audiences and their earnest listening made us wish that much more of touring could have been done. We were glad of sixteen additions to our churches by ~~letter~~ baptism last year, and twelve during the first three months of this year.

reasing attendance at Church services, and more earnestness in
gs religious are noticible in all the places. Two places have begun
week prayer meetings this spring. All the prayer meetings unite in
er for one place each week, the places alternating. Sunday schools
become a decidedly more prominent feature of the work than
iously. Miyazaki Sunday School averages over one hundred — a
ch full. An especially noticable gain is the spirit of earnest in-
ry after Christian truth, and interest in Bible study. It has been
ficult ~~by~~ of late, to meet this demand ~~fully~~.

e Miyazaki and Takanabe Y.M.C.A.s keep up their interest. In the
iyazaki Association the Normal school men predominate. Besides
e weekly Association Bible Class, the Normal school students who have
ibles, and there are a good many of them, meet frequently by them-
elves, at the school, to discuss Bible questions. Quite a variety of opinions
re expressed, so it is said. One of the graduating class and one
outh the Year Man were baptized this spring.

adowara has taken on a more Church-like form by the Election of
deacons and a clerk; meeting in a building which they rent for that
purpose; paying the Expenses of the one who visits them twice a month.
etc. Takanabe, Tsuno and Tsuma receive monthly visits from
the Missionary for help in their wide awake Bible classes, which Pastor
Hamada of Takanabe teaches every week. The one who visits the Kobayashi field
once a month holds family or neighborhood meetings in five or six
different sections. And new groups are asking for meetings and
instruction. Persecution by the Buddhists continues at Tsuno ~~Four of the places have advanced some not~~

four of the places have advanced some in the matter of self-support. Of these Miyakonojo is the most worthy of mention. From contributing nothing ~~toward the salary their evangelist~~ more than local expenses at the beginning of this year, the little company there had begun to pay ten 5.00 a month toward the salary of their evangelist. And coincident with their decision to give more ~~has~~ arose a new interest and life in the church, and four were baptized at the last communion. Pastor Nogueki of Miyakonojo has been away for a year, working and studying in Tokyo; and we who are left have the responsibility for the preaching and pastoral work. ~~Yet~~ Nevertheless attendance at church services has increased rather than diminished and some additions to the membership have been made. Four were baptized recently. The two missionaries have been well and busy during the year, and withal we have much ~~to thank~~ for which to thank God, who is evidently working in Hiyuga

C.A. Clark

ins £

MAP
OF
HYUGA
places of evangelists
Mitai
Shinsachi
Nobeoka
Totoro
Mikado
Hososhima
Tsuma
Takanabe
Tsunomori
Sadowara
Hirose
Kakuto
Ichida
Iino
Kobayashi
Yoshimatsu
Kaniya
Nojiri
Horio
Takaoka
MIYAZAKI
Kiotake
Kisaki
Oriuzako
Takajo
Ehime
Miyakonojo
Ubi
Aburatsu
Odotsu
Meitsu
Tonoura
Kaminomachi
Fukushima
Korimoto
Shibushi
Imamachi
RR to Kumamoto
RR

Hyuga Japan 1902-03 H. 91

"One of the noticeable features of the Hyuga work is the increasing interest in Bible study everywhere. E.g. I have four classes which meet three or four times a week for this, and two or three classes on Sunday, besides the individuals who come regularly to study the Bible. The Y.M.C.As of Miyazaki and Takanabe have well-attended weekly Bible classes. Tsuma has a group of a dozen ~~or so~~ very earnest Bible students whom Pastor Hamada of Takanabe meets once a week; also forty or fifty children who ~~and~~ meet him for instruction. Also a recently organized woman's club which calls itself Christian, though none of its twenty or so members are Christians as yet. Mr. Hamada also meets every week with an earnest Bible class of men and women at Tsuno. In other places too interest in Bible study is increasing.

On May 3. Six young business men and one lady teacher united with the Takanabe church by baptism, four of these were from Tsuma. ~~Also~~ At the same time one man, the head of a family and a man of considerable influence, baptized elsewhere, but for a long time inactive as a christian, united with the church, bringing his baby for baptism, three other children were also baptized. This makes twenty adults who have been baptized ~~in~~ this year, ~~and~~ We are expecting many more."

Interest in Christian Endeavor is also increasing and was helped by recent visits of some of our people to the General meeting in Kobe last month.

C. A. Clark

Miyazaki May 15. 03

MAP
OF
HYUGA
—— places of evangelists
Mitai
Shinmachi
Hibira
(copper mine)
Nobeoka
Totoro
Mikado
Hoeshima
Mimitsu
Tsuno
RR to Kumamoto
Tsuma
Takanabe
Kakuto
Tonokori
Sadowara
Yoshida
Iino
Kobayashi
Kamiya
Honjo
Hirose
Yoshimatsu
Nojiri
Takaoka
MIYAZAKI
Kiotake
Kisaki
Oriuzako
Takajo
Ichiumi
Miyakonojo
Obi
Aburatsu
Odotsu
Meitsu
Tonoura
Kaminomachi
Fukushima
Korimoto
Shibushi
Imamachi

Miyazaki Station 1904-05

There have been two changes in the personnel of the station during the year. Last summer Mr. Clark left us to join his family in America, and this spring it has been our privilege to welcome Horace Irving Olds, who gives promise of being a valuable addition to the station.

Though Mr. Olds has given most of his time and strength to language study, he has made one tour of the entire field, and has learned to eat, and to enjoy, Japanese food;— a most valuable accomplishment for a missionary in the interior. In Miyazaki city, direct Bible instruction has been supplemented by English teaching and music lessons by Mr. & Mrs. Olds, in order to get into contact with the pupils and teachers in the higher schools; and an English Club for the teachers of English in these schools has been appreciated.

Mrs. Olds and her teacher have conducted a Junior Christian Endeavor Society most successfully with an average attendance of twenty five, all girls. Thanks to their training in this society these children know the books of the Bible in their order as few of the older Christians do, and they are learning Old Testament stories, as well as much of Christian truth and many children's hymns.

The younger church women and the school girls who live in our home, form another Christian Endeavor group, and the usual number at the Sunday afternoon meetings is twenty. Last summer this society appointed a visiting committee of two members for each of the six districts of the town. These visitors were to express our sympathy with the soldiers families, and report to the society any cases of special need. They also collected a considerable old clothing which the women of the Old People's Society of Christian Endeavor washed and made over. With this and a

very little money we have been able to render aid to a number of needy families. The packages of clothing have all been labled as from the Christian women of Miyazaki, and have been distributed by the visitors. The Woman's Benevolent Society of the city has also been doing a similar work in the whole county, but they have kindly, and gladly, left the city work to us.

Last fall the son of a Christian woman was killed in battle, and the desire of the family for Christian burial, resulted in a funeral service, conducted by the pastor and Mr. Clark's assistant, and attended by the governor's wife and other ladies of high social position; the officials below the governor; and all the teachers and pupils of the city. In Kyuga, this was a most notable event, unique in the history of the province.

Our family of school girls has increased to eight; three of whom pay their entire expenses, while the others pay their school

expenses, and some of them a small part of their board. Though only one of them is from a Christian family they all attend Church, and Sunday School, and family worship, and Christian Endeavor meetings as a matter of course; and the occupants of one room began evening prayers by themselves, and their example has been followed by the others. Only one of the girls is a church member, but several of the others we believe are ~~really such at heart~~ Christians.

It is the earnest hope of the station that it may be possible another year to extend this most satisfactory work. There is prospect of more paying pupils, whose parents would be glad to put them under strong Christian influences. But at present ~~there is~~ we have no room for more.

The independent Kumiai church of Miyazaki has enjoyed a prosperous year under pastor Noguchi, who returned from two years absence in Tokyo, about the time of our last report. There are now three Christian teachers in the Higher Girls School and others

who are more or less interested. The principal also is favorable to Christianity, and as a result of this, and the influence of our eight girls, a number of both boarding and day pupils attend church and Sunday School, quite regularly.

Miyakonojo. Last summer the evangelist at this, our most western out-station, lost his wife, who was a true and valuable help-meet to him, and was left with three small children. We learned afterwards that the doctors said, if she had had more nurishing food, she would probably have pulled through. And her husband felt that if he had realized that it was a question of life and death with her, he would have secured the necessary nurishment for her even though it plunged him into financial embarrassment from which he saw no means of relief. In spite of this sad bereavement he has bravely continued to work, and with renewed zeal, in his peculiarly difficult field, and has been rewarded by an addition of six to the church, thus doubling the resident membership

He also makes regular semi-monthly visits to a place twenty two miles distant where an interesting group of seven or eight young men are eager students of the Bible.

Oki. Mr. Takenouchi ~~San~~, the evangelist at this quaint little town, to the South of Miyazaki, though physically weak, is spiritually strong, and is training his church to be an efficient working body, to which new members are gradually added. They are always very appreciative of missionary aid, and since the publication of the new hymn book have been so anxious to learn the new hymns, that during the two visits of the past year, the missionaries and Bible-woman have been kept practicing singing between services, until they were too hoarse to sing any more.

An intelligent and earnest Christian woman, the widow of a general who was killed in the war with China, has won a prominent place in the local patriotic society, thus giving the Christian community a certain prestige not formerly accorded to it.

A soldiers memorial service planned by Mr. Takenouchi and conducted successfully with the aid of pastor Noguchi from Miyazaki, has also raised the Christians in the estimation of the community. In one of the four or five villages which are frequently visited by ~~the~~ Mr. Takenouchi there is a considerable interest centering around one Christian young man who teaches a Bible-class and conducts a Boy's Club, one feature of which is a band.

Takanabe. In this place, which is the home of Mr. Ichii, and in which the first Christians of Hyuga were gathered, the love of many has waxed cold, and the church services are very slimly attended, especially by the men, partly because of dissatisfaction with the evangelist. But even here, a few persons have been added to the church on profession, and several by letter. The Sunday School numbers about one hundred; and twenty or thirty girls from the silk reeling establishment come to the Sabbath evening service when they can.

There are two outstations of this field, which are visited by the evangelist nearly every week, and in each of these places he gathers from fifty to eighty children and a few adults.

At Hososhima the usual Sabbath audiences are small, but the interest is gradually increasing. The meetings have been held in the evening only, but recently a morning service has been started with good prospects of continuance. The Sunday School has an attendance of fifty or sixty, girls and little boys. As the ~~pastor~~ evangelist is the only teacher he usually has a class for older boys at another hour. He also has Bible-classes at two other towns during the week, which are attended by teachers of the public schools and others. One of the teachers is a Christian and the others have been influenced by contact with missionaries in Bible or English classes, or by attendance at church or Y. M. C. A. meetings

while taking their normal training at Miyazaki.

Last summer, evangelist Kato of Nobeoka was charged by his enemies with lack of patriotism; and there was so much disturbance over the matter that the services were nearly broken up for a time; but the excitement has subsided, and there is now a considerable interest among the pupils of the Middle School, several of whom have joined the Kumiai church, and others the Episcopal.

When Mr. Clark left we felt that it was comparatively easy to spare him because his efficient helper who knew the field and the work would still be with us. But in November this man he had a long coveted opportunity to move with his family to Tokyo. Then we turned to pastor Noguchi and he has kindly assisted us in station business, and also in touring. But a call to Tokyo has come to him also, and he is to leave soon, which we deeply regret. The church proposed to

call Mr. Watage from Hasoshima, ~~and~~ other changes are imminent.

Had we known in advance all the experiences which were to come to us, we could scarcely have let Mr. Clark go, but the promise has been fufilled, "As thy days so shall thy strength be".

Annual Report. 1904-1905.

Miyazaki - Station - Japan.

Evangelistic Work in the Miyazaki Field.
Jan. 1st.1905- Apr.30,'06.

In order to explain the figures in the statistical report and also to give some better idea of the work and the condition of the Miyazaki field this additional summary is appended. The figures in the statistics are for the year 1905 while these remarks are intended to bring the survey up to date.

During the year past the Miyazaki field has suffered from various interruptions and changes which have thrown the work into some confusion. Not only has the senior missionary of the station been absent during most of the period under review , but, with one exception, every preaching place in the province has submitted to either a change of pastor or a change of administration or both.

I will speak first of those churches which at the beginning of the current year passed out of the care of the mission into the hands of the Japanese Home Missionary Society. These churches are two, Obi and Hososhima.

Obi.- In this place work has been carried on with uniform strength by the evangelist, Mr.Takenouchi, and a strong church has been built up. A Bible woman also has done effective service in this place for some years and she too goes with the church in the change of administration. A number of large English classse carried on by the evangelist's wife have helped in the general work of the place, while interest and proficiency in music which the mission has especially helped to foster, is somewhat noteworthy. Connected with this church are some four important country places where occasional preaching services have been held either by the evangelist or a mission worker, and they have generally met with large and appreciative audiences. In one of these places a nucleus of five adult Christians has been formed and the prospect is hopeful.

Hososhima.- The Hososhima church,the second of the two passed over Jan.1st.,has gradually developed into an aggressive, though not large organization, under the leadership of evangelist Wataze. The esprit de corps of the church led them for a time to consider very earnestly the project of a church building in the near future, though with the change of pastor the idea was temporarily dropped. During the last few months of his stay in Hososhima the evangelist carried on a regular work in two nearby places in the form of English and Bible classes, which seemed to promise important results. In Sept.last yielding to the strong solicitations of the Miyazaki church he transferred his relations to the Ken city becoming pastor there. For a time thereafter the Hososhima church was vacant but at last the present incumbent,Mr. Ii, was found and brought to the church at large expense to the mission. Under the new leader the church seems to be in a hopeful condition.

One other church has passed out of mission control during the year by its coming to a condition of self-support,Viz.Takanabe. The first half of 1905 was cloudy for the Takanabe church, partly by reason of a natural decline of interest on the part of the members, a condition that had been existent for some years, and partly because of a misfit pastor. This pastor left the field in Sept. and the church then decided to try the experiment of self-support, at the same time reducing expenses by dispensing with the services of a regular pastor, in

place thereof deciding to subsist on the feeding that the Miyazaki pastor could give them ten days each month and trusting to the mission for pulpit supplies during the remaining Sundays of the month. The arrangement is far from satisfactory and the church has lost rather than gained. Unfortunately no figures are available either for 1905 or for 1906. Therefore recourse has been had to the figures of the year previous and to estimates. The Sunday School is not flourishing and the congregations average but 10-15 adults. A responsible head seems to be lacking. However as there is at present a move to secure some kind of a full-time worker the outlook may brighten.

I come now to the work for which the mission continues to be responsible--the smaller churches and preaching-places of the province. Two places have been under the care of evangelists, Nobeoka and Miyakonojo. Of the former place little need be said save that the pastor or evangelist who has done service in the same place for fourteen years still holds on satisfied to make steady though exceedingly slow gains.

Miyakonojo is the largest center of population in the province, though on account of its being a Buddhist stronghold and for other reasons, progress has been slow and the church is yet small' though it is in a hopeful condition at present. The evangelist who has labored in Miyakonojo for some seven or eight years, has not been altogether successful and his final withdrawal in January last was undoubtedly wise. Since that time the place has been worked from Miyazaki by means of occasional more or less prolonged visits from some member of the station. The church continues to sustain a regular Sunday morning Bible class and a midweek prayer-meeting and they are anxious for a new pastor.

In addition to these two places now or once manned by local evangelists, are other more recently developed centers where appointments have come to be more or less regular. Of such places there are four, Tsuno, Sadowara, Tsuma and Kobayashi.

Tsuno, being but a few ri (2&1/2 miles) beyond Takanabe, has up to the time under survey been under the care of Takanabe, but changes there have necessitated a change of method of work here so that for some time past on an average of twice a month some one has gone from the station to hold services. The special feature of the work here is the sustained interest of the large numberof children who gather for Sunday School. There are in all some five Christians here, one of whom, a talented young physician who has recently come, is expected to add much strength to the work.

Tsuma and Sadowara now worked conjointly from Miyazaki, were formerly worked separately, the one from Takanabe and the latter from Miyazaki, by monthly or at most, semi-monthly visits. However, as Sadowara is only four ri from here and Tsuma but two ri farther, it was decided to work both places more intensively by sending a worker from here every week when it was possible. The result has justified the plan, This field has been the special charge of Mr. Maegawa, the personal helper of Mr. Olds, and he has put into his work much energy and enthusiasm. In Sadowara, from the beginning, the churhh has been made up of men only. No material gains are to be reported for the year though new inquirers have been added and the number of hearers somewhat increased. The moral lapse of the leading member some months since acted as a pall upon the rest for a time, but the way is open for advance now.

In Tsuma the work has been carried on with special vigor and hopefulness. The circle of Christians, originally connected with the church in Takanabe, last fall became a separate organization. The number of inquirers has increased and the Sunday School has grown in numbers very materially. Soon after beginning the work there last fall the increased audiences soon demanded a more commodious meeting-place and a building has been rented for the purpose. They are now loking forward to having a church building some day and a pastor as well. It is a hopeful field.

Kobayashi, the last place on the list, is the chief town in the western county of the province. During the year 1905 meetings were held more or less regularly under the leadership of the Miyakonojo evangelist. There is one earnest Christian young man there and seven or eight inquirers who are studying the Bible. In two or three other places in this county also Bible classes have been started and we hope much from them.

Of special visits from outside during the year two are worthy of special mention, one from Mr. Ebina, the noted Tokyo Christian leader and one from Mr. Pedley representing the Outlook and Evangelistic Com. of the mission. The former visit was confined to Miyazaki, Miyakonojo and Obi and he attracted wide hearing in those places; the latter extending over the entire province, was of great practical and spiritual value in all the places visited.

Since returning from America in the fall, Mr. Clark has devoted more time than usual to touring, both alone and in company with his helper, and he has been especially gratified by the ready and earnest hearing that has been accorded him and his message wherever he has gone.

In Miyazaki, in addition to the missionaries' helpers two Bible women work in company with us for the evangelization of the town and immediate vicinity. In Miyazaki, as usual, one of the most valuable forms of work is that done for the seven or eight school girls and some others, who have had their home with us. During the year past four of the number have received baptism and all are following in the way of the Christian life.

Another good work has been done among about fifteen of the Normal School students who have been studying the Bible for some months each week under the leadership of Mr. Maegawa.

In addition to all this has been a vast amount of teaching of the Bible and of English, both in classes and with individuals, and we believe that such unreportable personal work is after all the most important work that the missionary does. We believe that the prospects for even larger things another year are good.

C.B. Olds

In Tsuwa the work has been carried on with special vigor and hopefulness. The circle of Christians, originally connected with the church in Takanabe, last fall became a separate organization. The number of inquirers has increased and the Sunday School has grown in numbers very materially. Soon after beginning the work there last fall the increased audiences soon demanded a more commodious meeting-place and a building has been rented for the purpose. They are now looking forward to having a church building some day and a pastor as well. It is a hopeful field.

Kobayashi, the last place on the list, is the chief town in the western county of the province. During the year 1905 meetings were held more or less regularly under the leadership of the Miyakonojo evangelist. There is one earnest Christian young man there and seven or eight inquirers who are studying the Bible. In two or three other places in this county also Bible classes have been started and we hope much from them.

Of special visits from outside during the year two are worthy of special mention, one from Mr. Ebina, the noted Tokyo Christian leader and one from Mr. Pedley representing the Outlook and Evangelistic Com. of the mission. The former visit was confined to Miyazaki, Miyakonojo and Obitsuka he attracted wide hearing in those places; the latter travelling over the entire province, was of great practical and spiritual value in all the places visited.

Since returning from America in the fall, Mr. Clark has devoted more time than usual to touring, both alone and in company with his helper, and he has been especially gratified by the ready and earnest hearing that has been accorded him and his message wherever he has gone.

In Miyazaki, in addition to the missionaries' helpers two Bible women work in company with us for the evangelization of the town and immediate vicinity. In Miyazaki, as usual, one of the most valuable forms of work is that done for the seven or eight school girls and some others, who have had their home with us. During the year past four of the number have received baptism and all are following in the way of the Christian life.

Another good work has been done among about fifteen of the Normal School students who have been studying the Bible for some months each week under the leadership of Mr. Masegwa.

In addition to all this has been a vast amount of teaching of the Bible and of English both in classes and with individuals, and we believe that such unreportable personal work is after all the most important work that the missionary does. We believe that the prospects for even larger things another year are good.

C.S.Olde

Evangelistic Work in Japan

JUL 13 1907.

Miyazaki Station Report.--1906-1907.

As a result of the arrangement with the Japanese Home Missionary Society, at the beginning of 1906 Two churches of our station--Hososhima and obi--were turned over to that society to be aided by them.

Hososhima has raised money enough during the year for a church-building. Great emphasis has been put on Bible Study here; large general classes have been maintained and special classes have been carried on for the benefit of officials at the Post Office, Police Station, and the canning factory, besides many family Bible classes. During the winter pastor Ii has taught as many as 24 Bible classes a week. The Sunday School has also been a thriving one. In Feb. a disastrous fire broke out which burned the Post Office, pastor's house and meeting place besides sixteen other houses. This prevented the holding of a series of special meetings that had been planned.

The Obi Christians trebled their their regular subscriptions for church purposes besides raising extra funds for special evangelistic effort like the concentrated evangelistic work in March. This work began Mar. 5th. and continued till Mar. 13th. with preaching services every evening, a noon meeting every day at the silk filature and a variety of other meetings. Mr. Wataze and Mr. Sawamura were the special preachers. One result of the work was the baptism and reception into the church of thirty new Christians besides three more by letter. Others wait a future opportunity. The church is now proposing self-support in the near future and a church building is also included in the program.

Miyakomojo has been without an evangelist for a year and has had only such help as could be given it from Miyazaki in monthly visits of a few days each. Generally two Sundays were included in these visits. Part of the time a Bible Woman has spent successive weeks there. The little group of Christians has kept up Sunday services, Sunday School, prayer and Bible Study meetings, and at Christmas time nine were addedd to the church by baptism, while in March twenty-one more were baptized and two more were received by letter as a result of the three days of special meetings. In addition to these, fifteen or more who have written their names as having decided to become Christians, wait till the next communion service before entering the church, in order to be better prepared for it. This church also, has chosen a committee to be responsible for securing a church building as soon as possible. we are looking anxiously for a suitable pastor for this church, now especially needing pastoral care for its thirty-one new Christians added to the church within the year. (Later. The right person has been found we think — Mr. Okamoto, Mr Clark's personal helper. For he has decided to go there. C.B.A)

The Miyazaki Christians have made extensive repairs on their church building during the year, putting in new galleries, adding a new vestibule, painting, papering the walls and otherwise making it more attractive, convenient and homelike. The Sunday School is especially favored by the enlargement. The morning audiences have nearly filled the house on Sundays during the year. From March 23d. for ten days, a series of special evangelistic services were held, with Messrs Sawamura, Sugita and Wataze as the preachers. One afternoon the Assembly Hall of the Normal School was filled to hear two addresses on distinctively Christian themes. "Say whatever you please", was the permission given

JUL 13 1907

Miyazaki Station Report.--1906-1907.

As a result of the arrangement with the Japanese Home Missionary Society, at the beginning of 1906 Two churches of our station--Hyogo-shima and Obi--were turned over to that society to be aided by them.

Hosashima has raised money enough during the year for a church-building. Great emphasis has been put on Bible Study here; large general classes have been maintained and special classes have been carried on for the benefit of officials at the Post Office, Police Station, and the canning factory, besides many family Bible classes. During the winter pastor Ii has taught as many as 24 Bible classes a week.

The Sunday School has also been a thriving one. In Feb. a disastrous fire broke out which burned the Post Office, pastor's house and meeting place besides sixteen other houses. This prevented the holding of a series of special meetings that had been planned.

The Obi Christians tripled their regular subscriptions for church purposes besides raising extra funds for special evangelistic effort like the concentrated evangelistic work in March. This work began Mar.5th. and continued till Mar.15th. with preaching services every evening, a noon meeting every day at the silk filature and a variety of other meetings. Mr.Watase and Mr.Sawamura were the special preachers. One result of the work was the baptism and reception into the church of thirty new Christians besides three more by letter. Other well a future opportunity. The church is now proposing self-support in the near future and a church building is also included in the program.

Miyakonojo has been without an evangelist for a year and has had only such help as could be given it from Miyazaki in monthly visits of a few days each. Generally two Sundays were included in these visits. Part of the time a Bible Woman has spent successive weeks there. The little group of Christians has kept up Sunday services, Sunday School, prayer and Bible Study meetings, and at Christmas time nine were added to the church by baptism, while in March twenty-one more were baptized and two more were received by letter as a result of the three days of special meetings. In addition to these, fifteen or more who have written their names as having decided to become Christians, wait till the next communion service before entering the church, in order to be better prepared for it. This church also, has chosen a committee to be responsible for securing a church building as soon as possible. We are looking anxiously for a suitable pastor for this church, now especially needing pastoral care, its thirty-one new Christians added to the church within the year.

The Miyazaki Christians have made extensive repairs on their church building during the year, putting in new galleries, adding a new vestibule, painting, papering the walls and otherwise making it more attractive, convenient and homelike. The Sunday School is especially favored by the enlargement. The morning audience have nearly filled the house on Sundays during the year. From March 22d. for ten days a series of special evangelistic services were held, with Messrs Sawamura, Nagita and Watase as the preachers. One afternoon the Assembly Hall of the Normal School was filled to hear two addresses on distinctively Christian themes. "Say whatever you please", was the permission given

the speakers. A similar meeting was held at the Agricultural School and a noon meeting was held each day at the silk-filature; also a prayer-meeting every morning and two meetings for questions and Bible Study every afternoon. Forty-five of the sixty who gave in their names as seekers were baptized on the third of March and with them two united with the church by letter.

Messrs Wataze and Sawamura also visited Sadowara, Tsuma, Takanabo and Hososhima with one meeting in each place, in addition to the visits to Obi and Miyakonojo, already mentioned. Mr. Sawamura visited Nobeoka also. Owing to the work of these men the month of March was a real harvest-time for Hyuga, and at the same time much seed was sown for future reaping.

The Sadowara group of Christians has maintained a thriving Sunday School and has kept up a weekly prayer meeting besides the Monday night preaching services which were held when anyone was able to go from Miyazaki.

Tsuma also has had a Sunday School averaging about fifty in attendance, sustained entirely by the half dozen Christians there. They also maintain a night school and a meeting for Bible instruction for higher primary students every Wednesday evening, besides the larger meetings on Sunday evenings when a preacher was able to be present. Two adults were baptized at Christmas time and one at Sadowara. These two places are visited by some one three or four times a month for preaching services. These two, with other places near by, are so arranged as to make the district an unusually promising center for the work of a resident evangelist and it is a cause of deep regret that we are unable to locate someone there.

Takanabe proposed to go independently from the beginning of last year and arranged with the Miyazaki church for a loan of its pastor for ten days of each month. But the arrangement was unsatisfactory to all parties concerned and was abandoned before the close of the year, and the place has had no help except that given through an occasional visit of one of the missionaries or his helper. But the Christians have continued to meet Sunday mornings for a prayer meeting and Bible class, and some of the active younger members of the church have kept up a very flourishing Sunday School. Takanabe is at present a problem.

Tsuno has now half a dozen Christians who maintain a Bible class and a very flourishing Sunday School. We are 28 miles away yet we help them as much as we are able by one or two visits a month. They have made a good start toward raising money for a church building.

Mimitsu still sleeps, as far as its dozen or more Christians is concerned. But there is a fine eager company of mature young people, not yet Christians, who attend meetings for preaching and Bible Study whenever anyone is able to go there for that purpose.

Nobeoka has made little advance during the year, but Mr. Kato, the evangelist, has closed his school which has absorbed much of his time and is devoting himself to direct evangelistic work with prospects of good results as the year closes.

The West Side field with its half dozen towns, of which Kobayashi is the center, has had visits of a week or so from Miyazaki nearly every month--enough to show the possibility of great results in that field could more time be given to it. Crowds of children always gather and adults too, usually come together in very satisfactory and increasing numbers. The personal visiting in the homes here is very satis-

speakers. A similar meeting was held at the Agricultural School and a noon meeting was held each day at the silk-filature; also a prayer-meeting every morning and two meetings for questionsand Bible study every afternoon. Forty-five of the sixty who gave in their names as seekers were baptized on the third of March and with them united with the church by letter.

Meaze Watase and Sawamura also visited Sadowara, Tsuna, Takanabe and Hososhima with one meeting in each place, in addition to the visits to Obi and Miyakonojo,already mentioned. Mr. Sawamura visited Nobeoka also. Owing to the work of these men the month of March was a real harvest-time for Hyuga, and at the same time much seed was sown for future reaping.

The Sadowara group of Christians has maintained a thriving Sunday school and has kept up a weekly prayer-meeting besides the Monday night preaching services which were held when anyone was able to go from Miyazaki.

Tsuna also has had a Sunday School averaging about fifty in attendance, maintained entirely by the half dozen Christians there. They also maintain a night school and a meeting for Bible instruction for higher primary students every Wednesday evening besides the larger meetings on Sunday evenings when a preacher was able to be present. Two adults were baptized at Christmas time and one at Sadowara. These places are visited by some one three or four times a month for preaching services. These two,with other places near by, are arranged to make the district an unusually promising one for the work of evangelistic evangelistic and it is a cause of deep regret that we are unable to locate someone there.

Takanabe proposed to go independently from the beginning of last year and arranged with the Miyazaki church for a lot of its pastor for ten days of each month. But the arrangement was unsatisfactory to all parties concerned and was abandoned before the close of the year, and the place has had no help except that given through an occasional visit of one of the missionaries or his helper. But the Christians have continued to meet Sunday mornings for a prayer meeting and Bible class and some of the active younger members of the church have kept up a very flourishing Sunday School. Takanabe is at present a problem.

Tsuno has now half a dozen christians who maintain a Bible class and a very flourishing Sunday School. We are 28 miles away yet we help them as much as we are able by one or two visits a month. They have made a good start toward raising money for a church building.

Minitan still sleeps, as far as its dozen or more christians is concerned. But there is a fine secret company of mature young people, not yet Christians, who attend meetings for preaching and Bible study whenever anyone is able to go there for that purpose.

Nobeoka has made little advance during the year, but Mr.Sato, the evangelist, has closed his school which has absorbed much of his time and is devoting himself to direct evangelistic work with prospects of good results as the year closes.

The West Side field with its half dozen towns,of which Kobayashi is the center, has had visits of a week or so from Miyazaki nearly every month--enough to show the possibility of great results in that field could more time be given to it. Crowds of children always gather and adults too,usually come together in very satisfactory and increasing numbers. The personal visiting in the homes here is very satis-

factory. We need a man located in this West Side gegion to do the work that it is impossible to do from Miyazaki 30 to 50 miles away.

With their other work of studying and evangelistic work, Mr. and Mrs. Olds have a fine Sunday School every afternoon at the mission compound; also several English and Bible classes, besides which Mrs. Olds has a flourishing cooking class. The household of school-girls has been one of Miss Gulick's special responsibilities. The old peoples' "Kirokwai", (Long life Society) ~~NNN~~ is another of the interesting pieces of work which she has charge of. Her time is furthermore largely filled with the care of numerous poor and sick people about town, together with her much general calling and outstation visitation work.

Altogether the year has been one of hard work and rich blessing for the workers and for the field in general, and of very special blessings to some of the places, for which we thank God and take courage.

Cyrus A. Clark,
Station Secretary

fectory. We need a man located in this West Side region to do the work that it is impossible to do from Miyazaki 20 to 30 miles away.

With their other work of studying and evangelistic work, Mr. and Mrs. Olde have a fine Sunday School every afternoon at the mission compound; also several English and Bible classes, besides which Mrs. Olde has a flourishing cooking class. The household of school-girls has been one of Miss Gulick's special responsibilities. The old people's "Kirokwai", (Long Life Society) MMM is another of the interesting pieces of work which she has charge of. Her time is furthermore largely filled with the care of numerous poor and sick people about town, together with her much general calling and outstation visitation work.

Altogether the year has been one of hard work and high blessing for the workers and for the field in general, and of very special blessings to some of the places, for which we thank God and take courage.

Cyrus A. Clark,
Station Secretary

O. B. Olde

JUL 6 1908

Report of Miyazaki Station, Japan, 1907–1908
April 30 to Apr 30

The year in Hiyuga has been one of gains.

First in church membership. The special meetings of February and March of last year added about 110 to the churches, and during the past year, since April 30. 1908. Miyazaki has had 25 additions, Ohi 22, Miyakonojo 22, Hososhima 16, and Nobeoka 10, 95 in all, which with the 110 earlier in the year makes 205 additions to our Hiyuga churches in the past fifteen months (and 9 at Miyakonojo at Xmas 1906) besides a goodly number of recognized inquirers, and a very noticable developement in the faith and earnestness and power for effective work on the part of the christians.

In March 1908 three of the pastors came from the North and special meetings were held, five days each at Hosashima and Ohi, (the two places in Hiyuga under the care of the Japan Mission Society) and three days each at Miyakonojo and Miyazaki, and single meetings at four other places. At that time 9 new christians united with the church at Hososhima, 13 at Ohi, Seven at Miyakonojo and seven (and one by letter) at Miyazaki. At Miyakonojo a ceaseless pour of rain during every day and night of the meetings hindered much, and the time seemed unfavorable in other places also. But the unmeasurable results were not small.

At Miyakonojo at the time of the special meetings, the Kiyushu Bukwai Meeting (Conference) was held and Mr. Okamoto was ordained. Also the dedication services of the new church, with

interesting addresses,
among which was one, volunteered, by the Principal of the Government Middle school.
At Ohi the closing meeting of the Series was one inaugurating a new era for that church, the era of self-support, which the church had been anticipating for some time.
During the past year the Ohi Pastor, Mr. Takenouchi has been sick much of the time and unable to do full work. Yet much prayer and united effort by that fine company of adult christians, together with what the Pastor could do seconded by his unusually efficient wife, have kept the church going and growing. Now the Pastor, after seeing the culmination of his hopes and seven years of self-sacrificing service, in that church's becoming self-supporting, has resigned on account of his ill-health and seeks rest for a time elsewhere.
Miyakonojo, pastorless for a year and a half except as aided by visits from Miyazaki, thirty-three miles away, and more or less extended visits of a Bible woman, began a new era with the addition to the half dozen old church members of nine at Christmas time 1906. Twenty two new xns and two old ones were added in March of 1907. Nine in October, six in February, '08, and seven in April, making a goodly number, but a church of nearly all new christians without experience as church members, many of them students and young people — a church quite unique, in Hiyuga at least, and having its peculiar problems. But the year has given the church very satisfactory growth in grace and

and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."
and in necessary experience. ~~So~~

In May. '08. Mr. Okamoto, for two years associate tourist with the Missionary, moved his family there and took the pastoral responsibility, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The natural increase of this largest and livest town in Hiyga and the prospective special increase of about 3000 by the proposed locating of a garrison there this year, made a rise in house rents very rapid, and, finding a house suitable for ~~church use~~ almost impossible, and the necessity for a church building very imperative. Also the rapid rise in the price of building lots, lumber and labor made it seem necessary to build without delay. And this meant borrowing most of the money to build with. But a church building would remove seemingly insurmountable obstacles to ~~continuance~~ even, much more to progress, more so than a debt would be, so as a choice of the lesser of two evils the money was borrowed, one missionary becoming personally responsible for its repayment, and the church was built, ~~The~~ first meeting in the new church was at Christmas time, tho only partly enclosed then. Since its occupancy attendance at meetings and Sunday School has ~~been~~ greatly increased, and the building itself a conspicuous evidence and advertisement of the existence and activity of Christianity in that city — — — The evening congregations equal those of the morning and attendance at prayer meeting has been about 80 per cent

of the attendance at the preaching services. This is true of Nobeoka and Ohi also.

The work at Izuma has been specially interesting. Two of the half-dozen Christians there, young business men, have worked with a devotion and effectiveness that is rare. They have paid the rent of the meeting place, (a store-building on the main street in the center of town) and all other local expenses and have lately, with assistance from the town people only, made quite extensive repairs on the building. They have gathered the children, three or four scores or more of them, every Wednesday evening for general improvement, and on Sundays for special instruction in things christian. And when there was no one else to preach they preached. Two or three times a month some one has gone from Miyazaki, fifteen miles away, to help there and at Sadowara en route there. Last Summer the child of one of the two, Mr Sugita, was taken with several others, to the hospital for infectious diseases. Nurses were scarce and Mr. Sugita volunteered to go as nurse, was taken with the disease at last, and died in the early autumn. This intensified the interest and earnestness in the Sunday School and in the town among those whose children had been helped and who had noted his consistent ~~xx~~ life and activity, and some decisions were made then to be Christians like him. One manifestation of love for the man is the custom - still continued of going from the Sunday School to the grave for a short prayer and sing service there. The other man, Mr Kawano, continues

the work with increased earnestness and efficiency, grudging nothing for the good of the work and enlarging it of late by Bible classes at the homes of those most interested. This all shows what one or two really consecrated ~~people~~ common christians can do in evangelizing and transforming a town. Izumo is one of the bright spots in Hiyuga

The Sadowara work is carried on in much the same way but with more of hindrances and somewhat less of efficiency in the workers.

The West-Hiyuga field, centering in Kobayashi, with half a dozen towns near to be visited, has had occasional visits during the year. The xns there are few, but those who have heard a good deal and have Bibles and have been reading them for a long time, are many; and it is a field with a good harvest waiting a harvester. — Every year and often we have prayed the Lord of the harvest, and petitioned the Board, for funds by which a suitable laborer could be sent there to reap. But we have had only:- "No, not yet!" for a reply each year. So the harvest still waits, and many have perished. — The two or three christian young men at Kobayashi and others, have organized as a young mens Association with the mutual pledge to meet together every Sunday for Bible Study. And so a light is kept burning there. More evangelistic funds would make more frequent visits possible. But besides that a resident evangelist is greatly needed in that large field. The Kobayashi field still waits.

Takanabe, Izuma, and Minitsu have had visits comparatively frequently. The Oriozoko field has had to be entirely neglected from lack of ~~days~~ hours and especially funds. The Horjo region has had few visits for the same reason, tho ~~they~~ the two fields are nearest Miyazaki and offer great opportunities and needs.

No new work has been attempted and very much waits begging, impossible however with the large reduction for this year from even the reduced appropriation of last year. ~~The~~

The lantern has been used much to picture the Life of Christ during the year, especially during the warmer part of the year when the lantern meetings were held out of doors in convenient grassy places, and once or twice in school-yards with the school-benches for seats. The crowds always numbered hundreds, among them hundreds who could never be gotten to enter a building to see and hear things Christian. Of course lantern meetings under roofs were also frequent.

More Bible and Testaments have been sold than in any previous year. E.g. A professional Bible seller from Kobe accompanied the Missionary on a lantern tour through the West Hyuga field. About 1600 portions and 165 New Testaments were sold. The Missionary and his associate sold in intervals of three days meetings in two places. About 30 New Testaments and 150 portions. This was all they had with them. More were wanted. Bible selling gives an excuse for calling at every house, and of course explanations, ample have been made of the

nature and contents of the Book; and so an opportunity is given for letting the Good News to many not reachable otherwise; and the Book is left to work in its own effective way.

Ohi and Hasoshima are helpt, financially, by the Japanese Kinnai Missionary Society. But we also coöperate in their evangelistic work, and and the mutual good will is cordial. Ohi, especially, during the sickness of its pastor, has had several long visits from Miyazaki. Ohi's beginning self support with Apr. 1. of this year has already been mentioned.

The Hasashima people have built themselves a neat church, 18 x 42 feet, recently finished, and they have a fine Kinder garten at the church under the management of one of Miss Nomes Graduates. It is interesting to note that the people pay, out of the public funds of the town, ten yen a month toward the expenses of this Christian Kindergarten. -- Pastor Ei makes Bible-teaching in family Bible classes, as well as in larger general classes, a special part of his work there. Takanabe decided for "Self-Support" two years ago. But unexpected things caused plans to miscarry, and for a year and more they have not had even the third-of-a pastor, as they had during most of the year before. -- But three or four of the younger people, mostly school teachers have kept up a large Sunday school - sometimes numbering over 100, and the Christians have met regularly sunday mornings after the Sunday school for Bible study and a prayer meeting.

and a young men's Bible class saturday nights has been maintained. As often as possible some one goes from Miyazaki to help in meetings and make calls. The people are hopeful and something better is likely to be devised.

Miyazaki has been self-supporting for several years. Last year it adopted a Christian Endeavor-like plan of organization for church work. The congregations have increased to nearly a house-full in the morning, a very satisfactory part of them students; and the Sunday School has over-filled the church. Toward the close of last year the management of the Sunday School was given entirely to Mr. & Mrs. Olds, who reorganized — or rather organized, it according to their ideas, with results most satisfactory to all. The school became too large for all to meet at once time, and had to be divided into two sections meeting at different hours. Each section has six classes, thus employing and training a dozen and more of the most capable christians. An extention of Sunday School work to other places near is contemplated, thus also increasing the number and efficiency of church workers. A monthly teachers meeting at Mr. Olds' house and a weekly teachers meeting at the church after the morning service for prayer and preparation for the afternoon's Sunday School work, are items in the plan of work and teacher making; and there is an esprit de corps and enthusiasm among the teachers, which promises much. The average

attendance at the school has been 143 since Feb 1.
One of the most encouraging things in Hujuga is the crowds of children who gather, in Sunday Schools wherever there are such, and always at the meetings held elsewhere in the town of the Missionaries. They come early and by scores and are eager, and generally quiet listeners. The work for the children is by far the most important of all the Hujuga work, judged from an evangelistic standpoint.
Besides the Sunday School work Mrs. Olds has had cooking classes of the elite ladies of town, with a Bible feast before the cooking practice. And in other ways she has done her share of the work for women, the calling and receiving calls besides managing her household and the station boarding house, getting ready for language examinations and keeping well. — — — Mr. Olds has had a large share of the teaching in the flourishing English Night School at the church, teaching not English only but Bible and singing. He has six Bible classes a week at his home averaging half a dozen each of Normal School students; and since he has acquired connexion with the government Middle School by giving it two hours a week of english teaching, the Principal and all the six English teachers have become very diligent and interested members of a Bible class, of their own ordaining, at the school.

Miss Gulick has had charge of the household of school girls, the Old Peoples Club and their Christian Endeavor Society, besides general charge of the work for the women of the province, and has been the "Good Samaritan" for a large number of the unfortunate, a work for which she seems to have a special genius. -- The great crowd which gathered to say good-bye when she left for America, Apr 27, and the tears that were shed and those evidently suppressed indicated more than usual regret at the departure of a loved teacher and friend.

These are some of the encouraging things. There have been some discouragement shadows, also, but passing ones, and we can end this report as we began it by the statement that the year has been one of progress. Thanks be to God — the Chief Worker, for this.

Cyrus A Clark.

Miyazaki Japan April 28, 1908

Miyazaki Japan 5

JUL 14 1909

Changes in Missionaries

The Station and all Hiyuga regretted very much the loss of Miss Eilick after seven years of most valuable service as a member of the Station. We hoped that we might welcome her back after her furlough. But her native isles, with their fine climate, near relatives and friends and the possibilities of good work there for the Japanese and others through many years to come, have seemed from her a promise to stay there at least two years and work in connection with Hawaiian Women's Board.

But last fall we rejoiced to welcome Mrs. Clark back from her long stay with the children in America, Touring work has been tried by her enough to make it plain that she can wisely do a great deal of it. One of her trips, of twenty-four days and about 275 miles of bashaoriding, with all the usual vicissitudes of touring work, left only an eager desire for much more of the same kind of work. It also left a strong desire for more language-study.

We have been glad to welcome one juvenile addition to the Missionary force. Edward Bennett Olds.

A New Home

The exigencies of of two families made more house-room desirable, and the kind of work each family wished to do and the adaptation of existing houses to the work desired made it seem best for the Olds family to build according to their convenience and

Wangaroa Station 1908 ?

desired work — Kindergartening, and leave the ~~Oldtho~~ family in the old house, making their desire for enlargement of the Home for School Girls possible without additional buildings. Housing adjustments were completed before spring, the School-girl family is well re-established and the Kindergarten will be well begun before summer, with an efficient Kindergartner, trained by Mrs Howe, as head teacher. Sixteen years ago Teachers, material and all other preparations were made for Kindergarten work. And waited a year for government permission and had to be given up because no permission was given.

(Visits from Outsiders)

We have been favored during the past year with a ~~visit~~ tour from Mr. Rowland of Sapporo. Who visited nearly all the places in our field and did very valuable work.

Also from Mr. and Mrs. Capen of Boston, bringing us breezes of encouragement from the many lands they had visited. They were the first foreigners from outside of Japan that have visited us in our Eighteen years of life in Hijinga, and they were specially welcome.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Davis Merle and Helen. have also gladdened us with a visit. ~~Especially attractive~~

Special evangelistic work has also brought us visits from several foreign Japanese brethren. Who gave the work all over the province a good push forward.

Out-of-the-way Hijinga greatly appreciates such visits. They are much too infrequent. But sometime, in the sweet By and By, we shall have a railroad and so be somewhat more within visiting distance.

General Work

All the centers of work show encouraging gains — the Miyazaki church in better preaching, better ~~church~~ attendance at church and prayer meeting, larger and better Sunday School, additions by baptism of twelve members in 1908 and thirteen in April 1909.. ~~Am~~ After five days of special meetings Mr. Alds has written of the Sunday School work in Miyazaki and vacinity. The work for school girls in the form of a school girls Home is being enlarged, with Mrs. Clark's return, and has prospects for great usefulness.

Obi began Self-Support in April of last year and is meeting the difficulties of begining Self-Support courageously. An unusual number of removals elsewhere of prominent working and contributing members has been discouraging. In 1908 fourteen were received into the church by baptism and this year, ~~ten~~ in april, ten. They are planning for a church building in the near future. All the large region South of Obi, ~~including Tachibana~~ is counted in the Obi field and in this part of the field the mission shares in the work paying the traveling expenses of the Obi pastor for a monthly visit of a week in that region

Miyakonojo ~~has~~ had ~~twenty~~ seventeen additions to the church by baptism in 1908 and and three this year. with good prospects for more.

Pastor Ohamata had a very severe illness during the year

General Work

Little contains of work when encouraging years — Mr. Mayhew's interest in letter breaking, letter channel attendance of church and Sunday-evening, Lyceum and Sunday School activities of twelve months in 1907 and thirteen in April 1908. After four days School Mr. Otha has written of the Sunday School work in many parts and counties. The work for school girls in the of a school girls home in Kong Sulongkh with his sister Ruth has charge for general teaching.

This Lyceum and School in that year and in that the difficulties of learning self-help and government, number of necessary educational improvement. Great factory there have been discouraging in 1908 from two years in connection with the church for Christian and two years in April, two. They are the necessary for a class including in the oven factory. On the large organism and of this preaching the church is connected in the city field and in two years of the field the increase than in the work having the teaching influence of the film factor for a month with in that country.

Mayhew's also had charge of the church in 1908 and and three two years with good health for him.

Outer Kennels had a very serious illness during the year

But the church kept up the Sunday School and the church service with no intermission. They prayed much for their pastors recovery and he regained his health surprisingly soon, when recovery seemed hopeless.

One item shows the interest outside the church:- The officials of the forestry office, scattered during the month ~~looking after~~ in their work, have often expressed regret that they cannot attend church. They assemble at the end of the month to make out reports and accounts; and though a very busy time, they have for several months invited the pastor to talk to them at the forestry building, gladly giving time for the address and for questioning and a supper together. Sunday too is a work day for them. But when at home on Sunday they stop work and attend church in a body - twenty or more of them - though none of them are church members yet.

When Mr Sawamura was there recently for two days, as a part of the advertizing, a written invitation was sent to the Chief of the Tax Office (not a christian). He appended a letter of his own urging his men to attend the meetings and sent it to all connected with his office.

Two of the Middle School teachers of english (and several of the public school teachers) are active christians. One english teacher for the Middle school is lacking and they are looking for a christian man to fill the place and are asking the Pastor and Missionary to help find one.

These are straws indicating the set of the current.

The Takanabe Church, pastorless for a long time, in its "independance", is appreciating greatly regular bi-monthly visits from the station helper, Mr Takahashi. They pay all travel and hotel expenses. Church attendance and activity has increased much since these visits began. Sunday School continues too large for the church building and teaching force. It has to meet in two sections.

The towns people, as an Ethical Culture Society, are employing Mr Mohiuchi, formerly an evangelist in the Okayama region, to teach them things ethical; and he does it partly from the Bible. e.g. He has a half hour of Bible study every morning with the Mayor of the town and his family, also several other family Bible Classes. Mr. Ishii of Okayama Orphanage helped organize this movement during his stay of several months in Takanabe during the winter.

Tsuma is, as usual, busy learning Christianity, in Sunday School, Bible classes, preaching services and seeing good christian living, under the leadership of one young business man. A dozen or more are now (May, 09) studying in special preparation for baptism. They expect to build a church there, during this year, the non-christian town's people gladly helping. They are visited twice a month from Miyazaki.

The Sadowara work is carried on similarly though not as successfully as at Tsuma. Miss Kiku Kobuhu gives her strength as a Bible woman to these two places

Izumo has a regular monthly visit from Miyazaki, Minister an occasional visit.

Hazashima decided to begin self-support from the first of this year. The debt on their church has been provided for, and they are now looking for a pastor to succeed Mr Li, who left at the close of last year. Hazashima had nine additions to the membership last year.

Moheoka has had seven baptisms within a year. The Sunday School is flourishing, and gains otherwise are being made. Pastor Kato wants to get rid of the printing outfit and the debt on it taken on when he was running a private school two or three years ago, so that he can get more time for Church work. The debt is within sight of the end. Meanwhile it is time and strength consuming. Yet he is doing much effective pastoral work.

The ~~Kobayashi, field~~ west side, field with Kobayashi as center, is still pastorless, receiving only such help as can be given it by occasional visits. A large field and a good harvest awaits the regular work of a good evangelist for the half dozen town of that Ken. When can we get the money and the man for it. The demand is more and more urgent.

The touring work throughout the province has been pushed all that funds will allow, saving a little for going over the field thoroughly in the autumn. It is tiresome and very wearing on soul and body not to be able to do more of it when so much more is needed.

Bible sellers from Kobe have met with phenominal success in the sale of Bibles during the past year. Probably 15000 - 18000 people in Hyuga have Bibles or parts of Bibles.

One of the conspicuous and encouraging things in the town during work is the crowds of school-boys and girls that always gather and listen quietly and eagerly wherever a public preaching meeting is held. And we are careful to give them of our best. The large majority of them are the older children of the schools. And they are glad to be allowed to stay beyond their special hour on thru the lectures to the older people. They are an element of the Hyuga of the near future.

Till now all Kyushu met as a Bukwai (Conference) and even then as a "Kari Bukwai" (temporary ~~Council~~ conference) because the condition of a true Bukwai, at least two self-supporting churches within the territory, did not exist. But now Both sides of the island can meet the conditions of full Bukwai ship, and Each side has organized as a separate Bukwai, our side in April of this year. Hyuga is peculiarly and almost exclusively Kumiai territory. And as such should have the special sympathy and prayers and all help possible from the Mission and the Japanese ~~Mission~~ Kumiai body.

C. A. Clark

i Miyazaki Established 1891

laims Mission two with Evangelists five or six others with groups of xns and regularly visited.

Four self-supporting churches, including Johanoke, now helped with the loan of of a station worker twice a month for 5 days each, they paying traveling expenses & hotel bills.

ummers 2 ordained four unordained (two wives and two babies)

ladies None, and one avail therefor

Missionaries four adults plus two infants

ore Workers ordained. One in Mission employ. Two in Ind churches, two Ind Chs pastorless. One unordained Mission Evangelist

ehers One Man One Woman

ble Woman One

l Workers Mission 5 others the pastors of the 4 ind. Chs. two vacant (May 09)

mig dchs. Four self supporting Five not self supporting helpt by Mission

ments Ind Chs 410 Mission 142

dely Papr Ind chs 1908, 35; 1909, 23 Total 58

Mission 23

ndy school Ind Chs enrolled 589 average att 263

Mission average att 250

ne Cont. May work 4 Ind churches 1908 Yen 1725.00 plus for buildings 685.70

Mission about ¥ 275.00 Besides collections for church buildings. (I do not know how much) Myokonojo and Tanmas

Caclark

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Miyazaki Local Work.
1908-09

During the past year the male members of Miyazaki Station have agreed to divide the work of the field between them, with Mr. Clark responsible for the general touring work outside leaving Mr. Olds free to care for the local work, with Miyazaki as a center. A large part of the latter's time has been necessarily consumed in superintending the building of the new mission house, so that for about four months he was unable to leave the premises for many hours at a time. Aside from this his main strength has been thrown into the work of the Sunday Schools in the suburban villages nearby with most gratifying results.

In Nov. 1907, at the invitation of the church and pastor, the missionaries first assumed charge of the Miyazaki church Sunday School. It was in a chaotic condition then and it required more than a year to properly reorganize it and put it upon a solid basis with definite scriptural lessons and a satisfactory corps of teachers. The work with this school has been continued up to the present time with ever increasing satisfaction. Not reckoning the time immediately before and after Christmas, when we expect the numbers to be greatly swollen, we have maintained an average attendance of between 80 and 100 through the year. One gratifying feature of this work worthy of mention is our success in holding the older boys and girls whom we usually expect to lose as they come to the transition stage between the primary and secondary schools. This year a class of about ten boys and another of as many girls have passed thes crisis and retain an active interest and participation in the Sunday School.

In Nov. 1908 the Sunday School work entered upon a new phase of development. The writer had for months been seeking for something that would form an entering wedge for the gospel in the ~~the~~ several little villages within a couple of miles of Miyazaki. The feasibility of the promotion of the Sunday School idea at last becoming apparent, owing to our good fortune in having with us as a helper a young woman of unusual talent for that kind of work, we made the first move to organize a Sunday School in one of these villages. The school immediately became popular and the children came in large numbers listening to the gospel or Old Testament stories with keenest interest and maintaining this interest from week to week with unflagging zeal.

By Christmas another school had been started in a different center, followed soon after by three others, so that by the time of our special evangelistic meetings in April we were ~~NK~~ able to hold an enthusiastic Sunday School rally with representatives of six different schools present.

With the exception of the church Sunday School these schools are all held in private houses rented or loaned to us once a week for the purpose and the reputation of the schools is good in every place. Taking the schools together there is an average attendance of about thirty children each week with several adults standing and looking on in each place. Not all the schools are held on Sunday. Lack of hours forbids that. We have two on Sundays, one of which is in two divisions, two on Saturday, one on Friday evening and another on Thursday evening. The study this year is in the Old Testament, the purpose being to cover in a general way the historical material that would be of special interest to children, within the year.

Growing out of this Sunday School work we have been able to hold general adult preaching meetings from month to month in two of these centers with the result that some inquirers have been developed.

Turning to other forms of Christian work within the station it is necessary first to speak of the Bible class work with students. From two to four classes of this ~~time~~ land have been sustained, in addition to a class in English Bible for the English teachers in the Middle School, which has been held twice a week. This has been in connection with ~~with~~ regular English teaching in the school twice a week.

We are glad to be able to report the reorganization of the Y.M.C.A. which for several years has been carried on with very indifferent success as an integral part of the local church work. It now becomes a separate student organization, in touch with the central association, and with the missionary in active cooperation with it in its work.

Another enterprise is now on foot for which we have great hopes in the future--the establishment of a kindergarten within our compound. It is a project which we have had in view for years but up to the present time have been unable to realize our desires on account of lack of funds, lack of a building, inability to secure a teacher and failure to obtain government permission. Happily these disabilities are now all providentially removed and we are on the eve of opening the school.

Written by Mr Olds

Niigata Station Report,
— May '02 – April '03. —

That Niigata, the most populous prefecture of this Empire, with a population of 1825000, should have only seven foreign missionaries of all denominations, or one to every 255,000 souls, while Hyogo, which stands next with 1685000, should have about 50, or one to 35,000, and Tokyo Fu with 1,500,000 upwards of 200 or one to 8000, shows how almost completely this great prefecture has been overlooked, not to say underestimated, by the great Christian body. The total inadequacy of the present force at work here and the means at command, become year by year more painfully apparent. Not that anyone feels that the problems here are to be solved by any large increase of the foreign force of workers: that may not be at all desirable; but the sum of $1000 a year, and that subject to a frequent cut-down as this year, when the grant is but $880, is a pitifully small capital for carrying on the great evangelistic work which ought to be undertaken here. When there are now four evangelists working in the districts outside of the Capital, there ought to be at least six more, - and sixteen men could be well located in large centres.

We believe in the power of the Holy Spirit, and we believe that the Spirit is working in Niigata; but we also believe that $880 is altogether too paltry an offering to dedicate to the evangelization of 1800000 souls in the bondage of iniquity, where superstition forms the whole spiritual bill-of-fare, where nearly every vice in the whole category is rampant, where the marital relation is openly disregarded by high & low alike, and where the newspapers dole out vile personalities in a manner that is as

disgrace to any civilized force.

An onlooker might be surprised that no more progress was made and that no larger number of converts was enrolled; but to the one who knows somewhat of the internal condition of society here the wonder is rather that any progress is being made at all, or that the infant church is not swamped in the tide of evil.

It is a distressing subject, and one which has heretofore been kept out of these Reports, but one however which must be considered before any understanding of our environment and conditions of work can be reached. Perhaps one of the greatest enemies to the progress of the Gospel here is licentiousness of which the evidences exist on every hand. The most thrifty and attractive looking houses of any of the larger towns are invariably the quarters of the demi-monde. The statistics of prostitution in the prefecture, and in Niigata city particularly, are appalling. Here are some recent ones published last year:

Number of girls sold to Tokyo for immoral purposes from Niigata City during the year, 804. Total from the Prefecture 5,628. This involved a money transaction, in price and commission of Yen 742,111.

Number of visitors to the prostitute houses of Niigata City during the year, 108,780; total receipts at these houses, Yen 146,053.

The following transcript of a conversation which took place in the first class compartment of a river steamer, and which was carried on without any attempt at privacy though a Japanese lady was present, will illustrate somewhat the social conditions. Among the passengers were two Echigo men and three strangers from Tokyo who were making their first visit here. After some general conversation as a preliminary, one of the Tokyo men asked, "How

about the geisha of Niigata? I hear they are very cheap".
"Yes," replied one of the Echigo men, who acted as spokesman, "that is the famous product of Niigata, - cheap women".
"Well, that's good; in some parts of the country they are getting so high nowadays one is always troubled."
"That's so; but you'll have no trouble in Niigata. In fact while in other places you have to make the girl a present over and above the stipulated price and she gets mad if she doesn't receive it, here they don't expect it, and think it very strange if you offer it."
"Well, I declare," put in an elderly man; "down in Tokyo all they think of is getting more money. You not only have to pay probably 20 yen for your girl for a single night, but she'll expect a lot more before you leave her, - another 20 probably!"
"Of course there are high priced girls even in Niigata, but it really isn't necessary to pay much for a real good one. And then, if you plan to stay for some time here and want to keep her right along you can get very cheap rates for two weeks or a month. A common prostitute will cost you 50 sen a night; but for half a month, say, you can get a good geisha to stay right along with you for about 30 sen a day.
"Well, that is cheap enough I should say. But where can you find these girls?"
"The best houses are — and —, on — Street; but if this is your first visit to Niigata perhaps you would like someone to take you around".
"Yes, yes", the three responded, "that would be fine. Couldn't you show us around?"
"I would like to do so first rate. And if you will stop at the — Hotel, I am to be in the city tomorrow night, and will put you on track of

something nice".

"Thank you very much. We will be waiting there for you".

This conversation, jotted down at the time, was afterwards read over to a travelling companion (Japanese) for verification, so that it accurately represents what actually took place. No comments are necessary; but it is a revelation.

It is in the midst of this environment of filth that the seed of purity has been planted. And it has taken root. The growth is slow, and the fruitage thus far not large, but there are signs of great promise for the future.

The factors that enter into the work here are the missionaries of the Station, the Japanese evangelists, the regular services at the churches and chapels, individual efforts of all the workers, along many lines, and special evangelistic efforts from time to time.

I. The Station consists at present of Miss Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell, with a combined flock of five children. The Curtis family joined the Station last May, Miss Brown returned from her furlough in November, while the Station suffered a great loss by the withdrawal of Miss Swartz in January.

In the field and connected with the Station work were ~~eleven~~ seven evangelists and a Bible woman, but this number has been reduced by the departure of Mr. Nagasaka in December, and the acceptance by Mr. Tsuaoka of the call to the Niigata Church, which necessitated his removal from Niitsu and severing direct connection with us. The total thus connected directly with the Station work is ~~eleven~~, exclusive of the wives of evangelists, and the number of places occupied for evangelistic work is five, viz., two chapels in Niigata (Shima and Furumachi), a church at Nakajo, and chapels at Shibata and Nagaoka. Touring is carried on in outlying

districts from all the larger centres, so that the total number of places where regular work exists is fourteen or fifteen.

II. Churches and Chapels.

1. Niigata Church is now independent and self-supporting, but it falls within the scope of this report because for nine months of the year it was under the tutelage of the Station. It was at last graduated amid great rejoicing into an independent church on March 1, that day being observed in celebration of the event which had really become an accomplished fact a month before.

The proposed scheme for independence had been up for discussion several times, once at a special meeting in July, and again at the regular Annual Meeting of the church in December when it was finally voted down by a majority of one. At this December meeting Mr. Newell resigned the position of acting pastor which he had held for two years, in order that he might give himself more fully to the neglected country work, and Mr. Teraoka, for over four years evangelist at Niitsu, was called in as a temporary supply. He threw himself heartily into the effort for independence, and when the question was again opened in February it was found that "courage had mounted with occasion", and the previous minority was converted to a practical unanimity. Mr. Teraoka, to whose exertions much of this result was due, was then called to the pastorate, and was accordingly released from his connection with the Station. This is now the only independent church in the field, and its rather bold step marks a new era in our work, and has been an inspiration along the whole line.

The church has a resident membership of 48 adults, of whom during the past year 8 were received by baptism and 2 by letter.

The Sabbath services and the prayer meeting are well attended, and the Sunday School was never in so flourishing a condition.

2. Shima Chapel, located, as its name indicates, on an island within the city, is a part of the Woman's Board work, under the direction of Miss Brown. After several years of successful work here Mr. Nagasaka severed his connection in December, and Mr. Omiya temporarily supplies his place so far as the ~~Sunday School~~ Sunday morning preaching goes, but is not able to give time to that most necessary branch of such down-town work, and in which Mr. Nagasaka was singularly efficient, viz., pastoral calling. The S.S. for children is helped by voluntary teachers from the church, and is followed by a Bible Class for women conducted by Miss Brown.

3. Furumachi Chapel, located in the heart of the city, on the business street, serves as home for the evangelist, Mr. Ueda and family, also as office of the monthly magazine, "Hokke-kyō Hyōron", and as book store for the sale of Bibles and general Christian literature. A weekly Bible class, a Sunday School and Sunday morning preaching are the regular exercises, but the house is often open for special services also, and altogether this is one of the most flourishing centres of Christian activity in the city. Mr. Ota who acted for some time as local agent for the Bible Society, has recently gone to Kyoto to take a course in Theology.

4. Nakajo is the oldest organized church in the Province, having been established in 1880, tho' not received into the Congregational body until 1887, four months after the Niigata

Church was organized. As a church it is in much of the condition of that of the Laodiceans, "neither cold nor hot"; but thro' the efforts of Mr. Higuchi and wife there is growing up around the church a new body of hopeful enquirers who are already exerting a healthful influence upon the church itself, and there is good prospect of a speedy renaissance. When in January Mr. Higuchi resigned his position in view of the reduced appropriations for general evangelistic work, making a sacrifice of himself that the rest of the work might be carried on with less embarrassment, it was not the church, but this new element, these "proselytes of the gate", that rallied to his support and pledged what money was necessary to keep him at his post. It was a remarkable testimony from this non-christian quarter to the ethical value to the community of that evangelical element which Mr. and Mrs. Higuchi so well represent.

The Sunday services are well attended, and the Sunday School has developed from a small and persecuted handful two years ago to a flourishing gathering of 60 which meets now not only without opposition but with the open approval of some of the best families.

One of the most interesting features which came to view during a recent personal inspection of this work, was the Saturday night Bible Class, which is also an open forum. On the night in question there were eighteen in attendance, including some of the most substantial members of the community,- the local representative to the Provincial Legislature, four or five men of wealth, three doctors, two school principals with several teachers, some officials together with merchants, artisans and laborers all mingled together in fraternal mood such as Christianity alone seems able to bring about.

Mr. Higuchi's ministry extends also to the neighboring town of Kurokawa, and to several of the outlying villages. He greatly desires and equally deserves a bicycle for still further extending the scope of his work in this region.

5. Shibata Chapel, under the care of Mr. Manabe, has taken a good step forward during the year. Three have been received here by baptism, and the fact that two of these were young men indicates the direction of the advance. A large company of young men is now in regular attendance at the chapel services, both preaching and Bible Class, and in February about twenty met and made plans for organizing an association for practical Christian work among their fellows. The most of these are pupils of the High School, and they have the sympathy and active cooperation of two of their teachers who are Christians. This special work for young men, as well as the general church work, is greatly aided also by Mr. Takazawa, a young man from the neighboring village of Kaji, who has for the past seven years conducted a most successful Young Men's Club, several of whose members have become Christians. The general standing of the chapel in the community has been improved by the open adherence of a new-comer, a member of the Niigata Church, who has now become the factotum of Mr. Ichishima, the wealthiest man of the Province, whose wealth secured him a peerage a few years ago.

Mr. Manabe, tho much hindered in his work the past year by the illness of his wife, has yet reached out into the near villages of Kaji and Sasaki, in both of which are a number of inquirers, and where the way is open for the Gospel as never before. In the former place at a meeting in February over

100 were present at a public hall; while at the latter village, in the private but spacious home of a hospitable family all the six members of which are Christians, over ninety gathered to hear the Gospel.

6. Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki are still worked together by Mr. Yoneyama, tho each place really demands the time and service of an active worker. Only our financial inability prevents the supply of this reasonable and growing demand. The Christians of Kashiwazaki stand ready to furnish a good amount of aid, but are not yet strong enough to call a man independently; nor can the Station advance enough to meet the requirements. They have however become independent to the extent of furnishing all the funds for Mr. Yoneyama's travel there and residence for a week or ten days each month.

At Nagaoka, thro regular church services and Sunday School, pastoral work and a successful Society for young men (Fukin-in Ei-gakkwai), Mr. Yoneyama is reaching a large constituency. The church building project is gaining ground, and seems likely to realize fulfilment in the near future.

These two places are less than 25 miles apart, and being in the centre of the petroleum district and absorbed in practically the same industries they have become rivals in a way, each town having now some points of superiority over the other, tho the palm yet rests easily with Nagaoka. The oil and railroad interests have greatly changed the character of the population in the past few years, the new elements which have entered being both a help and a hinderance to Christian work, though on the whole helpful, as some of the officials of both enterprises are

~~For young men also she has a Bible Class and two English classes.~~

2. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiz, while ostensibly devoting the first year of their residence here to language study, have branched out into various lines of helpful work. Mrs. Curtiz has assumed and carried on most successfully the meetings of the "Kings Daughters", where over thirty girls are enrolled who, by their alternate meetings for devotion and for work are laying good foundations for Christian character and service. At Christmas time they prepared and gave presents to the children of the local orphanage. More recently a "Sunshine Society" has been organized for the younger girls, with the expectation of its developing into a Junior C. E. Society. She has also two English classes for girls, two for young men, and one for teachers of local schools, besides several classes in instrumental music, and shares in the work of a new Sunday School which she and Mr. Curtiz have recently opened in the vicinity of their home. Since Miss Swartz' departure she has become the church organist.

3. Mr. Curtiz has given some time to the development of the church singing, conducting a weekly singing class and a Sunday afternoon praise service. He has also an English Club, made up mostly of school teachers and officials, with some ladies. This meets once a month, the program including social, musical, literary and devotional features. Many of the members of this club attend also his weekly English Bible Class. He gives also some time to teaching at the English Night School.

4. Mrs. Newell, tho her time is largely taken up with the children's education, has been able to carry on a Mothers' Meeting, which includes in its program Bible study, plain home talks and lessons in simple cooking. She has also several

classes in English, one composed of policemen, and several pupils in instrumental music; while considerable time is spent in calling, largely in the circle of the members of the Mothers' Meeting.

5. Mr. Newell's work centred in the Niigata Church until December, since which time he has devoted considerable time to touring, trying to build up the country work which has been somewhat neglected for the past two years. A night school for English was established in January, as a sort of vestibule to the Young Mens Christian Association which it is hoped may duly be erected in this city, and to this he gives some time each week. The magazine, Hokuetsu Hyōron, is now going onto its sixth year, and tho the subscription list is not large, the paper is doing a good and definite work.

6. Not a member of the Station, and yet bearing a unique relation to it, is Miss Nemura the Bible woman, who in a quiet way fills in many a chink that would otherwise be neglected. By work in the Sunday Schools at the Church and at the Furumachi Chapel, by help in the various meetings for women and girls, and by calling among the Christian and non-Christian women, her time is filled, and her work, tho not showy, is an essential part of the Station work.

IV. Special Work and Workers.

During the year there have been several seasons of special evangelistic work, usually in connection with some visitor.

1. The first of these efforts was in September when Mr. S. Kimura (whose work here in the Spring was mentioned in the last Report) came for several days' meetings at Niigata, Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki. Some attempt was made to disparage the "Moody methods"

he was said to be introducing (tho those who knew Mr. Moody might be pardoned for smiling at the phrase), but on the whole his work was a good tonic for the spiritual life of the churches, and brought forward a goodly number of inquirers, especially at Nagaoka.

2. This was followed immediately by the coming of Dr. and Mrs. Scudder, who, tho they came for the special purpose of getting material for their work later on in Hawaii, were yet a distinct boon to the work both in the city and in the country. They were welcomed back most cordially to the field of their former labors, the only regret being that their stay could not be prolonged.

3. In October the field was visited by Mr. Rowland as a member of the Outlook Committee. He came fortunately just in time for taking part in the Taikyo Dendo work which was under way at the time of his arrival, and contributed not a little to the good result of those meetings, his presence and earnest Gospel sermons forming the backbone of those special services, both in Niigata and in the outstations where the work was later transferred.

4. During the year there have been two visits by colporteurs sent out from the Bible House, Mr. Katsumata in November and Mr. Masuda in March, both of whom were quite successful in pushing Bible sales in the country districts.

5. Not directly connected with the Station work, and yet in more ways than one a help to it, were two visitors during a part of the year,— Miss Florence Cozad of Cleveland, Ohio, who came for the double purpose of visiting her two sisters in Japan, and of informing herself at first hand in regard to the missionary problems of the country that she might be in a position to help more intelligently after

her return home; and Miss Florence M. Wilson of Cincinnati, Ohio, who came to Japan as representative of an American newspaper syndicate and has been spending the year in Echigo, partly at Nagaoka, and later at Niigata, and who has entered into full and helpful sympathy with the work of the Station.

for the year ending April 30, 1908

— Niigata Station Report. —
— May 1903 – April 1904. —

Rec'd JUL 27 1904

I. General Survey.

Niigata, on the north-west coast, facing the Japan Sea, within two days' sailing distance of the Russian port Vladivostock, has had its war scare, and seen its shores patrolled by armed soldiers in anticipation of a possible descent upon this coast by the hostile fleet. This anticipated event was happily averted, however, and the harbor and roadstead that were deserted and forlorn during a part of February and March, have since that time taken on their accustomed activity, and the steamers and sailing craft come and go as if there were no thought that just over beyond the horizon lie the four boats that now constitute the best part of Russia's once proud Eastern Squadron.

While the hearts of the people have been, and are now, profoundly stirred by the recent events, there has been nothing to interrupt our usual evangelistic work, either in the city or in the country. On the whole while our brethren of the Catholic faith – French and Greek – complain of noticeable lack of sympathy, we, from the well-known sympathy of the United States and England with Japan in this present great struggle, find rather easier access to the hearts of all classes of people; and we cannot help feeling that this war is to

Nicola Station Report.

May 1903 – April 1904.

I. General Survey.

Nicola, on the North West Coast, is only the Station of within two days' sailing distance of the Vancouver Island Mainland. We have had no very serious difficulties to encounter during the year, and the work has been carried on without any accident worth mentioning. The Station has been visited by the Bishop of Caledonia twice during the year, and the Lord Bishop of Columbia once. We have had no visitors, and the work of the Station has been carried on quietly and steadily, with no special events to record.

Our Indian congregations have been very good, and we have had no difficulties with them. We have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work. We have had no special difficulties to contend with, and we have had no trouble with the Indians. We have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work.

II. Church Work.

The Church work has been carried on as usual, and we have had no special difficulties to contend with. We have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work.

III. Schools.

The Indian Day School has been carried on as usual, and we have had no special difficulties to contend with. We have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work.

IV. Industrial.

The Industrial work has been carried on as usual, and we have had no special difficulties to contend with. We have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work.

V. Finances.

The finances have been carried on as usual, and we have had no special difficulties to contend with. We have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work.

VI. Conclusion.

We have had no special difficulties to contend with, and we have had a good attendance at our services, and the Indians have shown a good deal of interest in the Church, and have been very willing to help us in the work.

mark a real epoch in the spiritual awakening of this heretofore tough and hide-bound province. May the Lord hasten the day of peace!

The general situation of this station and its work differs but little from that of a year ago, either in personnel or in activities.

The Niigata Church, having assumed independence and self-support in February of last year, naturally does not fall within the scope of this Report; but our mutual and intimate relationship may justify a reference to it here. It is a grief to have to record that such dissensions arose as made necessary the severance of relations between the church and Pastor Teraoka at the end of a brief year's service. While still preserving its independent position, the church has had to look largely to the Station for its pulpit supply since December, and is still engaged in its search for a proper leader. During the year there have been six additions to the church, but also four removals, so the real gain is slight. But the real significance of Niigata Church is not in its little ups and downs, but in the great fact that here in the Province of Echigo, in the city of Niigata, in the very heart of northern Buddhism, there has developed a Christian Church, willing and able to stand and walk alone.

work is real good in the spiritual awakening of this Sentinelese tribe and their-town people. From the first twelve the day of grace!

The general situation of this district and its work differs but little from that of our other independent mission activities.

The Pingelap Church, having assumed self-support in February of last year, naturally can's not yet venture the expense of this report; but our relations continue relatively very pleasing & profitable to it here.

It is cheering to learn to report that good churchmen are at work revisiting the churches of Kolonia, Nahnken, Sokehs and Uatom Districts at the end of a strong year's work.

While this year's work is unusually productive, the church has had to look largely to the Nation for its budget support. Since Nanmwarki and is still engaged in its second year's prayer leader. Having its own three-year-old orphanage to its church, but also four missionaries, is the real question is slight. But the real significance of Pingelap Church is not in its little input and income, but in the great fact that here in the province of Kolonia, in the city of Pingelap, in the very heart of western Ponkhienu, the two-year-old Christian Church, waiting and able to stand and work alone.

II. Outstation Work.

1. At Nakajo, the farthest station north, 30 miles from Niigata, Mr. Higuchi has continued to prosecute with vigor and success the work to which he and his wife have proved themselves admirably fitted. While doing all-round good work, if there is any special line that he seems to have developed, it is that with the public school teachers, a number of whom have through his influence made a complete change of front in their attitude towards Christianity, and have become enthusiastic students of the Bible and of Christian ethics. It is commonly said in this Province that the bitterest opponents of Christianity here are the Buddhist priests, and next, and not far behind them, the teachers of the lower grade public schools. Any man who can get the ear and the sympathy of these teachers must be counted fairly successful in his work. One of these teachers, a former open opponent of Mr. Higuchi's work, now gladly sends his children to the flourishing Sunday School which he and his wife have built up. This Sunday School, with a nominal membership of 120, and an average attendance of about half that number, is, in view of all the circumstances, the banner School of the Province.

There have been nine additions to the church during the year, eight by baptism; and there is now a good list of new candidates. Mr. Higuchi has work in three outstations, Kurokawa, Seki and Hirabayashi.

2. Shibata. Mr. Manabe, our veteran evangelist both in years of life and of service, father of five children and grandfather of several, is in his fifteenth year of service in Echigo, and his sixth in Shibata. He has much to contend against in this garrison town, but continues to hold the fort, and has seen four new members unite with his little company of believers here this past year. He has been much handicapped in his work by reason of an invalid wife, but has continued regular work in the city, with frequent visits to the two neighboring towns Kaji and Sasaki.

3. Nagaoka. Mr. Yoneyama is now in his sixth year of service at this large and central city; and while often tempted to despair of the future of the permanent work here, he continues bravely to sow beside all waters. The church here is largely a "guest" church, many of the attendants and supporters being officials and employees of the Railroad and the numerous Oil Companies, whose anticipation of an early transfer to some other point makes them hesitate to bring their church letters, and cast in their lot here as full members. As these anticipations are often realized, the personnel of the attendants is constantly changing, while the permanent growth from local sources is very slow. In January two were admitted by baptism, and in less than a month both had removed to

other parts, - one to join his ship in the navy.
Mr. Yoneyama has a large hold upon the community, however, and is recognized in many ways as a valuable asset of the local society, the teachers of the higher schools especially giving him their unstinted friendship. He also like Mr. Manabe has the domestic sorrow of an invalid wife who has had to be absent most of the year seeking health in a warmer climate.
In addition to the regular preaching twice each Sabbath, a good Sunday School of about 30 has been maintained, several Bible classes have been kept up, and also a Night School for English has been carried on in cooperation with several of the High School teachers, in which the study of the English Bible has been a feature. There has been an unusual demand for Bibles, both English and Japanese, during the year; and the strange sight can be seen here of a Bible shelf in several of the local book-stores.
Plans for the rebuilding of the church, which has been under contemplation for some time, are now well under way, and this ~~and~~ seems likely to become an accomplished event within the coming year.
4. Kashiwazaki. Mr. Ueda was transferred here from his work at the Furumachi Chapel in Niigata in October, in answer to the strong demand of the small but growing body of believers here, as well as for the

purpose of relieving Mr. Yoneyama, who for the past two years had been carrying the double burden of Nagaoka and this place. These two cities are rivals in the oil industry, and are both enjoying prosperity. After only about four months of work, in which time Mr. Ueda had made an excellent beginning, his rented house, which was used for preaching place on Sunday and Night School on week days, was most unfortunately destroyed by fire. This has seriously interrupted his work, as up to the present no substitute place has been found, tho the prospect is that arrangements will be made soon for the good work to be resumed. The family barely escaped from the fire with their lives, while the household goods, including all books, were a total loss. One result of the fire was to draw out a beautiful display of local sympathy which took the form of contributions of household necessities, and pledges of money, made by Christian and non-christian alike, for the immediate erection of a church building in the place. As soon as a suitable site can be obtained, it is the intention to proceed with this building.

5. "The regions beyond". This does not mean "beyond Jordan", but beyond the reach of the $880 that is allotted to the Station as its fund for evangelistic work in this Province of nearly two million people. A large part of the Province geographically is left untouched necessarily through lack of means; but the two counties lying just adjacent to this city, and among the most populous of the Province, are so manifestly committed to our charge, that even though the two evangelists absolutely essential for this work cannot be supplied, a form of work has been carried on by means of a monthly visit during most of the year, made by some member of the Station. The spiritual life of the little Christian communities in a half-dozen or more places has been maintained thus, but that is about all that can be said. The places included in these visits are Koyoshi, Kodaka, Tsubame, Sanjo, Niitsu, Gosen and Muramatsu. The Bible classes at Tsubame and Sanjo especially have developed a good deal of interest.

III. Individual Work of the Station Members.

1. Miss Brown, living in her Japanese house, and clad in her Japanese costume, is not far removed ~~from the~~ in life and spirit from those for whom she labors; and an unusually large number of homes in the city are open to her. This house to house calling, together with work in connection with the Woman's Society ("Yotoku Fujin-kwai"), consumes the greater part of her time; but she has also a large class of ladies in the Sunday School of the Church, and has continued to be responsible for the chapel at Shima, in the lower part of the city, where weekly preaching and a Sunday School have been maintained, both with an average attendance of forty or fifty. An occasional trip into the country is made; but this country work demands the whole time of some one person for its proper development, and Miss Brown has naturally been unwilling to accept responsibility here to the detriment of her city work.

Before this Report is issued, probably, Miss Brown will have become the happy bride of Mr. Nagasaka, pastor of the Hakodate Congregational Church. While this event is another of those pleasant indications of the growing fellowship between the United States and Japan, and as such ought to be hailed with joy, we still cannot help regretting the necessity of severing those special ties which have bound us together in this Station during her fourteen years of service here. But she goes with our unqualified love and good wishes.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, in their two years here, have fitted themselves into a larger place in the Station work, both branching out into several departments. In addition to her home duties Mrs. Curtis has, with the help of her efficient Bible Woman, Mrs. Nakashima, continued the weekly meetings of "The King's Daughters", with an average attendance of twenty, and a monthly Consecration Meeting; and has organized a "Sunshine Society" for younger girls, conducted on the same plan as the other, and with an attendance of twenty five. An English Bible class which she started for students has grown to such an extent as to make it necessary to divide into two. She has also a Bible class at home for young women, which has grown out of the work at the new Gakko-chō Chapel; and in addition to organ lessons given to a number of pupils at home, she presides at the church organ on Sunday.

Mr. Curtis has oversight of the country work in the northern half of the field where he makes an occasional tour to Gosen, Shibata and Nakajo; but his chief work during the year has been confined to the city. Here he has built up a new street-chapel work on Gakko-chō, which is especially interesting and encouraging, both preaching service and Sunday School being well attended. Two fine Bible classes have grown out of this, for young men and young women. In this work he is assisted by Mr. Terada.

He has at his home a monthly English Club with a membership of about twenty, mostly school teachers and officials. The program is always made as distinctly christian, and as helpful as possible, and this Club, which is made up of both men and women, is proving of permanent value in bringing this class of people into closer touch with Christianity than the most of them would ever come otherwise. Several of the members have thro this means become quite regular in attendance at the church services, and eight or nine of them come to Mr. Curtis for a weekly Bible Class.

Mr. Curtis has also given some time to the Night School, chiefly in English Bible Study, and has had several classes for vocal music, both at his home and at the church.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Newell complete this year their seventeenth and sixteenth years, respectively, of life in Japan, and in connection with this station; and this Report closes, for them, the Niigata chapter of their life, the Mission having recently voted their transfer to Matsuyama. Mrs. Newell has been relieved very largely of the work in connection with the children's education, that has taxed her time for the past few years, by the coming in August of Miss Elizabeth Ward. While Miss Ward has had this educational work as her specialty, she has entered heartily into the life and spirit of the Station, and has been of material help in many ways, particularly

in connection with the Night School.
Mrs. Newell has thus been freed for more direct Station work, and has had a Mothers' Meeting and Cooking Class of thirty members (a part of the program including Bible study), a Policeman's Class for English, Bible study and singing, a class of women in English and Bible study, a Boys' Club (Kō-en Kwai, i.e., Light and Salt Society, in reference to Mat. 5:13-14), several music classes, and work at the Night School, together with occasional touring for woman's work in the southern part of the field. In general work she has been assisted by Miss Kishimoto, who, tho a recent graduate from the Bible School, has shown herself very capable; and in the Boys Club work by Mr. Umezawa, a city school teacher, who has taken great interest and a large share of responsibility in it.
Mr. Newell has done occasional preaching at the church, regular preaching at the Fukumachi Chapel, and Bible class work at both church and chapel, with two evenings a week at the Night School when in town. The country touring work has usually taken him away from home for a week or ten days each month, the places visited on these occasions being indicated above under the item "The Regions Beyond", in all of which fairly regular Bible classes have been held. Special time has been given also to Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki, three days each month at the former, and two at the latter place, the

special features of this work bring pastoral visits in company with the local evangelists, English teaching for a couple of hours in each of the two High Schools, and Bible teaching to a good company of the students of those schools.

4. Miss Umura, the Station Bible Woman, has continued her faithful work.

IV. Special Events of the Year.

1. In October we were favored with a visit from Mr. Bartlett of the Outlook Committee, who spent ten days in visiting the field, preaching and giving much help and encouragement.

2. In June Mr. Ebina came by invitation of the church, and spent several days in this city where he was given a great welcome. He gave a number of strong and stirring addresses.

3. At the Christmas vacation we had the pleasure of a visit from Misses Griswold and Hoyt of Maebashi.

4. The Magazine Hoku-etsu Hyoron, established in 1898, finally expired in March, breathing its last in Number 66. Though only five and a half years, this ~~yet~~ holds the record for longevity among Niigata magazines. The change was made necessary by the departure of Mr. Onuma, who has been for years Mr. Newell's helper and right hand man.

5. The breaking out of the war meant the breaking up of Mrs. Newell's interesting class of policemen. Of the 900 policemen in this Prefecture, 175, or nearly 20 per cent, were called to join their regiments, thus compelling all who were in the city for a year of special study, to go on duty.

6. The appearance of the new Hymn Book has given a wonderful impetus to singing, and the opportunity has been given to anyone who will, to pose as a singing teacher.

7. Miss Brown's prospective departure from the Station is putting a new point of emphasis upon that pressing need which has been felt ever since Miss Swartz left us. We called for one single lady then; now we want twins.

8. Mr. Newell, as member of the Outlook Committee, made a tour in June through the Okayama and Shikoku fields. He returned impressed with the backwardness of this northern work, and with the hard, unyielding front with which this Station yet stands face to face.

H. B. Newell,
Sta. Sec.

for the year 1903-1904
Received July 27, 1904

Annual Report of Niigata Station,

May 1st 1904 — April 30th, 1905.

The Field.

Niigata City, — Eighteen hours by rail North-west from Tokyo, on the Japan Sea. Pop. — 50,000. Capitol of Echigo, one of the largest and most populous provinces in the Empire, and principal stronghold of the Zen sect of Buddhists. — Pop. of Province, 1,825,000.

The Station

The Japan Sea has no visible tide, but the history of Niigata Station, one of the two A.B.C.F.M. Mission stations on the shores of this now famous sea, is remarkable for the periodical rise and fall in the number of its members.

The flood tide of prosperity was reached some fifteen years ago when thirteen adult members made it the second station in the mission in point of numbers.

Since that time, with but slight fluctuations, there has been a gradual decrease in membership until the lowest ebb of the tide has come during the year under review.

At the beginning of the year six adults and five children made a delightful "Station family", but in June (1904) Miss Clara Brown resigned from the Mission after fourteen years of faithful service as a member of Niigata Station; and a month later the Newell family after a still longer period of earnest and fruitful labor in behalf of the people of Echigo, were transferred to the Matsuyama field.

For several months Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were the sole representatives of the Mission in this large province. In November

however, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb arrived in Japan as newly appointed missionaries of the Board and reached Niigata in time to give added significance to the station's celebration of Thanksgiving Day.

We trust that this is but the turning of the tide and that before long we may receive further reinforcements. The Woman's Board is now for the first time in the history of the station without a representative in Niigata. We hope it will soon be able to send us one or two single-lady missionaries to take up the work for women in this part of Japan.

The members of Niigata Station are now the <u>only</u> protestant missionaries in the whole of Echigo.

Station Work.

Niigata Church

Niigata Church having become independent of Mission aid (financially) is no longer reported as an integral part of our work; the members of the Station, however, continue to work in and through this church in cordial and sympathetic co-operation with its members.

As with the personnel of the Station, so, in the history of the Niigata Church, with almost the regularity of tidal ebb and flow have come periods of prosperity alternating with times of great depression.

The frequent change of residence on the part of Niigata officials, teachers and students, the three classes from which both membership and church attendance are chiefly drawn, naturally marks this ebb and flow in the prosperity of the church.

The past year has seen an unusually large number of removals of those who have been the strength and stay of the church in its evangelistic work and in its financial support. The church has, moreover, been without a pastor for considerably more than a year. It is, therefore, not strange that the church is passing once more through a period of great depression.

Yet in spite of these discouragements there are hopeful indications of better things to come when the tide shall turn again. It certainly speaks well for the little remnant left, that a large Sunday-school, the weekly prayer meeting and the regular preaching services have been kept up throughout the year. The deacons

and other lay members, as well as the missionaries, have taken regular turn in speaking at the Sunday-morning services. Some very helpful and spiritual sermons have been given by those who have had no special training for such work. —

Another indication that spiritual life has not been entirely lacking during this trying period is seen in the fact that no less than twenty enquirers — mostly young people — have been baptized and received into the church on confession of their faith during the year.

Earnest efforts are being made to find a pastor for this church. It is a difficult field, and yet one full of promise, providing the right man can soon be found to take it in charge.

Chapels. The Station carries on work at three chapels or preaching-places in the city.

Shima. The one at Shima, formerly under Miss Brown's charge, is still continued as a part of "Woman's work" by the aid of a special grant from the Woman's Board. Mrs. Curtis, with the help of several members of the Niigata Church takes charge of the Sunday-school at Shima, and assists in the Saturday evening preaching-service.

Furumachi In January we succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Hishimoto as Mr. and Mrs. Webb's teacher and as Evangelist to take charge of the Furumachi Chapel and Bible Store.

This chapel, situated on the principal business thoroughfare of the city is a very important center for gospel seed-sowing,

by means of Sunday-school and Bible-classes, tract-distribution and preaching-services.—

Of late there has been an increasing attendance and interest at the Sunday evening service. Mr. Cobb's playing of the organ and assisting in the song-services is one of the attractions at this chapel.

Gakko Cho- At Gakko Cho (School Street) in the near neighborhood of the missionaries' homes, a Sunday-school and preaching service has been carried on in the house of one of the Church-members for over two years as a private enterprise. Permission having at last been secured from the Government it has now become a regular public preaching-place, but owing to the lack of Mission funds it still finds its financial support

from private sources. — Mr. Curtis and his helper are responsible for the work at this preaching-place.

ut-Sta-tions.

The one member of the station to whom the touring work has fallen during the past year has found it impossible to cover the large field as thoroughly as he desired. The Nishi-Kambara district has of necessity been abandoned since Mr. Newell's departure from Echigo. — The work in that very needy part of our field and at Sanjo and at Gosen and Niitsu must suffer until such time as additional funds for Evangelistic work will enable us to employ one or two new evangelists.

Regular monthly tours have

been made to Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki on the rail-way, and occasional trips by jinrikisha, by sledge or on foot to the stations in the northern part of our field.

Nagaoka

The Evangelist at Nagaoka, Mr. Yoneyama, has had leave of absence during a large part of the year for further Theological study at the Doshisha. To supply his place in part, the Evangelist at Kashiwazaki, Mr. Uyeda, has worked both fields, visiting Nagaoka at least twice a month.

Kashiwazaki

The work at Kashiwazaki is especially encouraging at present. In addition to the regular evangelistic services, Mr. Uyeda has an English Night-School and Bible classes, through which means

a large number of young men have been interested in Christianity. Several of these enquirers are now asking for Baptism

Owing chiefly to exigencies arising from the war, the church-building projects at both Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki have had to be postponed. Some funds have, however, been collected for this purpose, and with the advent of peace and more prosperous times, it is hoped that suitable church-homes can be erected at each of these important centers.

On his monthly trips to these two places, Mr. Curtis has given two hours to the teaching of English in the Middle Schools at each place by special request of the School authorities.

As one result of this work a large number of the students from these two schools attend the Evangelistic services. At one meeting more than fifty students came in a body with several of their teachers.—

Shibata — At Shibata, a large garrison town about twenty miles north of Niigata a monthly English Bible class which meets during the hour before the preaching service is attracting many young men and is a means of increasing church attendance.

Nakajo — At Nakajo, ten miles farther north there has been a change of workers.— Mr. and Mrs. Higuchi, who for five years had labored here with marked success, left us in September for work in Hawaii. Fortunately we were able to secure at once an experienced

Evangelist as Mr. Higuchi's successor — a Mr. Hamada, for ten years in charge of the work at Hachiman in the Kyoto field.

A largely attended farewell dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Higuchi and a similar welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Hamada were given by ~~the~~ non-Christian citizens of Nakajo. Officials, professional men and prominent business men vied with each other in doing honor to these Christian workers. One speaker mentioned in detail some of the blessings that had come to their town since Christian teachers had come among them, — Higher ideals of life, new conceptions of what the home should be, the spread of temperance principles, a better class of literature

for sale in the book-stores, marked improvement in character and behaviour of the children that attended Sunday-school, &c, &c. —

Among the enquirers at this place are a large number of young men. Two of these were baptized in March. —

Mr. Hamada is doing a good deal of touring through the out-lying villages in his district. In three of these places he has regular appointments. A good stereoptikon with an excellent selection of slides including Mr. Allchin's famous Japanese Prodigal Son pictures is proving a great help in Mr. Hamada's work. — He reports an audience of over six-hundred at one of these "Lantern-Meetings" in a neighboring village,

Woman's Work.

Woman's Work in Niigata and throughout the province has suffered greatly during the past year through the removal of so large a number of workers both foreign and Japanese. -

Societies

In the Niigata Fujinkwai the former President, Mrs. Wada, who during the four years of her residence in this city has been an indefatigable and efficient worker in every good cause, has removed to Tokyo; Miss Brown, founder of the society and its Vice-president, has gone to Hakodate; Mrs. Omiya, another officer and prominent worker has removed to Kyoto, and Mrs. Newell, with her efficient Bible Woman, to Matsuyama. Though sorely crippled by these removals, the Society is

kept alive by the persevering efforts of a faithful few and meetings have been held regularly throughout the year. — In the fall nearly two-hundred and fifty "Comfort-bags" were sent by this society to the soldiers at the front through the W.C.T.U. in Tokyo. —

The King's Daughters Society of young-ladies has continued its weekly meetings through the year. Two of these girls have united with the church recently and others have taken their stand as Christians at the monthly Consecration meetings.

The members of this society have raised over ten yen for benevolent work during the year by making and selling foreign cakes.

The "Sunshine Society" of little girls has held regular weekly meetings and has increased in membership until it now numbers forty. With their "one-sen-a-month" offerings they have helped both soldiers and orphans.—

The Cooking Class and "Mothers' Meeting" formerly carried on by Mrs. Newell now meets with Mrs. Cobb.

Bible Woman

In the various societies and Sunday-schools, in Bible Classes ~~with~~ for women, in house-to house visitation, and in the out-station touring work, Mrs. Nakashima, (Mrs. Curtis' helper) and Miss Uyemura the Bible Woman supported by the Christian Endeavor Societies of Illinois, find a large field for usefulness.—

Each of these workers takes

whole charge of one of the city chapel Sunday-schools, and each teaches a class in the large and flourishing Church Sunday-school.

Touring. Beginning with September Mrs. Curtis and Uyemura San have made monthly tours to Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki in the interest of Woman's work. At the former place where no women's meetings had been held for two years previous, this work is especially encouraging. The meetings are largely attended and not a little new life and interest is manifested. A new organ has been placed in the chapel there, and organ-lessons and singing-lessons are a part of the regular program before and after the meeting.

At Kashiwazaki also a new Baby-Organ plays a large part in the women's meetings and in the regular church services. The monthly evening meeting for women at this place is often prolonged till eleven o'clock!

At Gosen, a country village off from the railway, has been visited once and as a result of this visit the people were encouraged to hold a weekly service in the home of one of the Christians, and to start a Sunday-school in the home of another.

From lack of time and strength no touring has been undertaken in the direction of Shibata and Nakajo for Women's work. There is great need of such work in these places especially at Shibata.

The great need, and the many favorable opportunities for work in behalf of women and children in this province call loudly for two single-lady missionaries who can give their whole time to this work. —

War. Altho Niigata is nearly opposite Vladivostock and but two days sail distant, the Russian fleet from that port passed us by in its raids, and aside from the frequent funerals and temple services in memory of those who have fallen, we see little to remind us of the war. Our "army-work" has been chiefly ~~limited to~~ sharing in concerts and entertainments for raising funds for the Red Cross Society and the relief of soldiers' families.

But although we do not have

the opportunities for direct service to the soldiers that many of the missionaries in the central stations have, yet we find even in Echigo that the war has opened to us many new doors of opportunity. The slight increase of anti-foreign feeling noticeable at the beginning of the war speedily gave way to a greater friendliness as the sympathy of America and England with Japan in this struggle became known to all the people.

To be known as an American is a great privilege ~~at this time~~ now, assuring one of a ready and sympathetic hearing at any time. Opportunities too for showing personal sympathy with those who suffer on account of the war

are numerous in Echigo, as everywhere in Japan to-day. — The hearts and homes of the people are more accessible than ever before, and there was never a time when they were more ready to hear the gospel.

Annual Report - 1904

Niigata Station - Japan

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIIGATA STATION

For the year ending April 30th, 1906.

—CO— # #

Niigata Station was again reduced to its lowest terms by the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb in September for a year of study in the Japanese Language School at Tokyo. We who were left to carry on alone the work in this large province greatly missed the accustomed visit from some member of the Mission Outlook and Evangelistic Committee which has been such a help in other years. The only outside aid this year was from a tour of all our stations by Pastor Tsunajima of the Bancho Church, Tokyo. His Bible-readings and preaching services were especially appreciated by the Niigata Church that had for so long a time been with out a pastor.

In October Mr. Shishido who had spent nine years abroad and was a graduate of a Theological School in Germany, came to Niigata as a temporary supply. His expository preaching and his Sunday evening Bible Lectures were exceedingl helpful and it was ~~hoped~~ thought that in him the long-hoped for pastor had been found. In February, however, he returned to Tokyo and has declined a call to Niigata on the ground that he desires to pursue further studies in America and plans to be absent from the country for a number of years.

This failure to obtain a pastor has naturally been somewhat discouraging to the Niigata Church. Even more disheartening is the exodus from its membership to Tokyo, America and other places that continues to sap its strength. No less than a dozen people including some of its most active members have left during the past year. Still the Church struggles bravely on, keeping up its courage, its independence and its meetings. The deacons conduct all of the regular services with occasional help from the missionary. The once large and flourishing Sunday-school of this Church is now suffering for the lack of teachers.

Sunday-schools are well sustained in the three City Chapels under the care of the Station. Preaching services have however been intermittent, as we now have no regular evangelist for work in Niigata owing to a lack of funds. Mr. Hishimoto who had charge of the Furumachi Chapel last year received his suppor

part as Mr. Cobb's teacher and when Mr. Cobb went to Tokyo we were obliged let Mr. Hishimoto accept a call to another field. Mr. Nakamura who had been rking very acceptably in Shima Chapel went to Kyoto last fall for Theological udy and will probably be absent for several years.

A Doshisha student taking a years vacation on account of ill health is our nly assistant at the present time. With his help meetings have been held on aturday evenings during the last three months at Furumachi Chapel. He has lso had in connection with this work a weekly Bible class for inquirers, wit ood results.

The sale of Bibles and hymn-books at the Furumachi Chapel Bible Store has een remarkably large as compared with sales of recent years. The demand fo he new Union Hymnal is especially noteworthy as it indicates that many who a ot Christians are purchasing and using the book.

Our personal work has been confined chiefly to touring among the out-stat nd the teaching of the Bible at home. During the winter months especially, ad some large and exceedingly interesting Bible classes. I had a class for he teachers in the Higher Schools of the city, one for teachers from the Pr ary Schools, one for students of the Normal School, another for students of he Commercial School, and still another for employees in the Post and Teleg ffices. Mrs. Curtis taught a class of boys from the Middle School, and wit he help of her Bible Woman continued the weekly meetings of the Sunshine So ty for younger girls, and the King's Daughters' Society for ~~the~~ older girls any of whom are students in the Girl's High School. Members of both of the ocieties have also met one evening a week throughout the year for special B udy and prayer. This has resulted in the organization of our first Christ ndeavor Society. Eight of the members of these Bible classes and societies ave received baptism during the year— one young man and seven young ladies still larger number may be counted as earnest inquirers.

Our "English Club" for teachers and officials who speak English, continues xert a helpful and distinctly Christian influence along social, literary an usical lines. Mrs. Curtis has also had a large number of music pupils dur he year with the special purpose of training them to play the organ so as t e of assistance in Church and Sunday-school work.

Under the combined auspices of the Niigata Church and the missionaries four concerts were given in March for the benefit of the famine sufferers and proved to be a decided success. One good result was that the Christians and their work received wider public recognition that ever before. One hundred and twent yen was added to the relief fund.

As Niigata Station is still without a regular representative of the Woman's Board Mrs Curtis has continued to carry on the work for women in the city and in the out-stations with the help of two Bible women. The monthly meetings of the Niigata Women's Society have been held regularly throughout the year with good attendance and interest. Meetings have been held for women every month in Kashiwazaki and Nagaoka on the railway, and with the exception of the win months regular tours for the same purpose have been made to Shibata, twenty mi from Niigata, with spring and fall trips to Nakajo ten miles farther north. Lending libraries of good Christian literature suitable for Women and girls have been established in each of the four out-stations. This was made possibl through the gifts of some children in an East Side Mission , New York City.

Nakajo was the one aided church in our field transferred to the care of t apan Home Missionary Society in January of this year. Financial relations aving ceased, formal statistics of this church will no longer be given in hese annual reports. In all other respects, however, our relation to this akajo Church remains unchanged. Until they have an ordained pastor we sh ontinue to visit them for communion and baptismal services, and shall be f the opportunity to keep in Sympathetic touch with what has always been a very inter ng part of the Echigo field.

Nakajo was the first organized church, and their building the first Chri eeting House, in this province. This historical building, however, had be ltogether too small for the use of the church, so, taking advantage of an o ortunity to sell, the people united in a courageous effort to provide them ith a more suitable church home. Much to their joy, and ours, the effort ntirely successful. With the help of missionary friends they raised enou oney to purchase a large lot and a building that has been remodelled into ommodious and convenient Church and parsonage combined. The formal openin e new church took place on the afternoon of April 19 with appropriate ex

ises. In the evening there was held a special preaching service followed by the celebration of the Lord's Supper at which three young men were baptized and received into the church.

The work at Shibata is in a more encouraging condition than for some time past. The new life is seen in a larger attendance at preaching services, and in a more flourishing Sunday-school than they have had for years.

At Kashiwazaki the little group of Christians under the lead of evangelist Uyeda is year by year exerting a wider influence upon the whole community. The newspapers of the place frequently publish religious articles from Mr.Uyeda pen. Through his efforts,too,a large number of Christian books have been pl in the free public library of the town. Here,too, the Christians were the take the lead in famine relief work. The people of Kashiwazaki responded bly to the call of the Christians and contributed about fifty yen in cash four koku of rice (more than twenty bushels) . The rice was donated by s hundred individuals in small portions contained in little bags made of towels after the fashion of the "Comfort Bags" sent to the soldiers duri war. The railway companies transported these bags free of charge to the district.

Nagaoka, one of the old Daimyō towns in Feudal days, and long noted f onservative attitude toward all things new, has waked up considerably o nd is growing rapidly owing to the development of the oil fields in its orhood. On April 1st it became a legally incorporated city- the second rovince. With the growth of the city its importance as a field for Chr ork becomes increasingly manifest. The Episcopalians abandoning their Naoetsu have sent an evangelist to Nagaoka and will probably locate a m ry there. The Independent Mission represented by Messrs Cowman and Kilb Tokyo have also opened a preaching place and are conducting an evange ampaign in this city.

Returning from a years leave of absence for study at the Doshisha our e . Yoneyama, has taken up his work in Nagaoka with an earnestness and z early indicates the value of such occasional leaves of absence. Succ rowning his efforts. Eight converts have been baptized since his retu gust. In connection with the chapel he has an active "Young Men's Cl

patterned after the Y.M.C.A. This Society has already a large membership of active and associate members; the former being Christians or candidates for baptism; the latter inquirers and those willing to associate themselves with Christian work. One of these young men whom I recently baptized desires to enter the Doshisha and prepare for the ministry. His parents who had had other plans for their son decided to seek legal advice as to the nature of Christianity and the standing of the Doshisha. They were ~~told~~ assured by the Public Procurator, and by the Judge of the District Court, that Christianity was a good thing; ~~and~~ that the Doshisha was an institution of high rank and excellent reputation and that they would be making no mistake in allowing their son to attend such a school. Such testimony from non-Christian but high legal authorities is noteworthy.

From the beginning of its work in Echigo our Mission has had practically a clear field for Congregational enterprise, but our financial inability to provide sufficiently for the expansion of the work leads us now to gladly welcome other denominations to a share in this work.

The Presbyterians have for some time had work at two or three points in the province but until now have had no missionaries located here. In November last Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn of the Northern Presbyterian Mission came to make their home in Niigata. Their presence is a welcome addition to our number socially, and none the less gladly do we welcome them to a share in the work of bringing a knowledge of Christ to the people of Echigo.

Our special needs for the immediate future are:

First,— A lady missionary whose special charge would be the work for women and children.

Second,— Such an increase in our appropriation for Evangelistic work as would enable us to employ an assistant for the work in connection with our three Mission Chapels in Niigata; and to place an evangelist at Gosen to reopen the work there and at Muramatsu.

With these additional workers and a wide-awake pastor in the Niigata Church the outlook for the future would be bright indeed.

These we need, and for these we pray.

Supplementary Report

There is a great deal of fallow ground in Echigo,- fields where in years gone by the seed was sown and harvests were gathered, but which from lack of workers have long been left untilled. Let me mention a few of these places that from lack of funds to carry on the work have gone for months and years unvisited.

Gosen, once a flourishing out-station, we have been able to visit recently after an absence of more than two years. There is a little band of Christians there,- a faithful remnant, that plead for regular visits. Only a ri from Gosen is the large garrison town of Muramatsu, formerly the scene of regular preaching and visitation. Niitsu, ~~the~~ an important oil center and soon to be a railway junction, was once an out-station occupied by an evangelist. For several years we have been able to do nothing there, and now gladly give permission to the Presbyterians to open work ~~there~~ since we have no hope of obtaining funds to continue work there ourselves. Mr. Vaughn, the Presbyterian missionary, reports crowded meetings for several nights in succession on a recent visit to the place. Between Nitsu and Shibata lies the large town of Suibara where in early years our mission had work but which has not been even visited for lo, these many years! At Sanjo the largest town on the railroad between Niigata and Nagaoka we once had an evangelist located and a good work started. A little farther on is Yoita an important river town, where one Christian remains from the work of early years. In West Kambara County there are Christians in three or four villages which were regularly visited until two years ago. We offer this whole county as a field for the Presbyterians to develop, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to enter it for some time to come. Nuttari, Kameda, Kutsuzuka, Ozumi-mura, and a half a dozen other places, might be mentioned as scenes of former missionary activity that have been abandoned from lack of men and means to carry on the work.

We long to "break up the fallow ground" and sow the seed once more in these places where abundant harvests would speedily follow. In all of these places there are some one or two Christians who would serve as nuclei for the reorganizing and building up the work in these waste places. And in all of these places and in scores of towns and villages of the province that have as yet been unentered by the missionary or evangelist there are hundreds of people, perhaps thousands, who are ready and waiting to hear the gospel. All over

the province are soldiers returned from the war who through the Y.M.C.A. work in Manchuria, or through the missionaries who visited the hospitals, have receive their first taste of the Bread of Life and are hungry for more.

An ex-soldier from Gosen met me on the train one day and told me of the Bible he had received from some missionary when on his way to the war. Of how it had been his constant companion during the war and had led him to desire to be a Christian.—Another returned soldier from near Kameda called on me the other day with a note of introduction from Mrs. DeForest from whom he had received Christian instruction while in the Sendai hospital.— A commercial traveller from Sanjo came to see me and told a thrilling story of his search for truth ever since the first seed of Christian teaching had been sown in his heart when he wandered into one of the Gospel Tent Meetings held in connection with the Osaka Exposition a few years ago. He spoke of his dissatisfaction with Buddhism from that hour. Of his earnest study of other Buddhist sects from that in which he had been raised in the hope of finding the help he sought. A year ago he entered a Christian Preaching-Place in Kanazawa and heard enough more of Christianity to make him still more dissatisfied with the faith of his fathers. A few weeks ago he was in Sendai just when revival meetings were in progress. He attended one meeting and was deeply impressed by an address by Mr. Kobayashi the wealthy proprietor of Lion Tooth Powder. He felt that he must hear more and decided to stay over another day. The next night he heard Mr. Ebina speak from the text "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." This was followed by an earnest appeal from Pastor Hori on Repentance. The commercial traveller returned to his hotel and passed a sleepless night, but found peace the next morning at the sun-rise prayer-meeting when he was able to make the great decision. Mr. Katagiri pastor of the Sendai Church gave him a card of introduction to me. I in turn gave him, at his request, the names of Churches and pastors and missionaries in the principal cities that he would visit in his rounds as a commercial traveller, that he might get the help in his Christian life while on his travels which he could not get at his home in Sanjo.

In one of our daily papers there recently appeared as an advertizement the following plea for Christian preaching in the town of Yoita;— " That there is but one Christian

in the town of Yoita seems to me to be a great pity. If any Christian evangelist will come and hold meetings in this town I for one will be present to hear".

From four of the "fallow ground" places mentioned above, come these four incidents that tell of individuals seeking for a knowledge of Christ, or for further help in the Christian life. If we could place an evangelist in one or two of these places, or if we had sufficient touring funds to enable us to visit them once a month we are sure that a great number of eager listeners and many earnest inquirers would be found. But we cannot do it with the means at our disposal. Four years ago Mr. Newell spoke in the annual report of the "utter inadequacy of the present allowance for evangelistic work in Echigo". That allowance was then One Thousand Dollars. This last year our allowance was but $ 880., and we are told that for the present year the amount granted for use in Echigo must be still further reduced. We are warned not to begin any new work, and to retrench as much as possible. We are thus not only obliged to pass by the many open doors in new and inviting fields, but we are also forced to come out and close the door behind us in places where we had once entered in.

We still hope and pray that increased appropriations in the near future may enable us to at least "break up the fallow ground" where we have labored in the past, even if it is impossible to enter the virgin fields that await us in ten out of sixteen counties in this great province of Echigo.

Wm L. Curtis.

Niigata, May 10th, 1906.

Annual Report - 1905-1906 -
Nagata - Station -
Nagata - Japan -

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

ANNUAL REPORT

NIIGATA STATION 1906 - 1907

In the recently published "Niigata Number" of Mission News, the work of this station was so fully reported that it seems unnecessary now to give a detailed account of the work of the past year. We will therefore confine this report to a brief mention of some of the special features that have marked the year.

First, New Work and New Workers.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb in September from their year of language study in Tokyo and their consequent new ability to share in the work is one of the causes for special rejoicing. Since then Mr. Cobb has preached his first sermon, officiated at Communion and Baptismal services, and had his first experience in evangelistic touring. He is now ready to do his part in the station's work along these lines. Mr. Cobb's organ playing in church and chapel, and the new songs he has taught the people have also added much to the attractiveness of the church services.

Mrs. Cobb, in her Mother's Meeting and cooking class, is doing a good work for the wives of officials, a class of women that it is almost impossible to reach through the ordinary Fujinkwai or Church Woman's Society.

A new Bible-woman from a Yokohama Bible School assists Mrs. Cobb in this work, teaches in two Sunday Schools, and shares with the other Bible-women in the out-station touring work in behalf of Women's Meetings.

Another new worker for a part of the year was a student from the Presbyterian Theological School in Tokyo, an Echigo man, and especially well adapted to the kind of street preaching carried on at our Furumachi Chapel, where he did a very acceptable work. He

has now gone to America for further theological study, and we are again left without a station evangelist.

Two Doshisha students were with us during the summer vacation, doing good work in the three kogisho or preaching places in the city. One of these students expects to return to Niigata for permanent work during the coming year.

II. Work for Women and Children.

In the Union Fujinkwai, of which Mrs. Curtis is president, the special advance of the year has been in the way of a wider observance of the Union Day of Prayer for Women. Last spring an all day's meeting in Niigata was attended by ten delegates from the out-stations, and by nearly all of the women of the three Niigata Churches. The influence of this meeting has been felt thruout the year in an increased interest and larger attendance at the monthly Women's Meetings in Niigata, and the four out-stations. As a direct result of these meetings several women have received baptism and a larger number have become earnest enquirers during the past year.

Last fall Mrs. Curtis organised a third society for girls called the Sei-shin kwai, or Pure Heart Society, which gives promise of doing for a new generation of little girls what the Sunshine Band and King's Daughters' Society are doing for their older sisters. In the weekly meetings of these three societies, which are similar to C. E. meetings, a large number of girls are brought under Christian influences that have led them into Church and Sunday-school, and resulted in many conversions. Several of the older girls are finding practical Christian work as teachers or assistants in the Mission Sunday-schools.

These Sunday-schools, carried on in connection with the three

in one year so many conversions or so many new enquirers. Worthy of
Mission Chapels, have been in a flourishing condition during the
especial mention is the interest shown among teachers and students.
past year. Especially encouraging has been the increased attendance
Two school principals were among those baptized on Christmas Day.
at Shima and Gakko Cho. The Principal of one of the city schools has
Others are among the enquirers.
expressed his appreciation of the good work our Sunday-schools are
IV. New Fields.
doing by saying that there has been a marked improvement in the con-
The most remarkable feature of the year has been the opening of
duct of his day-school pupils who are in the habit of attending Sun-
the new work at Sanashi Village, some thirty miles from Nagaoka, in
day-school.
a district never before visited by Missionary or Evangelist. For
III. The Out-Stations.
details of this interesting work we refer to "The Story of Sanashi"
The Church at Nakajo at the close of its first year under the
in the March number of "Mission News.
care of the Dendo-Gwaisha has assumed a larger proportion of the
A similar work has been started in two other villages in that
pastor's salary, and has finished paying for its new church building.
region, and invitations have come to us from points more remote
The Sunday-school is large, the church services well attended. The
urging us to come and open work. The opportunities for evangelistic
work of the pastor in Nakajo and in the surrounding villages has
work on virgin ground in Echigo are practically unlimited. If we had
been very fruitful. Especially encouraging is the number of conver-
time and money for extended tours of exploration through the untouched
sions among the women. The female membership of this church has been
portions of the province, there is no question but that we would
very small from the beginning, but was doubled at a recent communion
find a good many people ready to receive the gospel message, and if
service. In Japan, when the more conservative mothers and grand-
we could employ evangelists to follow up such work there would un-
mothers ask for baptism it is a sure sign that Christianity has
doubtedly be gathered in a very rich harvest.
secured a firm hold upon the community.
The new work at Sanashi, Yokoura, and Muika-ichi is carried on
At Shibata the great advance of the year was the building and
at no expense to the Mission except a small sum for jinrikisha fares.
dedicating free from debt of a new house of worship. Audiences have
The visiting missionary or evangelist is freely entertained in the
increased in size, and the Sunday-school has shown a remarkable growth.
homes of the people at these places. But more money is needed for
We believe that the time has come for an organized church at Shibata,
this touring work, and for employing an evangelist who could give a
and are urging the people to take this forward step. A change of
large part of his time to the visiting of these distant places and
workers, however, is needed. If the right man can be found, the pros-
the opening up and developing of other new fields.
pect of building up a strong church in this strategic centre is very
encouraging.
V. New Evangelistic Movements.
From an evangelistic standpoint the year has been a most suc-
1. It has been decided by the Committee of Pastors having in
cessful one at Nagaoka. Never before, we believe, have there been

in one year so many conversions or so many new enquirers. Worthy of especial mention is the interest shown among teachers and students. Two school principals were among those baptized on Christmas Day. Others are among the enquirers.

IV. New Fields.

The most remarkable feature of the year has been the opening of the new work at Sanashi Village, some thirty miles from Nagaoka, in a district never before visited by Missionary or Evangelist. For details of this interesting work we refer to "The Story of Sanashi" in the March number of "Mission News.

A similar work has been started in two other villages in that region, and invitations have come to us from points more remote urging us to come and open work. The opportunities for evangelistic work on virgin ground in Echigo are practically unlimited. If we had time and money for extended tours of exploration through the untouched portions of the province, there is no question but that we would find ~~a~~ good many people ready to receive the gospel message, and if we could employ evangelists to follow up such work there would undoubtedly be gathered in a very rich harvest.

The new work at Sanashi, Yokoura, and Muika-ichi is carried on at no expense to the Mission except a small sum for jinrikisha fares. The visiting missionary or evangelist is freely entertained in the homes of the people at these places. But more money is needed for this touring work, and for employing an evangelist who could give a large part of his time to the visiting of these distant places and the opening up and developing of other new fields.

V. New Evangelistic Movements.

1. It has been decided by the Committee of Pastors having in

charge the Shuchu Dendo meetings that have brought a blessing to so many parts of Japan, that Echigo must wait until a pastor is found for the Niigata Church, before any such meetings can be held. The Echigo workers, however, voted at their spring conference that they themselves would hold a series of special evangelistic services in some of the important towns in the province. The first of these meetings were held recently at Nagaoka and Kashiwasaki, four or five days in each place. All of the evangelists worked together in these meetings. The results obtained in direct decisions for Christ, and in the declared purpose of many to study Christianity, and still more in the general interest aroused in the communities, were very gratifying. If funds are available, we plan to hold such a series of meetings in the autumn in the northern part of the field at Shibata and Nakaje.

2. The visit to Niigata of the Y. M. C. A. Evangelistic Delegation, following the great meetings in Tokyo, came after the close of the year covered by this annual report; but we wish to testify to the excellent results. Never before has officialdom in Echigo given such frank and cordial recognition to a distinctly Christian movement. While it is doubtless true that the welcome given to these Christian speakers was partly due to the international phase of the movement, and to the fact that the speakers, Mr. Chitambar of India and Prof. Billings of McGill University, Canada, were representatives of the British Empire from the East and from the West, yet in their addresses of welcome and in introducing the speakers to their audiences, prominent officials publicly recognized and approved of the evangelistic purpose of their visit. At Nagaoka a speaker said that in their pride over the great material prosperity that had come to

their city, they were liable to forget that there was something higher and better than mere material gain; and that he for one would rejoice if the coming of these Y. M. C. A. representatives would give to the people of Nagaoka a realizing sense of their need of a moral and spiritual uplift.

There was but one meeting in Nagaoka, but it was estimated that nearly 3000 people were in attendance. At Niigata two mass meetings were held, at each of which the doors had to be closed before the hour of opening had arrived, so great was the number that desired to hear. A third meeting was attended by an inspiring audience of students from the Normal School, and the upper classes only of the Chu Gakko (Middle School), Commercial School, and Koto Jo Gakko (Girls' High School) - six hundred students, all that the hall would hold. The addresses on all of these occasions were listened to with the closest attention, and in every address Jesus Christ was held up not only as the great Teacher of great truths, but as a living personality, a friend and helper, a Savior from sin; and all were urged to come into touch with Him. From these meetings we know there will be far reaching results. One very significant result was an official request sent by the Niigata Kencho to Mr. Fisher, asking that the Y. M. C. A. send Mr. Billings to Niigata for one year as a teacher of English in the Commercial and Middle Schools. The missionaries were also requested by the Principal of the Middle School to urge Mr. Fisher to secure Mr. Billings' appointment to Niigata. It is a remarkable fact that the educational authorities of Niigata should thus put themselves on record as desiring such an outspoken, earnest Christian worker as Mr. Billings for their foreign teacher of English.

Altho the effort to secure Mr. Billings was fruitless, we rejoice to learn that Y. M. C. A. teachers have been promised for the schools in Niigata and at Nagaoka.

VI. Echigo has long been given an evil name by the rest of Japan, but the spiritual awakenings indicated by this review of a year's work show that the light is surely dawning in what has been called "Darkest Japan." We believe that the day is fast approaching when He that "maketh all things new" will say to Echigo: "Thou shalt be called by a new name."

In closing may we add a brief list of urgent needs.

We need one or two single lady missionaries to engage in the work for women and children.

We need a strong man to fill the vacant pulpit in the Niigata Church, c for a growing, working church at the capital would be a great help to our work thruout the province.

We need a new pastor at Shibata.

We need a personal assistant of the missionaries who can devote a large part of his time to evangelistic touring, for the purpose of opening up and developing new fields in distant parts of the province.

We need financial help to build a parsonage at Shibata, and new churches at Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki.

We need increased appropriations for touring expenses, and for the purchase of tracts.

We need a new missionary family in order that one family may be stationed either at Shibata or Nagaoka. The new work opening up around these centers, the great increase in the amount of touring, a and in the distances to be traveled, and the growing importance of these cities demand a larger force of workers.

We need a new spirit of consecration that we may have strength and courage to meet the demands upon us.

We need your prayers.

Wm L. Curtis,
(for the Station)

Niigata,

DOANE
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY

We need a new spirit of consecration that we may have strength and courage to meet the demands upon us.

We need your prayers.

VI. Nobiru has long been given an evil name by the rest of Japan, but the spiritual awakening manifested by this region of a year's work show that the light is surely dawning in what has been called "Darkest Japan." We believe that the day is near when the "maketh all things new" will say to Nobiru "Then shalt be called by a new name."

In closing may we add a brief list of urgent needs.

We need one or two single lady missionaries to engage in the work for women and children.

We need a strong man to fill the pulpit in the Fukuoka Church, a growing, working church at the capital would be a great help to our work throughout the province.

We need a new pastor at Shibata.

We need a personal assistant of the missionaries who can devote a large part of his time to evangelistic touring, for the purpose of opening up and developing new fields in distant parts of the province.

We need financial help to build a parsonage at Shibata, and new churches at Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki.

We need increased appropriations for touring expenses, and for the purchase of tracts.

We need a new missionary family in order that one family may be stationed either at Shibata or Nagaoka. The new work opening up around these centers, the great increase in the amount of touring, and in the distances to be traveled, and the growing importance of these cities demand a larger force of workers.

Annual Report 1906-1907
H. T. Curtis

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

NIIGATA STATION 1907-08

In reporting the year's work in Niigata Station there are ground for taking either a hopeful or discouraged tone. New opportunities for work have offered themselves, there is an awakened interest everywhere, and our Japanese bretheren have taken up work in this province with unwonted energy. On the other hand, we have lost two of our best evangelists, and our funds have been cut down over a fifth. This involves the closing of one out-station, the dismissal of one Bible Woman, and since living expenses have increased, the necessary advance in the present evangelists' salaries means further retrenchment in our work. If any one thinks that the cut in the appropriation for the Japan Mission does not involve serious loss to the work, let him consider plain facts like the above.

To speak of some of the events of the year in detail. Secretaries Creegan and Hitchcock paid us a brief visit during the last days of their stay in Japan. They could spare time for only two evenings in Echigo, but used that time well, speaking both here and at Kashiwazaki to large audiences.

Dr. Davis' visit in November and his tour through the entire province have been rendered familiar history by his many letters and reports. He was an inspiration to the Christian forces here and his individual efforts were richly blessed. But of especial significance to this report is his independent witness to the need of the field. He saw scores of unevangelized towns and villages and opportunities for service opening on every side, and to meet all this a mere handful of workers. In all his own accounts of the tour he has emphasized the need of men and money. Since his visit we have lost two men and through lack of means are not merely unable to open new work, but must retrench on the work already in hand. Besides this, of the two resident missionaries, one is able to do only half work devoting his

main strength to language study ; the other's prolonged ill health has warned him to take a long rest in order to avoid a breakdown.

As stated above, two of our workers have left us; one, Ueda San, accepted a call to a southern station in view of his wife's ill health, the other, Yoneyama San, who was our most tried and valuable assistant fell a victim to typhoid. He was a native of the province and put his whole heart into the work for his country. He refused flattering calls to other fields though they offered him larger salary, better education for his children, and better chances for his own enfeebled health. He preferred to give out his life for Echigo, and died a hero at his post. At the funeral, his friends, influential men from all over the country, paid high tribute to his firmness of purpose and his high minded spiritual character. Dr. Greene said of him that with the exception of Paul Sawayama he was the most pious Japanese he ever knew. It will be impossible to fill the place he has left.

To speak now of some of the more hopeful features of the work in Echigo. The Niigata ("independent") Church which has been for years without a pastor has at last succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Nukaga, a former assistant of Ebina San. He is a most remarkable preacher, with great fire and eloquence, and has considerable reputation as a poet. His attitude toward the missionaries is most sympathetic, and he is glad and ready to work with us whenever we ask him. Above all he is a man of great spiritual force and has the evangelism of Echiago deeply at heart. Since he came, the congregations have greatly increased and an evening service has been added. He has a large Bible Class on Sunday mornings, mostly of Normal School students. He has just returned with his bride, the daughter of Pastor Hori of Maebashi.

In December we were fortunate to have Pastors Ebina and Hori, who conducted a series of evangelistic meetings in this city. It was at a difficult season, for all the students were busy with exam-

inations and business men with their accounts. But such is the reputation of Ebina San as a speaker, that the school authorities gave word for the students to turn out in a body in school hours, so he addressed an audience of over a thousand young men. In like manner the governor ordered out the officials. There was also a woman's meeting under the auspices of the non-Christian societies. Besides these, there were regular nightly services in the Church, and individual work with enquirers. In this last, our lamented Yoneyama San rendered much valuable service, so spending himself contrary to his physician's orders, that he went home to fall an easy prey to disease. The results of this series of meetings to which we can point are ten baptisms and a score of inquirers, but besides these there are many who felt the Christian influence, and among whom the Leaven is attwork.

Next month will come the meeting of the "Bukwai" a district convention of the Churches between here and Tokyo. At that time many eminent men will come and incidentally lend their efforts to evangelistic work here and elsewhere in the province. At this time we hope for a larger harvest from the seed already sown.

A valuable addition to the Christian forces at work here is Mr. Neff, a teacher of English in the Government Schools who came out under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. He has several Bible Classes among the students, and another in the Presbyterian Church. The boys come to him primarily for English, but with the regular instruction he is giving them in the life of Christ, they cannot fail to be inspired with Christian ideals.

Another earnest lay-worker is a member of the Kashiwazaki Congregation, Ito San, who is a high official in the oil works there. When living in the neighboring town of Naoetsu he invited our evangelist to his home for regular preaching services. Now he goes about through the province making temperance addresses. He spares neither

time nor money in this cause.

I have already referred to the new work which is inviting us. One of these open doors is described by Dr. Davis in his letters. This is Ojiya, a town of six thousand people, most of whom had never listened to a public Christian address until Dr. Davis went there last fall. The only Christian in the place, a physician, arranged an afternoon meeting for the Middle School students, and in the evening a large meeting in the school house which over a thousand attended, listening most appreciatively. Since that time, the resident Christian has entreated us repeatedly to send someone to address them at least once a month. He promises us good audiences and assures us of their interest. Beyond that, he feels his own isolation keenly. "It is so hard for me," he said, "to keep my Christian faith alive when I am all alone." Since the death of Yoneyama San we have been unable to send any one to answer this appeal.

Another new work opened last year. This is a Bible class of students in Sanjo, a Buddhist stronghold, which class Mr. Curtis has conducted until recently. They have shown great interest, and one of their number was recently baptized. Another has come to Niigata, and has become a regular attendant at Church. The ten original members have graduated from school but a large number of others have requested that the class be continued. The success of this class has also led to the request for a similar class for the women teachers in the Sanjo Schools. This will be conducted by one of our Bible women. This will be the first work of its kind ever attempted in Sanjo.

At Kameda, only one station down the railroad, the students have also requested a Bible class, and there are many similar calls in Niigata from Normal School Boys, and Postal Clerks and teachers. There is no end of work to be done, and now we must still further retrench, owing to the ill-health of Mr. Curtis.

WORK FOR WOMEN

The work for women presents a somewhat more hopeful aspect, though here too, the need and the opportunities far surpass the ability of the present force of workers. We cannot emphasize too strongly the need for a single lady missionary to be located here. Family cares make it impossible for the wives of the missionaries to do any touring, while from every out-station come constant appeals for help with the woman's work. The Bible Women tour to some extent, but the work has suffered keenly since Mrs. Curtis has found it impossible to leave home. There is not the same interest in the meetings, nor will such a good audience come together as when the foreigner is the centre of the company. Besides this, the Japanese women hesitate to take the initiative, and are wanting in executive ability. If the work is to be carried on, we must have the help of at least one foreign woman.

Last May was the annual union meeting of the Christian women from all over the province. An all day meeting was held with a very large attendance. Delegates from each of our out-stations were present, as well as representatives from the Presbyterian societies. The Niigata Society holds a regular monthly meeting with an attendance of from fifteen to twenty. This society has done some special benevolent work during the last year such as sending a comfort box to an invalid friend and holding prayer meetings in the home of two aged church members.

Under Mrs. Curtis' care are three societies for girls. The youngest meets for a half an hour of crochet work, after which there is a devotional meeting with reading from Christian books. The two older societies meet for a distinctively Christian purpose. There is a talk given or a Bible lecture or a reading from Christian literature. The girls lead and take part in the service, and once a month

there is a Christian Endeavor Meeting. These societies have done a splendid work in raising up Christian womanhood in this province where above all it is needed. Most of the girls become Christians, and many unite with the church, though not all are able to do so owing to family complications. All three societies do something for benevolence. Last Christmas they made and sent many articles to Okayama Orphanage.

Another organization, the "Mother's Society" meets with Mrs. Cobb twice a month. One meeting takes the form of a cooking lesson which is a great attraction, as foreign cooking is very popular. The other meeting is devotional and practical. They listen to a talk on Christianity given by one of the workers, and a lecture on such subjects as "Care of the Baby" or First Aid to the Injured. No direct results have appeared from this work save very cordial social relations with influential people, and the breaking down of prejudice against Christianity and the missionaries.

In this same connection Mrs. Curtis' many organ pupils deserve mention. More than the culture value of the actual work done, is the benefit derived from contact with a Christian home. Besides this, the training results in the raising up of helpers to our work.

There are three Sunday Schools in Niigata maintained by the Station and managed by Bible women and Christian girls. In two of the these the attendance is very large, averaging about eighty. These do work among a class of poor children who are the only points of contact between their homes and Christian teaching.

Edward Scribner Cobb
Station Secy.

there is a Christian Endeavor Meeting. These societies have done a splendid work in raising up Christian womanhood in this province where above all it is needed. Most of the girls become Christians, and many unite with the church, though not all are able to do so owing to family complications. All three societies do something for benevolence. Last Christmas they made and sent many articles to Okayama Orphanage.

Another organization, the "Mother's Society" meets with Mrs. Cobb twice a month. One meeting takes the form of a cooking lesson which is a great attraction, as foreign cooking is very popular. The other meeting is devotional and practical. They listen to a talk on Christianity given by one of the workers, and a lecture on such subjects as "Care of the Baby" or First Aid to the Injured. No direct results have appeared from this work save very cordial social relations with influential people, and the breaking down of prejudice against Christianity and the missionaries.

In this same connection Mrs. Curtis' many organ pupils deserve mention. More than the culture value of the actual work done, is the benefit derived from contact with a Christian home. Besides this, the training results in the raising up of helpers to our work.

There are three Sunday Schools in Niigata maintained by the Station and managed by Bible women and Christian girls. In two of these the attendance is very large, averaging about eighty. These do work among a class of poor children who are the only points of contact between their homes and Christian teaching.

Mrs. Louisa Cobb
Miss Lucy Cobb

Niigata Station
Edward S. Cobb

JUL 14 1909

Annual Report of Niigata Station 1908-9

Station Members — Rev. W. L. Curtis — returned in May 1908 to U.S.
Mrs " " " — — " " "
Rev. E. S. Cobb — removed to Kyoto Nov. 1908
Mrs " " " — " " " " "

Work founded	— 1883
Pop. of Field	— 2,000,000.
Ordained Missy	— 0
Wives & single women	— 0
Unordained Preacher	— 1
Regular Meeting-places	— 3
Communicants	— 100
Added by Confession	— 2
Ave. attendance	— 20
S. S.	— 3
Membership	— 115
Contributions	— 100 not including new building in Shibata

Station Changes

In May, 1908, Mr Curtis was compelled to return to the U.S. on account of ill-health, his family accompanying him. At the annual meeting of the mission that same month, it was voted to ask Mr Pedley of Maebashi, to consider the matter of locating in Niigata, after his return from furlough in the autumn. After some correspondence with the mission Committee appointed to confer with him, and consultation with Japanese workers familiar with both fields, Mr Pedley felt it unwise for him to remain in Maebashi, and was allowed to do so. This decision necessitated the removal of the Cobb family from Niigata as in view of their short term of service and the isolation of the place, it was deemed unwise to leave them there alone. The work of the whole Echigo field was then transferred to the Maebashi station in whose hands the responsibility still rests.

Evangelistic Work

When the Maebashi station took over the work of the Echigo field it was with the understanding that somewhat different methods should be adopted.

The reasons for the change were two - (1) the undue dependence of the Christians and workers upon the mission, and (2) the isolation of the field and the necessity of closer contact with a strong central Kumiai organization. Accordingly Mr Pedley asked three Japanese pastors, all members of the Eastern Kumiai association to unite with him in forming a committee, whose decisions regarding the work should be final. The above brethren cordially assented and the Comm. organized itself on Nov. 28. 1908.

At that time there were three workers in the field supported by the mission, and another supported by private funds. After the committee had examined the condition of affairs, it was decided to dis-continue the services of one individual, to ask another to continue in his field until the committee's plans should more fully mature, and to leave undisturbed the third - a bible-woman in Niigata. The 4th worker, also a bible-woman, accepted almost immediately a request to work in connection with another Mission.

The Committee then found itself face to face with the problem of supplying three out-stations with evangelists, and at the same time of keeping paid stations in contact with the Eastern Kumiai Association whose centre is 200 miles away.

The first decision, in view of these problems, was to arrange for a monthly visit to these out-stations by a member of the Committee, and this arrangement has been faithfully carried out. Mr Pedley going once in 2 months, and the other members taking turns in the alternate month. The visits have been warmly welcomed and already these distant fields are feeling a stronger interest in the body at large.

Just here is the time to refer in detail to the out stations themselves.

Shibata (12.000) —

Members — 35. New building. No pastor till April '09

During 1908, the Niigata Station deemed it best to retire the pastor — Mr Manabe, who had been in charge for many years, but had evidently come to the stagnation point. The Committee found that hitherto all church bills — except light and fuel — had been paid by the mission, and therefore made a strong effort to induce the people to give — even if but little — to the incoming pastor's support. Fortunately through the efforts of the Christians themselves and outside friends, a neat little church edifice had been put up during the year, thus obviating the necessity of paying rent, so the church members agreed to

raise five (5) yen on salary account. Encouraged by this, the Committee entered into correspondence with a view to securing a pastor, and finally secured their man — Mr S. Kido, formerly in the employ of the Baptist mission. He began work during the last week in April 1899, and both he and his people start out with courage and mutual admiration.

Kashiwazaki (10,000)

Members — 8. No building, no pastor.

For two years, the citizens of this lively town — a great centre for oil manufacture — have been looking for a pastor in vain. Discouraged, they finally decided to merge into a larger association, whose principles were to be practically those of a Christian church, but whose members should include sympathizers as well as believers. The Committee rescued the lonely few, ~~and~~ persuading them to again take on the form of a church assembly and unite in calling a pastor, for the coming of whom the Committee promised to use ~~the~~ its utmost exertions. Then followed a weary and discouraging search for a suitable man. Finally just as the pen was about to begin the writing of this report, a telegram came in to the effect that in the beginning of ~~May~~ June, the man would start for the

field, so the Committee feels intensely relieved, and the Kashiwazaki Christians will rejoice. The latter for the first time in their history, are going to have the joyful experience of contributing seven or eight (7.8) yen towards the salary of the new pastor — Mr E. Watanabe. The little christian community comprises congregationalists, a methodist, a follower of Uchimura Kanzo, etc etc, so is quite cosmopolitan ~~in~~ in its make-up. One of the leaders is a graduate of the old Hokuetsu Gakkwan (niigata), was, in those days a pupil of the writer, and both as a christian and as head of a department is doing fine work for the town.

Nagaoka (31.000) City.

Membership — 58. Church Building, no pastor.

With a membership of 58 on the books, this organization is pretty nearly down to the zero point. A quarrel among the few ~~resi~~ resident members led to division, and now the four who left the church are worshipping in a separate hired house, with a middle school teacher to conduct the services. About half-a-dozen are left in the original organization, and one or two of them keep up a S.S. organization in hope of a pastor's coming in the near future.

For the present, the Committee has decided

to ask the Kashiwazaki pastor to make regular visits to this city. It may seem wise, ere long, to place a man in full charge, for certainly there is a field wide enough for all his energies. Just now it is a question of workers, money, and the comparative prospects of different fields. Mr Yokota, in charge of the work until February, is now over the church in Nara.

Niigata — Mrs Nakajima, formerly associated with Mrs Curtis, still continues in charge of a Sunday-School in the neighborhood of the missionary houses, and in addition renders valuable assistance in connection with the Niigata independent church, of which she is a deaconness.

Kumiai Work.

Niigata (60.000).

Membership — 94. No building. pastor. Mr Nukaga

The church here has literally passed through the fire (Sept. 1908) since the last report was written. Of the 94 members, Fifty (50) are reported as absent. It was then a tremendous blow to the remaining 44, to see their building go up in smoke during the great conflagration which gutted the city in Sept. 1908. Since that time, one of the unused missionary houses

has been available as a temporary place of worship. Efforts to raise money have resulted in something over 1000 yen, of which 800 yen have gone to the purchase of a new site. The situation at the beginning of May 1909 was desperate need of a church building, scarcely any money in sight for such a purpose. The pastor forced to live on half-salary, owing to the decision of friends in the Eastern association to withdrew further help, and much uncertainty concerning the continued residence of a member who holds himself responsible for more than half the monthly church subscription.

At a recent meeting of the Eastern Association sympathizers pledged themselves to keep the church until the end of the year, the understanding being that said association approach the Home Missy Society at the time of the annual meeting, with a view to its assuming the support of the church, which has the name of self-support, without the resources thereof.

Nakajō (4000)

Membership - 59, Building, no pastor.

This is one of those country churches whose members are native to the place and fairly represent the complexion of the community. Not quite able to

pay a sufficient salary even for an unmarried man. the church has been pastorless since Sept. 1908. Probably it will enter into an arrangement with the Shibata church people, by which the Shibata pastor will pay regular visits, and thus help to build up and extend the cause.

General note

Personal acquaintance with the Echigo field and much conference with Japanese brethren, justify the writer in regarding it as one of the great problems confronting the Kumiai Church. There are 2,000,000 people there, most of them graded in Buddhism - not of the most spiritual type; the province is looked upon as a nursery for prostitutes; it is immensely wealthy; its people are patient, plodding, intensely conservative. It seems to him that the solution so far as the Kumiai body is concerned lies in the Japanese H.M.S. entering the field in a whole-souled way, either to absorb, or supplement the work now carried on by the Committee of four. The impact of the whole Kumiai body is needed to make an adequate impression.

Okayama and its Outlook for 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Although the "Coptic" reached Yokohama on New Years Day, I was detained in various places en route from there, and did not find myself at Okayama until four o'clock on Friday afternoon, Jan. 12. The day was perfect, mild winter weather. I had come from Kobe — 89 miles — on an express train in three hours and twenty minutes, and had eaten my dinner, served in imitation of foreign style, in a dining car attached to the train. No such comforts here year before last.

Some 300 Japanese — mostly Christians — met me at the station and gave me a hearty welcome, the orphan asylum band leading in the demonstration. These people certainly are past masters in the art of welcoming and farewelling.

As you are aware I came to a deserted station. Not a foreigner in

the city or province. Miss Adams still at Osaka under Dr. Taylor's care though steadily regaining her strength; Miss Wainwright ~~in China~~ gone to China in search of lost health, Miss Gulick not yet ~~so~~ quite ready to come to our city, and ~~the~~ Whites still detained in America.

Neither the Salvation Army nor the English Episcopalians now have representatives here (except Japanese), and the French Catholic Priest was temporarily absent. Okayama was ~~certainly~~ assuredly in the hands of its own people and it seemed high time that some one turned up to render needed assistance at various points.

I am happy to state however that nearly all departments of the work were going on at least after a fashion.

Okayama church has been thoroughly reorganized on an evangelical basis, the week-of-prayer meetings were better attended than for some years past, several conferences have been held already to arrange for pushing more vigorously

Sunday School and other forms of evangelistic activity, and a hopeful, buoyant spirit prevails among the Christians.

I had the very choice privilege of baptizing five adults on my first Sabbath in the city, and of assisting in welcoming three others by letter into the Okayama church.

The orphan asylum is paying more attention than formerly to the education and general training of its 260 children. It has secured over 7000 names of persons — mainly Japanese — who promise to give ten sen (five cents) a month for sustaining and improving this widely influential institution. The orphanage continues to be worthy of the large confidence so long bestowed upon it by a world wide circle of friends.

Doors are opening in all directions for telling Christian work. Our two chief practical difficulties and discouragements spring from lack of workers and insufficiency of means. I have declined already more invita-

tions than it was possible to accept, and the experiences of the past ten days go to show that I shall have no opportunity before next summer to be either lazy or lonesome.

As for money, our station evangelists and country preachers are cut to the lowest living salaries, ~~prices~~ debts have been contracted through sickness or other special causes while prices of nearly all commodities are practically double what they were three years ago and in many places are still rising.

We all have to economize where it hurts our influence, and new work is really tabooed. I could add much more in the same line, but I made a mental resolution while in America that after my return to Japan, I would not be harping always on the money question, and there I am at it the first thing. Well! the provocation is simply overwhelming.

I rejoice greatly in the cheering news that the Prudential Committee have appointed Mr. Trout

and assigned him to ~~J~~ needy Japan. Good times for telling work are just ahead of us. In fact they are already here. We must make the most of them. God helping us all we will do it, You and the American Churches on the farther side of the Pacific, we and our Japanese brethren on this.

Yours in the glad service!

James H. Pettee

Okayama Japan, Jan. 23, 1900.

Private.

I think Miss Adams' sickness was due in part to over work & anxiety & in part to un sanitary conditions both on the premises & the surrounding neighborhood. There have been 2 or 3 other cases of typhoid fever in this locality all better now. I am having the drains entirely overhauled, traps put in and everything possible done to prevent a recurrence of such a misfortune. Miss Wainwright is in Foochow China with Dr. Woodhull. Judging from a letter recd yesterday she is not much better yet. Hers is a nervous break down ~~not~~ rather than simply physical. Miss Gulick will come here when Miss Adams does, I hope by or

Then Miss Adams must start for America as soon as we can pack her off.

before the end of February.

I feel very grateful to you and to others in the "Rooms" & the W. B. M. Rooms for thoughtful sympathy shown to Mrs. Pettee in her great affliction. I think I never knew a time when it was harder to go quietly forward along the straight line of duty than when I finished my work in San Francisco & went aboard the "Coptic" to leave America so soon after receiving that telegram from Mrs. Pettee simply announcing her father's death. I had to wait a full month of rather idle travelling before learning more particulars, entirely aside from the anxiety about the effect of the trial upon Mrs. Pettee in her state of health, and the ever present desire to go to her to render what assistance I might be able. How people endure such things without the sustaining grace of the Christian faith I cannot imagine. There is at least one reward. All such things make us better missionaries. Mrs. Pettee has been wonderfully sustained, I can see from her letters, and aside from the keen sense of personal loss, there are many things to be specially grateful for. The 10th anniversary of Dr. Neesima's death will be fittingly observed here today. Tomorrow at my house there will be a conference of the workers in this region. J. H. Pettee.

Annual Report of Okayama - Tsuyama Station. 1902-03

Missionaries residing in Okayama.

Rev. J.H. Pettee
Mrs. B.W. Pettee
Miss A.P. Adams
Miss M.E. Wainwright

In Tsuyama

Rev. S.S. White
Mrs. I. McL. White

Personal Matters.

Miss Wainwright was taken ill with typhoid fever in December and though she has now recovered is under doctor's orders to refrain from regular work until after the summer.

The station rejoices over the recent decision of the C.A.I. advising Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to locate at Okayama. The wide variety of interests centering in this city imperatively requires the help of another missionary family, hence the general satisfaction felt by both foreigners and Japanese over the anticipated coming of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to Okayama next September.

In this connection mention may be made of the appointment of Miss Adams to succeed Miss Cozad as our Mission's representative upon the interdenominational committee to prepare the helps for Junior teaching in Sunday School work.

Help from Outside.

Among the foreign visitors of the year may be named Mr. and Mrs. Henry LeBoutillier of Phila., Miss Ellen C. Parsons of New York, Miss Bessie Moore, Korea, "Miss Hughes of Wales", evangelist W. Edgar Geil, Rev. J.J. Boggs, China, Dr. and Mrs. Doremus Scudder, Miss Florence Cozad, Cleveland, Hon. Sidney Fisher of Canada, Dr. Cuthbert Hall, Mrs. Galen Fisher of Oakland, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Hinman and Messrs. Ding and Lau of Foochow, China, Dr. and Mrs. E. Barton of Philadelphia, Prof. and Mrs. Robinson of Columbia University and just as this report is made up, Dr. G.F. Pentecost and party. We are also indebted to Dr. Greene of the outlook committee Messrs. Bartlett, Bennett, Cary, Clark and Misses Gulick and Searle of our Mission, Y.M.C.A. secretaries Fisher and Helm, such teachers as Messrs. Abbott, Elliot, Grant, Gustafson and Root, and among a long list of Japanese, Rev. Messrs. Harada, Miyagawa, Ebina, Osada Koki, Taketa and Minomiya, Hon. S. Ebara, Dr. Sasamori on his way to Denmark and Y.M.C.A. secretary Niwa for helpful visits.

The first reception in full foreign style ever tendered to a visitor in Okayama was extended to Dr. Cuthbert Hall, the mayor and principal of the Kōtō Gakkō assisting a missionary in presenting the invited guests to the distinguished lecturer.

Houses and Lands.

Anxiety over property matters has been put at ~~by the~~ rest by the transfer of legal ownership to the Congregational Association of three lots of land and the buildings thereon in which much of its Okayama city work is carried on.

In Behalf of the Poor.

One of these pieces of property consists of the two houses and nearly two-fifths of an acre of land in one of the most disreputable parts of the city, purchased for the W.B.M. slum work which is being carried on vigorously by Miss. Adams and her Japanese associates one of whom, evangelist Hayashi, has been secured during the year under review. A large Sunday School, a free day school for children of the very poor, in connection with which there is a small industrial department, evening classes for factory employees, preaching services twice a week and much personal visitation in the homes of the needy, are the principal features of this interesting work. Two baptisms during the year and other waiting applicants are among the tangible results. The most promising boy in the school has been promoted to a Government school and then sent this spring to Kwansei Gakuin the well known Methodist institution near Kōbe. The police are enthusiastic admirers of this slum work and rightly regard it as their most valuable ally in preserving the peace of the city. Since the opening of the new chapel in February, Christians also have taken an interest in the enterprise. A new school building is an imperative necessity.

The Churches.

Of the three independent and six dependent churches in Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures all but one have made a decided advance during the year and are in a very healthy and hopeful condition. That one exception is the only pastorless church in the field, Mr. Miyamori the worker there having gone to the Dōshisha for further study. The number of baptisms, in the nine churches, 118, is the largest since 1890.

Special mention should be made of the ordination of Mr. Mizoguchi at Takahashi and Mr. Katayama at Amaki and of the celebration by both those churches of their niju nenki (twentieth anniversary of their organization). An interesting feature was the refusal of the council to ordain Mr. Katayama unless his church would increase

its part of the minister's stipend nearly 25 o/o, thus carrying it above the grant-in-aid from the station. Amaki church held a conference, rose to the opportunity and voted to meet the condition imposed.

Ochiai church has dedicated free of debt, with a balance of nine cents refunded after paying out yen 1137. for house and land, a building of its own. Onomichi society has repaired its church home and both Ochiai and Tsuyama have taken long strides towards self support. Okayama church has at last fallen into line with the rest of the world and moved its principal service on Sunday from the afternoon to the forenoon. Kagato church has been dissolved and in its place Kyokutō church has been organized. This name means East-of-the-Morning-sun river and the boundaries of the new church embrace all of Bizen province lying east of Okayama city. This straggling country church thus covers a district some twenty miles square and its efficient pastor Rev. B. Mizote is kept busy night and day looking after his exactly one hundred sheep.

Various Allied Agencies.

Taikyo Dendō (Special Evangelistic Movement). Services have been held in all the churches; Sunday school instruction, C.E. work and other forms of organized effort have been vigorously pushed: Mr. White has done a large amount of country touring of which he writes, "The district covered extends about forty miles to the east, twenty miles to the north, forty miles to the west, and twenty miles again to the south, of Tsuyama. This work carries the gospel message to towns and villages which have no other Christian privilages and tho' it must of necessity be somewhat irregular, the endeavor is to give at least two visits a year to each of twenty or more places. In most of these places there are one or two Christians and in all of them persons interested in hearing about the Christian religion so that these visits are largely appreciated as the attendance at the meeting proves. Thus the seed of the Word is being sown over practically the entire province of which Tsuyama is the capital and foundations are being laid for future work in these places."

"One of these towns, Kurashiki, twelve miles east of Tsuyama had advanced so far in numbers and interest when the fall tour through that religion was made that weekly visits were asked for. Since then a weekly meeting has been held at the house of one of the Christians, Mr. White and his assistant alternating in making the visits. From ten to fifteen persons meet for Bible study, among these interested being the chief official of the town, the post master and the chief of police and his wife. Altho' there are now only four or five Christians, the outlook is most promising for an increase in the near future. Another place, not quite so far advanced as Kurashiki, is Yuge, thirty miles by rail towards Okaya-

ma. This town has been visited with the most regularity next to Kurashiki and it is hoped that the progress there may soon justify weekly visits being made, tho' the only Christians have moved elsewhere. This branch of work is most important in introducting, as it does, Christianity to the people of the smaller towns and villages and replacing their prejudices with a knowledge of the true character of Christianity as a foundation for future personal acceptance of it."

Mr. Onoda, the station evangelist, has continued to visit regularly several towns west of Okayama, but there is still a large untouched field for this kind of effort.

Work in the station chapel at Tsuyama is in a specially hopeful condition. The Mother's society and women's English club of Okayama, of both of which Mrs. Pettee is the president, have held helpful meetings regularly through the year.

Seisho Dendo the Bible evangelistic effort begun during the preceding year has been continued with encouraging results. Its special principle of work is having one earnest Bible student read and explain consecutively one Gospel (Matthew) to one inquirer at a time. Ten workers have engaged in this form of personal service each laboring for as many cases as his time and opportunity permitted. During the year 1902 one hundred and eighteen seekers were thus served. Of these, twenty-five received baptism. This work was carried on at an expense of yen 340.53 which was raised by the monthly gifts of those who were enrolled as sustainers of the movement. The plan was proposed and energetically pushed by Mr. Ishii of the Orphan Asylum himself the treasurer of the enterprise. This Bible work after having been carried on one year in Okayama city has now been extended to Kurashiki, Tamashima, Kamogata and Kasaoka, four important towns west of the city easily accessible by rail.

Okayama Orphan Asylum.

At the Orphanage it has been a year of exceptional advance and development. By a special gift of $5,000 received in January from an American friend who prefers to have no name announced, old time debts contracted when the institution rashly attempted to become self supporting, have been lifted. During the year six small lots of land have been purchased, ten buildings bought or built and other improvements made. Mr. Ishii has been decorated by Imperial Authorization with the badge of the blue ribbon (ranju hosho) in recognition of his fifteen years of self sacrificing labor in behalf of homeless children; Forty-five new children have been received into the home; thirty-four discharged mostly to earn their own living; six received baptism; a cash account opened with each child the children taught to econimize and invest their earnings so that 122 of them now have deposits in the savings bank amounting to yen 137.22; and the number of sustaining members, nearly all Japanese, (who pay yen one a year) brought up to the high figure of

10,365. The institution has recently been incorporated as a zaidan hojin (charitable organization). The board of trustees consists of Mr. Ichiro Tokutomi, Editor of KokuminShimbun Tokyo, Prof Frank Muller Ph. D. Tokyo, Rev. W.L. Curtis, Niigata, Principal Mikoichi Orita, Third Koto Gakko, Kyoto, Mr. Shinkichi Tamura, Merchant, of Kobe., Mr. Magoshiro Ohara, Kurashiki Okayama ken, Yoshiyuki Suga M.D. (principal of Okayama Medical school and head of t the prefectural hospital) Okayama city, Mr. Shinkichi Kagawa Capitalist and manufacturer, Okayama city, and Rev. J.H.Pettee, Okayama City. One other Japanese - an Osaka man - is still undetermined. Many problems fiscal, educational, industrial, spiritual, remain to be solved, but the Orphanage is getting better established year by year, is learning from experience, and is exerting an increasingly helpful influence upon society at large.

An Old Friend Gone.

Among the noteworthy deaths of the year should be mentioned that of Mr. Yokotaro Nakagawa, through whose invitation and persistent efforts Okayama station was opened in the year 1879. A self-made man of strong personality and progressive instincts, he was one of Okayama's most picturesque and remarkable citizens. A warm friend of the missionaries and of their work he never publicly professed his belief in Christ and for years his life was not according to the teaching of Jesus. But latterly he had changed for the better and those who knew him intimately believe that at heart he was a Christian. His funeral which was according to Buddhist rites was one of the largest ever seen in the city. A resident missionary prepared for the service a memorial tribute which was printed later in the local papers and attracted favorable notice.

Summary

Taking the field as a whole it has been one of the very best years on record and the condition of things at its close bids us hope for even better results during the coming twelvemonth. We append a table of various statistics.

James H. Pettee,
Okayama, Japan,
May 9, 1903.

Station for the year ending April 30, 1903

Okayama Station Report

1904- 1905

The Churches

One has been pasterless all the year and another nearly all that time. In connection with the latter case an over zealous evangelist of another denomination in his praiseworthy effort to minister to a pasterless flock unfortunately sowed seeds of distrust and dissension which resulted in 23 persons, mostly women, withdrawing from the church just as it had arranged to call a new pastor.

Under the influence of this strange preaching in whose creed there seem to be but three important articles, the second coming of Christ the inerrancy of Scripture and faith healing, the confidence of these old time believers has been shaken not merely in the remaining members of that church and the pastor elect but also in the whole Kumiai denomination and the members of our mission. The rest of the church rose to the emergency and with a slightly increased help from the station repeated their call to the man already selected and he is now at work in this needy field. The new arrangement starts off promisingly and two young men were baptised there on a recent Sunday.

The disaffected portion together with other members living near by have practically reformed themselves into the old Kagato church and now gladly receive the helpful ministrations of their former pastor Rev. B. Mizote. So the outcome of the trying experience is really two churches where before there had been but one. As they cover twenty-five square miles of territory in which there is no other Protestant work except one tiny Episcopal company, they are in no danger of jogging each other's elbows and the settlement is on the whole a happy one.

Takahashi church has lost recently by death one of its charter members and main pillars good old deacon and doctor S. Akagi. His place will be taken by Mr. Kobayashi who last year was the mayor of the town. It is a cause for great gratitude and rejoicing that another old time member of that church Mr. S. Shibahara who had been disaffected for a number of years and absented himself completely from Christian services and society, has come back into the confidence and fellowship of his Christian brethren.

The condition of things in the other churches outside of Okayama is too suggestive of 2nd. Peter III, 4, All things continue as they were from the beginning, for entire satisfaction.

Bible Evangelistic Company.

This organization peculiar to Okayama has entered on its third successful year. One hundred fifty-two different persons

have been regularly instructed in the Bible during the year and thirty-four of thse have received baptism.

The society has secured the services of Rev. B. Mizote and plans to push its work even more vigorously than heretofore at an estimated expense of yen seventy or eighty a month.

The Y.M.C.A.

This ever enterprissing organization or group of societies has secured during the year under review special addresses by Prof. I. Nitobe and Dr. T. Inoue of the Imperial Universities, Profs. K. Yuasa and R. Nakaseko of Dōshisha and Mr. M. Konishi who has studied and travelled in Russia.

Y.P.S.C.E.

The Japan Union of C.E. broke away from all precedents and came to Okayama this spring for its annual meeting, instead of going to Kōbe, Osaka Kyōto or Tōkyō as heretofore. About 130 delegates and friends from outside the city attended the meetings which were of a high order. Okayama people, Endeavorers and non-Endeavorers, Christians and non-Christians, extended a hearty welcome and received great good from the gathering This being the first occasion on which a national inter-denominational gathering had assembled in our city or field, it is worthy of notice and its acknowledged success was very gratifying.

The leading features of the convention were addresses by Hon. S. Ebara M.P. and Rev. Messrs. Pedley, Harada, Tamura and others, special anthems by twenty Kōbe College students under the efficient leadership of Miss Torrey, solo singing by Mrs. Rasmussen of Kōbe, and a very impressive mountain top sunrise prayer meeting led by evangelist S. Kimura. The number of C.E. societies in Japan remains the same as last year 126 the 19 new ones formed just taking the place of 19 disbanded. As five of the new organizations reported were from Chugoku district, Okayama as its centre retains the prize banner another year.

The Orphanage

The past year has been one of earnest struggle keen competition and marked development. During 1904 the total receipts from contributions and earning were yen 31,166.72 of which amount yen 6,117.82 was for the endowment fund which has now reached yen 20,000 or one-tenth of the sum desired. thirty children were sent out and sixty-three received. The number of new recruits is steadily increasing these having been thirty-five such in the first three and a half months of 1905. This brings the present number of children up to 315 the largest on record. The most note worthy gift was one of yen 2000 from H.I.M., the Emperor. So far as the

writer is aware this is the first gift by his Majesty to a distinctly Christian institution in Japan. That it should have been granted in the very year when Japan was at war with a nominally Christian nation is an added proof of the high minded character of the Japanese court. The gift has had a wide reaching influence in dispelling from the minds of the general public the suspicion that because this charity was Christian it was unworthy the attention of Japanese patriots.

Just as this report is being made up word has come to the Orphanage in the form of a beautifully written letter from the Imperial Household that T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress are pleased to promise yen 1,000 a year for the coming ten years to the Okayama Orphanage. A special thanksgiving service was held in the chapel on Easter Monday at which Mr. Ishii spoke very frankly and with deep feeling of the great significance of this Imperial grant and the heavy obligation it laid upon all connected with the institution to prove themselves worthy of this high confidence.

Out of scores of other interesting gifts from all over Japan and the known world, mention may well be made of one from a soldier in Manchuria. It was twenty-five sen his portion of the yen 100,000. given by the Emperor for distribution throughout the army and navy on February eleventh He wrote that the money seemed too sacred to be spent for his own physical comfort and so he sent it to the Orphanage. It was added to the endowment fund and its story will be enshrined in the anuals of the institution.

Five of the Orphanage graduates and one teacher are serving their Country as soldiers at the front, one teacher was killed at the battle of Lioyang, one graduate has returned and is now in the hospital while seven others are in military training.

At the recent annual meeting of the trustees, which was attended by two members of our mission it was unanimously voted to set no limit to the number of new children who might be received at the Home; to appoint several patrons from among distinguished Japanese who are warm friends of the institution, to take steps toward securing special gifts for the early purchase of several acres of land now available and to add to the endowment fund until it shall reach yen 200,000. all monies received as interest upon permanent investments. In case of urgent necessity this rule can be relaxed. Count Kabayama and Viscount ~~and viscountess~~ Okabe have consented to become patrons of the institution.

Work for Soldiers

As in a other stations a large feature of the year's service has been the work for soldiers. All of our ladies have taken their turn at the railroad station welcoming, caring for and fare-

welling the trainloads of men bound for the front or the wounded and the prisoners as they passed inland from the front. Much literature has been distributed and occasional opportunities for personal conversation been gladly improved. Mrs. Pettee has been chosen president of the Okayama city volunteer ladies association a society composed of both Christian and non-Christian women which does for the common soldiers what the Red Cross ladies do for the officers. This choice in an interior city of a foreigner for such a leading position shows how far Japan has travelled from the insular prejudice of earlier days.

Publications for the year
Those in English are, By J.H.Pettee
The Asylum Record War Number pp 16 with 14 illustrations
"The Endeavor" (English section) the monthly organ of The Japan Union of Christian Endeavor
"Japan in the Year of the War" pp 30 Published by the A.B. C.F.M.
and a series of articles in the Congregationalist and Christian World on "The War in the Far East".
By Mrs. Pettee
"The Story of Little Blossom" Published by W.B.M. Boston
"Japan in War Times, Missionary Experiences" " " "
In Japanese By Miss Adams and her helper
Hanabatake no Nadeshiko (The Pinks of Hanabatake) pp 16, 3 illustrations. A description of conditions at Hanabatake and the work undertaken. As some of the statements in the booklet though admittedly correct were displeasing to residents of the locality the books which had been gratuitously distributed were collected so far as possible and burned thus restoring peace and good will in the neighborhood.

J. H. Pettee

Okayama Japan
Apr. 27, 1905.

Annual Report - 1904-05

Okayama Station Japan

J. H. Pettee

4

welfing the trainloads of men bound for the front or the wounded and the prisoners as they passed inland from the front. Much literature has been distributed and occasional opportunities for personal conversation been gladly improved. Mrs. Pettee has been chosen president of the Okayama city volunteer ladies association a society composed of both Christian and non-Christian women which does for the common soldiers what the Red Cross ladies do for the officers. This choice in interior city of a foreigner for such a leading position shows how far Japan has travelled from the insular prejudice of earlier days.

Publications for the year

Those in English are, By J.H.Pettee

The Asylum Record War Number pp 15 with 14 illustrations

"The Endeavor" (English section) the monthly organ of the Japan Union of Christian Endeavor

"Japan in the Year of the War" pp 80 Published by the A.B.C.F.M.

and a series of articles in the Congregationalist and Christian World on "The War in the Far East".

Mrs. J. H. Pettee

"The Story of Little Blossom" Published by W.B.M.I. Boston

In Japanese

Hanabatake no Madonnaiko (The Girls of Hanabatake) pp 15, 3 illustrations. A description of so much of the work at Hanabatake and the work undertaken. As some of the statements in the booklet through inadvertently correct were displeasing to residents of the locality the books which had been gratuitously distributed were collected so far as possible and burned thus restoring peace and good will in the neighborhood.

J. H. Pettee

Okayama Japan

Okayama - Tsuyama Station, XX

II. Tsuyama, 1904-05

The most important event to be chronicled since the last report was written is the completion and dedication of the Church building. This occurred in May of last year, but just too late to find a place in the "Report," it coming the last week of that month. It was made the occasion for putting forth special evangelistic effort, a series of three days' meetings being held. Prominent leaders of the denomination were present who set forth the fundamental principles of Christianity every evening in a forcible and convincing manner to overflowing audiences.

Teachers from the various schools and officials of the city attended the dedication service, the occasion marking the advent of the Church as an organization from an obscure home in an unfrequented side street into a prominent place in the life of the community. The Church now has a home befitting its character and mission and the results are being seen in the progress that has been made since that date. Not only has the attendance upon all the regular meetings of the Church increased, not only has the Sunday School grown in numbers from forty to one hundred and sixty, but for the first time in its history of about twenty

years the Church has been able to hold special evangelistic meetings in a place large enough and at the same time assuring fitting religious influences helping to secure the desired results. The cost of the site was $650. that of the building $1100, making a total of $1750, of which $500. was the gift of friends in America. A parsonage was also built on the lot and just south of the Church, which called forth the admiration of all the pastors present at the dedication. There are parsonages in a few places, but they are by no means common and this by consent of all was ~~was~~ declared to be a model in every way. It was made possible by the gifts of a few especially interested in having one and its total cost was $488.

The missionary was absent on O. and E. committee work, touring in other fields when the Fall evangelistic campaign was carried on, but it was reported to him as a most successful series of meetings, the new Church building proving its great value as a factor in the proper conduct of the evangelizing work of the Church.

So many inquirers resulted from these extra meetings that the pastor felt the need of more help in following them up with personal work. Hence Mr. T. Kamiya was asked to come over from Ochiai for this special

form of labor. He was employed to assist in the work of the church at Uchiai when Mr. Morita was pastor of the two churches, supplying in some degree as a lay worker the need of a pastor when Mr. Morita was in the Tsuyama part of his parish. The Uchiai Church having secured a pastor, Mr. Kamiya's services there could be dispensed with. He has therefore been in Tsuyama ever since, engaged in this form of Bible instruction, going regularly to a certain number of homes where there are inquirers.

Another change in the personnel of the workers is to be recorded. Mr. T. Miyagawa who had been the efficient assistant of the missionary during three years resigned and left in August to become pastor of the Nishino Miya Church. His place has been filled by Mr. T. Matsumoto, for several years an evangelist in the Shitoku field. With his assistance the work of the Station Chapel has gone on successfully, it continuing to prove an important feeder to the church. There have been eleven baptisms in this church during the past year.

The Y. M. C. A. connected with the Church, though rather small in membership has proved to be a most active and efficient help to the work of the church, both in the special meetings at the church itself and in the conduct of an independent Gospel

campaign in a hitherto uncultivated section of the city with most encouraging results.
The weekly visits to Kuroshiki have been continued during the year, meetings for children and Bible classes for adults being held regularly.
The work has made encouraging progress and in the near future tangible results are expected in the baptism of some and in some measure of self support for the work.
The absence of the missionary in other fields made the Fall touring in this province impossible, but a desire for his visits has been expressed from several quarters and he is planning for such a tour about the time this report goes to press.
W. B. M.
Mrs. White and the children at Tokyo for the latter's education have been greatly missed, not only in the home, but in the life and work of the Church. While she was not able to do much outside work because of the necessity of teaching the children at home, still her presence was a great help and ~~and~~ encouragement in the woman's work in the Church. The pastor's wife is a most efficient and untiring worker. Largely owing to her efforts the Woman's Society, for long a very discouraging feature in the work here, has become one of the

most encouraging and promising parts of the Church work. It has reached a membership of 56 and is exerting a wide leavening influence upon the non-Christian homes of the community.

As we consider the years which this report closes behind and opens before us, we see more blessings to be thankful for than ever before, more signs of the presence and power of God in the work here which give us great encouragement and hope for the future of this Church.

Ochiai Church.

In the Spring the Church members felt that they had reached the time when they could meet their financial obligations alone and so it's connection as protegé of the mission was severed. It was without a pastor until Fall when it secured the services of Mr. I. Sakai, a recent graduate of the Doshisha, for a short time with one of the Kyoto Churches. Under his leadership the work of the Church is being carried on efficiently and the outlook there is most encouraging also.

John Lyle G. White

Tsuyama,
March. 24th 1905.

Annual Report - 1904 -

Okayama - Tsuyama Station - Japan

Report of Work in Hanabatake, Okayama.
1904-05

The work in Hanabatake has taken great strides forward during the year, and is becoming such a fixture in this neighborhood, that it never can be uprooted.
This is a branch of the Okayama church and all Christians are baptized into its membership. Since this work started seven have received baptism, three of these being in the year counting from April '04.

As these people are so illiterate many of them pay no attention to the registration which in this country makes marriage legal, but during the year we have been able to impress the need of it upon two families and the mistake of years has been corrected.

Sunday School is well attended and meetings are so popular that we can get an audience any night by a little advertising. In addition to the preaching services held Sunday and Thursday evenings, a woman's meeting which will be held twice a month has just been started, and the Junior C. E. society continues its good work among the

children.

The people of the city non Christian as well as Christian are becoming practically interested in this work for their own poor, and showed this interest by giving valuable assistance in getting up a concert last November to open a free dispensary for these people. The net proceeds were 340.67 yen and many sympathetic friends for the work. This money will purchase apparatus and medicines needed for a year.

Money coming from America in the summer, added to what had already been collected made it possible to begin building in September. One house which is all completed has two rooms for the school and a large room for the chapel. It is a pleasure to work in such a well lighted, clean, convenient building. The teaching force has been strengthened this last term by the assistance of some sixty young men who belong to a class taking the short course for entering the teacher's ranks. As they are not in the Normal School they have no opportunity to get experience in teaching, so offered their

services to Hanabatake, two coming each day. Such teaching has its drawbacks, but on the whole has been helpful to the school, and we hope it may continue.

The feelings of some of the Hanabatake residents were hurt by some things said at the concert, and for a time it seemed as if we should have a school with no pupils, but the children have gradually come back, and the parents have begun to appreciate more what is being done for them.

As the concert was such a success and we had money left from putting up the first building, we decided to put up another house, having rooms for the free dispensary and a bath for the children down-stairs, while up-stairs there is a room for night classes and two for the use of the missionary connected with the work.

The doctor at the head of the City Hospital has, from the first, taken a great interest in this work, and has allowed those of his doctors and pharmacists who wished, to give their services after the hospital hours

close, 3 P.M. Eight doctors and two pharmacists have availed themselves of this opportunity, and are very enthusiastic in their work. Although the building is not yet completed, the dispensary was opened Feb. 15th, and up to the date of this report one-hundred and twenty-three different patients have been seen. The largest number coming in one day has been twenty-four. We cannot estimate the good done to these poor people, nor the broadening effect on the hearts and lives of the doctors. The evangelist visits these sick people and a number have already become regular attendants at the preaching services.

In order to complete the building it has been necessary to borrow some money, but gifts are coming in and we hope the debt will soon be lifted.

Alice P. Adams.
Okayama.
March 24, 1905.

Report of Work in Hanabatake

Okayama - Japan - 1904.

Alice P. Adams.

May 1906

Okayama Station Report

The Field

It covers Okayama and Tottori prefectures and runs over on the east into Hyogo and on the west into Hiroshima prefectures, in all somewhat over 500 square miles, about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with a population of 3,000,000 or twice that of the two New England states.

The Workers

Miss Alice Pettee Adams
Rev. Henry James Bennett
Mrs. Anna Woodruff Bennett
Rev. James Horace Pettee
Mrs. Belle Wilson Pettee
Miss Mary Ellen Wainwright (absent)
Rev. Schuyler Sampson White
Mrs. Ida McLennan White (resides in Tōkyō)

The definite assignment at last missione meeting of Mr. Bennett to Okayama and the coming of Mrs. Bennett after their marriage in Philadelphia , July 31,1905, was a most satisfactory answer to the earnest request of the station, extending over several years, for an additional family for this city which has become the centre of such a varied and far-reaching work. Their valuable aid is given to a Sunday school and preaching service held in a branch chapel of the Okayama church and located in the southern part of Okayama city. Also to Bible, English and music classes, C.E., Y.M.C.A. and other meetings in their own home and elsewhere, and to touring in the northern or San-In part of the field.

Mr. White has divided his residence between Tsuyama and Okayama with an occasional call on his family at Tōkyō, but aside from his wider tours as a member of the Outlook and Evangelistic committee his personal work has been necessarily confined as here-to-fore to Tsuyama and its out stations.

Miss Adams' time and strength have been increasingly absorbed by her social service venture at Hanabatake, an enterprise the value of which it would be hard to over estimate.

The station work in the northern part of the city centering at its chapel there greatly misses Miss Wainwright , who left for America in February on a much needed furlough. She was just getting a good hold on the locality through various lines of personal effort.

Mrs. Pettee has closed satisfactorily her special work during the war as president of the Okayama Volunteer Women's society which

ministered to the needs of soldiers sick or well as they passed through the city. The organization has been disbanded after receiving the formal thanks of the government. Some of the non-Christian women who aided in this work have become Christians and others are now studying the Bible. With her Sunday school and C.E. classes , her "mothers'" meetings, her Shakespeare Club, her calls and receptions together with her care of the home, and occasional tours in the country she has found quite enough to occupy her time and attention.

Mr. Pettee does a little of everything as the occasion demands and has not found the time hang heavy on his hands.

The station has continued to have the faithful services of Mr. H.Onoda at Okayama, of the blind evangelist Mr. Marumo at Tottori and of Mr. K. Takata at Kurayoshi. Also those of five Bible women besides the workers at Hanabatake.

The Churches

In the field of this station's work there are five self supporting churches and six dependent ones. Of these last named one, Hiroshima, was already under the care of the Japan Missionary Society and four others, Amaki, Kyokutō, Onomichi and Tsuyama have been passed over to that society during the year.The remaining organization Western Tajima (Sei-Tan) at Yumura, never technically recognized as a church will be known as a chapel after this. Partly through lack of funds and partly because the right man could not be found no evangelist has yet been secured for that important field. The vacancy should be filled at the earliest possible date.

Two of the independent churches Kasaoka and Tottori are also pastorless and the whole work suffers in consequence. The churches as a whole have not realized the bright hopes with which the year opened, though four of them have had at least ten additions by baptism during the year. One of the four, Hiroshima, has dedicated free of debt a new church building to which many of the mission contributed, and special evangelistic services in which Dr. DeForest participated have recently been held there resulting in seventy inquirers and twenty-two baptisms.

Other Organizations

The Bible evangelizing society, an organization peculiar to this field has had a very successful year. It lays stress on continuous Bible instruction by one worker for one hearer. 140 persons were under instruction during 1905, of whom ten received baptism and fifty-eight others were brought over into 1906 as hopeful candidates. The society received in volunatary contributions yen 743.60 and

now employs in whole or part four special workers, two men and two women, besides paying train and jinrikisha fares for three others.

The leaven of aggressive service working in the hearts of the laymen of this region has resulted in the organization this spring of the Okayama Missionary Society. It is officered entirely by laymen and proposes to stir up the spirit of self support in all the churches and push the work of evangelization throughout the prefecture.

Okayama Orphanage.

This institution receives so much assistance in one way or another from various members of the station and the mission, and though an independent organization is so closely associated with our work that it is proper to include here some report of its year's experience. During 1905 , 81 boys and 39 girls or 120 in all were received into the Home, while 40 graduated and 14 died. Some 15 new teachers and other helpers were secured. The Orphanage band gave 156 of their popular entertainments in 66 different towns or cities. by which they netted yen 22,348.49. The total income of the Orphanage for the year from contributions and earnings was yen 39,203.51.

At the suggestion of members of our mission Mr. Ishii visited the famine region early this present year and after conferring with the governors of the three afflicted prefectures and the various relief committees, generously offered to receive into the Okayama Orphanage as many of the needy children as might be sent here. As a result 562 such children from the famine region have already been received into the institution, making with the 371 already on hand a present total of 933, while 305 others are expected within ten days.

The faith, patience, pluck and spirit of unceasing toil manifested by the workers of this brave- hearted institution to meet such an emergency cannot be over stated. Cottages have been bought or built, large quantities of bedding and clothing prepared and the running expenses trebled. To meet this severe strain the institution incurred a temporary debt of yen 8,000 of which yen 5,000 has since been paid.

The institution now owns 62 buildings and 9156 tsubo of land (equivalent to 7½ acres) in Okayama city, and 10 buildings and 60 cho (equivalent to 150 acres) of land on its farm colony in Hyuga. Its present force of teachers, house-mothers and other helpers numbers seventy. Special gifts have come to the Orphanage since it received the famine children from deacon Tamura of Kobe, Mr. Sumitomo of Osaka, Mr. Sawada of Okayama, (a wealthy but very penurious man who was never known before to make a contribution to any good cause) and other Japanese. Also from American friends through the Sendai Relief committee , Bishops Harris and McKim, G.M.Fisher, Rev. H. Loomis, Miss Daughaday and others besides individual gifts from Jacob Schiff , a score

of Kōbe residents, and several members of the mission.

The Orphanage still has urgent need of many more such contributions if it is to be properly equipped for carrying on this suddenly enlarged work. Food alone costs one hundred yen a day while other necessaries count up a second hundred.

It is pleasant to record the special spiritual blessing that has come to superintendent Ishii in connection with a month's serious illness brought on by over work and exposure at the time of the famine relief work. Not merely the Orphanage but all local work is greatly benefitted by this conscious deepening of the spiritual life on the part of one of Okayama's most influential workers. It augurs well for the days that are before us. We thank God and press forward.

J.H.Pettee.

Publications of the Year

Shiki no Shirase by Miss Adams.

~~A qua~~

A quarterly report of the social service work at Hanabatake, Okayama

Mission News by Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Pettee has been joint editor with Mr. Sawaya of The Japan Endeavor, a monthly magazine, organ of the Japan Union of Christian Endeavor.

Also joint editor with Mr. Sawaya of Gaisen Kinen, a tract for soldiers returning from the war.

An article on Some Japanese Christian Leaders by Mr. Pettee was published in The Missionary Review of the World for January, 1906.

Mr. Pettee read a paper before the Missionary Association of Central Japan at its spring meeting (March 1906) on Japan's Future Influence in the Far East, Educational, Humanitarian, Religious.

Annual Report - 1905 - 1906 -

Okayama Station

Okayama - Japan -

Hanabatake Report,
1905-06

The year just passed has witnessed a steady growth in all branches of the work for the very poor, and the growth is still continuing, which proves that the work has life.

Evangelistic.

In spite of the fact that five different men have held the position as evangelist during the year, the attendance at the meetings has increased and three have been baptized. In February our present worker came and we hope he is to stay. The average attendance at the Sun. School is eighty. Preaching services are held Sunday and Thursday evenings, with an attendance of about fifty, including children. After the preaching

service on Thursday evening there is a prayer-meeting, which binds workers and Christians closely together. Bible pictures are hung in nine different houses, having the Bible story told as each picture is loaned. After having seen the same picture for a week, its story is not usually forgotten.

Some Sundays a party of Christians and children go out seed-sowing, i.e., going into some village near and giving simple tracts to all the people they meet. If possible street preaching is done after the tract distribution.

Educational.

It has been necessary to change teachers in the school twice during the year, which has been unfortunate. The attendance

has increased so that now the number of children is larger than at any time since the school began. In spite of our building last year we are much cramped for room, and hope to put up another school-room at once. Students come from a normal class in one of the schools in the city to assist in the teaching for the sake of the practice it gives them, and this helps us on our teaching force. Through the gift of some friends we were able to give all our children a uniform at Christmas, so that when the school is out on parade the children look very neat. We have secured a sewing-teacher an earnest Christian who also acts as Bible woman and on certain days directs the children in their indus-

trial work.

One of the most interesting features of the school is the bath, where three times a week all the children at stated hours are thoroughly washed. Cleanliness is next to godliness we firmly believe.

Night classes are held for boys and girls who work during the day, the girls being taught sewing, while the boys have the three "R's". Religious instruction is given all.

We have plans on foot to open a kindergarten soon.

Medical.

Nearly six hundred patients representing three-thousand visits, came to the dispensary during the year, all being poor, and some literally having nothing. The doctors in the Ken hospital have

continued to give their services, five doctors and two pharmacists coming each week. This branch of the work is supported by the Okayama people, one-hundred and seventy giving shares of ten sen or more each month. Through this work all manner of diseases have been healed, the blind made to see and the lame to walk.

Rooms for in-patients are an imperative necessity, but to start this branch of the work, we must buy the adjoining lot which would cost one-thousand dollars, and we should need another thousand to put up some buildings, and five-hundred more each year to meet the running expenses. We hope the money may come so

that we can start on this before we make our report next year. We have one beggar now under the care of the dispensary, for whom we are obliged to rent a room as we had no place for him on the grounds, and there are others who need help in the same way.

The work we could do among these poor people in endless, only limited by the money at our command.

Our influence in the district has increased and we are welcomed in many homes.

Alice P. Adams.

May 5, 1906.

Name of school.
Hanabatake Primary School.
Hanabatake Night School.

Annual Report - 1905 - 1906.
Hanabatake Primary &
Night Schools -

Okayama - Japan -

JUL 13 1907

1906-07

Okayama Station Report.

Evangelistic.

The progress of the year has been very exceptional and yet every way healthy. The aggressive evangelistic spirit of the times so much in evidence elsewhere has prevailed also in Okayama prefecture and the outlook as this report is made up gives promise of further gratifying results. There have been some 200 baptisms in the whole field an advance of 33 % over the average record.

The work of the station is so closely connected with that of the independent (Kumiai) churches or those sustained in part by the Japan Missionary Society that separate reports and statistics are in the main undesirable and well nigh impossible. The physical breakdown of Pastor Abe of Okayama caused by over work which has laid him aside from active service since early December, followed as it was by the death of his wife in February, has been a severe blow to us, for in addition to his own church work he was the most efficient local speaker in the evangelistic campaign carried on thruout the prefecture during nearly the whole year, under the strong management of the Okayama Ken Evangelization Society (Seisho Dendo Kwai) , a laymen's organization formed a year ago as an outgrowth of the Seisho Dendo Tai , (Bible Evangelizing Company), which for four years had worked faithfully on the plan of one worker teaching one gospel to one inquirer, and which it is not too much to assert was among the earliest and most practical manifestations of the present revival movement thruout the land. Hon. C. Tateishi ex- M.P. of Tsuyama and Mr. Ishii of the Orphanage were the originators of this whole movement and two leading members of the Okayama church Messrs. Tobo and Komoto are the secretary and treasurer. The society employs two men, (Messrs. Nishiuchi and Honda) and one woman evangelist Mrs. Ono all the time and others occasionally, besides receiving the free services of pastors missionaries and laymen.

During the year ending March 31, yen 1588. was collected and yen 1480. disbursed. Special series of meetings accompanied by personal work have been held in Ochiai, Kuse, Tsuyama, Takaya and Ibara. These ~~have been~~ were followed by 15, 37, 56, 23 and 12 baptisms ~~respectively~~ respectively, besides many untabulated results. Work has recently been begun in Okayama in connection with the timely and exceedingly helpful visits of Messrs. Mann, Carter, Karmarkar, Prof. Bosworth Dr. Y. Honda and Rev. K. Tsunashima following the International Student Conference at Tokyo. Already more than a hundred new decisions have been secured, and a dozen persons are asking for baptism. The mayor of the city and several other influential individuals have attended these recent meetings and a quiet but earnest spirit of inquiry prevails.

Okayama Station Report.

Evangelistic.

The progress of the year has been very exceptional and yet every way healthy. The aggressive evangelistic spirit of the times so much in evidence elsewhere has prevailed also in Okayama prefecture and the outlook as this report is made up gives promise of further gratifying results. There have been some 200 baptisms in the whole field an advance of 33 % over the average record.

The work of the station is so closely connected with that of the independent (Kumiai) churches or those sustained in part by the Japan Missionary Society that separate reports and statistics are in the main undesirable and well nigh impossible. The physical breakdown of Pastor Abe of Okayama caused by over work which has laid him aside from active service since early December, followed as it was by the death of his wife in February has been a severe blow to us, for in addition to his own church work he was the most efficient local speaker in the evangelistic campaign carried on throughout the prefecture during nearly the whole year, under the strong management of the Okayama Ken Evangelization Society (Seisho Dendo Kwai) , a layman's organization formed a year ago as an outgrowth of the Seisho Dendo Tai (Bible Evangelizing Company), which for four years had worked faithfully on the plan of one worker teaching one gospel to one inquirer, and which it is not too much to assert was among the earliest and most practical manifestations of the present revival movement throughout the land. Hon. C. Tatejiki ex- M.P. of Tsuyama and Mr. Ishii of the Orphanage were the originators of this whole movement and two leading members of the Okayama church Messrs. Tobo and Komoto are the secretary and treasurer. The society employs two men, (Messrs. Nishiguchi and Honda) and one womanevangelist Mrs. Ono all the time and others occasionally besides receiving the free services of pastors missionaries and laymen.

During the year ending March 31, yen 1888. was collected and yen 1480. disbursed. Special series of meetings accompanied by personal work have been held in Ochiai, Kuse, Tsuyama, Takaya and Ibara. These were followed by 15, 37, 56, 23 and 12 respectively, besides many untabulated results. Work has recently been begun in Okayama in connection with the timely and exceedingly helpful visits of Messrs. Mann, Carter, Karmarkar, Prof. Bosworth Dr. Y. Honda and Rev. K. Tsunashima following the International Student Conference at Tokyo. Already more than a hundred new decisions have been secured, and a dozen persons are asking for baptism. The mayor of the city and several other influential individuals have attended these recent meetings and a quiet but earnest spirit of inquiry prevails.

Mr. Karmarkar of Bombay India, who was providentially led to return here for a second and more extended visit, has made a deep impression upon students by his earnest tender presentation of fundamental gospel truths. Mr. Ishii and others are urging him to remain a month longer in Japan and devote the time to preaching and personal work in Okayama. Certainly the time seems ripe for a grand advance and the skilled laborers are far too few.

One of the self supporting churches, Kasaoka is still pastorless and Onomichi a dependency of the J.M.S. is just losing its pastor, Mr. Katagiri who comes into the employ of the station as associate worker with Mr. White at Tsuyama and outstations, especially Kurashiki where a most gratifying change for the better has taken place.

Owing to the absence of Miss Wainwright all the year, a serious illness on the part of the station evangelist Mr. Onoda from which he has now happily recovered and the frequent absence of Mr. Pettee from the city on O. & E. committee and other calls, work at the station chapel in the northern part of the city has not been pushed as vigorously as is desirable and as it will be from this time on. The station chapel at Tsuyama temporarily closed for various reasons is now reopened and a Sunday school of 30 members collected.

The general attitude of the people toward Christianity has improved to a markt degree. This is especially true of Tsuyama and other places where extra efforts have been put forth. So far as known there has been no serious reaction after the special meetings closed but the good work has gone quietly forward. For example the missionaries were urgently invited to open a Bible class in both English and Japanese in a country town where there is a private academy of considerable note establisht many years ago under Confucian influences and which still remains very conservative in its spirit and teaching. The invitation which came in January from the teachers and students of that school was accepted and monthly visits have been made since then with most gratifying results.

Social Settlement service.

The work of Miss Adams and her associates at Hanabatake has grown apace both as to plant and prospects. A very successful free Kindergarten under an enthusiastic teacher, Miss Furozumi has has been opened, two new teachers secured, the continuous services of a physician obtained, the school house enlarged, an adjoining lot purchased at an expense of yen 1575. (tho not yet entirely paid for) and yen 1800. collected or promised from Japanese givers toward erecting a small hospital on the new lot. A Christmas dinner was given to thirty of the poorest people the police could discover and helpful meetings of various sorts have been held for the benefit of the neighborhood aside from the regular preaching services. Three persons have

Mr. Karmarkar of Bombay India, who was providentially led to return here for a second and more extended visit has made a deep impression upon students by his earnest tender presentation of fundamental gospel truths. Mr. Ishii and others are urging him to remain a month longer in Japan and devote the time to preaching and personal work in Okayama. Certainly the time seems ripe for a grand advance and the skilled laborers are far too few.

One of the self supporting churches is still pastorless and Onomichi a dependency of the J.M.S. is just losing its pastor, Mr. Katagiri who comes into the employ of the station as associate worker with Mr. White at Tsuyama and outstations, especially Kurashiki where a most gratifying change for the better has taken place.

Owing to the absence of Miss Wainwright all the year, a serious illness on the part of the station evangelist Mr. Onoda from which he has now happily recovered and the frequent absence of Mr. Pettee from the city on O. & E. committee and other calls, work at the station chapel in the northern part of the city has not been pushed as vigorously as is desirable and as it will be from this time on. The station chapel at Tsuyama temporarily closed for various reasons is now reopened and a Sunday school of 30 members collected.

The general attitude of the people toward Christianity has improved to a mark degree. This is especially true of Tsuyama and other places where extra efforts have been put forth. So far as known there has been no serious reaction after the special meetings closed but the good work has gone quietly forward. For example the missionaries were urgently invited to open a Bible class in both English and Japanese in a country town where there is a private academy of considerable note established many years ago under Confucian influences and which still remains very conservative in its spirit and teaching. The invitation which came in January from the teachers and students of that school was accepted and monthly visits have been made since then with most gratifying results.

Social Settlement Service.

The work of Miss Adams and her associates at Hanabatake has grown apace both as to plant and prospects. A very successful free Kindergarten under an enthusiastic teacher, Miss Muroyuni has been opened, two new teachers secured, the continuous services of a physician obtained, the school house enlarged, and adjoining lot purchased at an expense of yen 1575. (tho not yet entirely paid for) and yen 1800. collected or promised from Japanese givers toward erecting a small hospital on the new lot. A Christmas dinner was given to thirty of the poorest people the police could discover and helpful meetings of various sorts have been held for the benefit of the neighborhood aside from the regular preaching services. Three per-

been baptized and there are at least half a dozen inquirers.

Okayama Orphanage .

As is well known the past year has been the most remarkable in its history. Its total receipts were yen 136,192.67 and its expenditures yen 143,188.89. The number of children cared for jumpt from 375 to 1200. The institution has not yet accommodated itself to this sudden increase in expense and its monthly receipts from all sources still falls behind actual needs. There is reason to expect however that this state of affairs will be but temporary as heroic efforts are being put forth to secure a larger income.

A great advance has been made in the housing and training of the children. The cottage system has been adopted with 51 house-mothers, each at the head of her own little family and responsible for the 20 children under her care. A good corps of teachers for the Orphanage school has been secured, 50 of the boys sent down to the farm colony in Hyuga and 150 of the youngest/ and physically weakest children temporarily placed in country homes a few miles out of the city. On the first Sunday in January a Sunday school was organized at the Orphanage with 900 members. The opening exercises have been held in the school yard as there is no building large enough to accommodate so many persons. It is an interesting and exceptional fact that altho there have been since that date many stormy days and several wet Sundays, not once up to the present time (April 22) has rain prevented the holding of a half hour Sunday morning service in the open air. All the same a new chapel is one of the urgent needs of the institution. Mr. Ishii teaches on an average six Bible classes a day and some 35 of the older children have been baptized during the year.

On April 20, the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Ishii's befriending the first orphan was celebrated with great success. At the public exercises in the morning addresses were made by Mr. Ishii, Mayor Oda and lawyer Takenouchi of Okayama, Rev. K.Tsunashima of Tokyo and Rev. S.V.Karmarkar of Bombay. 96 congratulatory telegrams were received and over 900 yen in special gifts mainly for the endowment fund contributed. 17 graduates from outside of Okayama and 50 residing in the city were present. These graduates have already raised among themselves over 1200. yen. They paid the expenses of the celebration, gave Mr. Ishii and seven other workers of more than ten years service for the Orphanage each a silver watch, and in some cases money in addition.

been baptized and there are at least half a dozen inquirers.

Okayama Orphanage .

As is well known the past year has been the most remarkable in its history. Its total receipts were yen 136,192.67 and its expenditures yen 143,188.89. The number of children cared for jumpt from 375 to 1200. The institution has not yet accommodated itself to this sudden increase in expense and its monthly receipts from all sources still fails behind actual needs. There is reason to expect however that this state of affairs will be but temporary as heroic efforts are being put forth to secure a larger income.

A great advance has been made in the housing and training of the children. The cottage system has been adopted with 31 house-mothers, each at the head of her own little family and responsible for the 20 children under her care. A good corps of teachers for the Orphanage school has been secured, 50 of the boys sent down to the farm colony in Hyuga and 150 of the youngest\ and physically weakest children temporarily placed in country homes a few miles out of the city. On the first Sunday in January a Sunday school was organized at the Orphanage with 900 members. The opening exercises have been held in the school yard as there is no building large enough to accommodate so many persons. It is an interesting and exceptional fact that altho there have been since that date many stormy days and several wet Sundays, not once up to the present time (April 22) has rain prevented the holding of a half hour Sunday morning service in the open air. All the same a new chapel is one of the urgent needs of the institution. Mr. Ishii teaches on an average six Bible classes a day and some 35 of the older children have been baptized during the year.

On April 20, the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Ishii's befriending the first orphan was celebrated with great success. At the public exercises in the morning addresses were made by Mr. Ishii, Mayor Oda and lawyer Takenouchi of Okayama, Rev. K.Tsunashima of Tokyo and Rev. S.V.Karmarkar of Bombay. 96 congratulatory telegrams were received and over 900 yen in special gifts mainly for the endowment fund contributed. 17 graduates from outside of Okayama and 50 residing in the city were present. These graduates have already raised among themselves over 1200 yen. They paid the expenses of the celebration, gave Mr. Ishii and seven other workers of more than ten years service for the Orphanage each a silver watch, and in some cases money in addition.

They also rewarded workers of over five years service, and even gave the two missionaries who have been interested in the institution since its organization yen 20. apiece as a proof of their esteem and gratitude. They further arranged to pay within five years the cost of the last lot of land purchased and upon which the afternoon sports of the children were held.

Princess Kanin, President of the National Ladies' Patriotic Association visited the Orphange on April 25, and appeared deeply interested in what she saw there. On leaving she made a gift of yen 50. to the superintendent.

During the year Baron Goto has consented to serve as one of the patrons (Komon) of the institution and other men of prominence and property are becoming increasingly interested in this most worthy and useful home for social waifs.

J. H. Pettee

They also rewarded workers of over five years service, and even gave the two missionaries who have been interested in the institution since its organization yen 20. apiece as a proof of their esteem and gratitude. They further arranged to pay within five years the cost of the last lot of land purchased and upon which the afternoon sports of the children were held.

Princess Kanin, President of the National Ladies' Patriotic Association visited the Orphanage on April 25, and appeared deeply interested in what she saw there. On leaving she made a gift of yen 50. to the superintendent.

During the year Baron Goto has consented to serve as one of the patrons (Komon) of the institution and other men of prominence and property are becoming increasingly interested in this most worthy and useful home for social waifs.

Rev. Ito

Rec'd 1907.

1906-1907.

JUL 6 1908

ANNUAL REPORT OF OKAYAMA - TSUYAMA STATION

For year ending March 31, 1908.

Evangelistic

The eleven independent and two dependent (upon the Japan Missionary Society) Kumiai churches in this region have had a quiet healthy growth thru the year under review. There have been ~~358~~ 332 baptisms. Total present church membership ~~1975.~~ 1811.

In addition to personal service of various sorts gladly accorded to these churches, the members of the station have interested themselves in a special manner in the work of eight chapels. ~~six of which are openly known as under Mission supervision.~~ In this work the missionaires are assisted by four evangelists Rev. R. Katagiri Mr. H. Onoda, Mr. J. Tokunaga and Mr. C. Sakai and by several other Japanese teachers. The steady increase of attendants at the Mission chapels in Okayama and Tsuyama has been most gratifying.

The "North End" (Hokubu) chapel in Okayama city is admirably located for advantageous work in behalf of soldiers to be connected with one of the Army posts recently opened. General Ichinoe (who is ~~recent~~ renowned as having been Gen. Nogi's right hand man in the seige of Port Arthur), the commandant of the new garrison to be stationed just north of our city has courteously extended us an invitation to visit the barracks after the men come and address them. A Christian captain and his wife have just united with Okayama church and have promised assistance at the North end Chapel, near which they reside. This is one of the inviting outlooks for the coming year.

A special feature of the past twelve-months has been the great interest developed in Sunday Schools. There are some 25 such school in the whole field with a total enrollment of 2,000 members. The banner school is that connected with Tsuyama church of which Mr. White is the superintendent the average attendance being 200 Next comes the East side S.S. in Okayama city with a recent attendance of 180 or more.

The Tōyō Dendo Kwai (Oriental Evangelizing Society) continues its good work tho it suffered a great loss in February of this year by the death of its leading employee Rev. S. Ishida. The society's most encouraging work at present is in the town of Hayashima eight miles west of Okayama city where several of the leading citizens are becoming deeply interested in gospel instruction. The Bible was individually taught last year to some 200 persons of whom 50 recived baptism. The funds by which this organization carries on its useful work and which amounted to yen 2070.04 for the year past are still collected monthly by the secret process called Tenkoku Ginko (Bank of Heaven) in deference to the teaching in

Mat. VI. 3, 4.

JUL 6 1908

ANNUAL REPORT OF ONAYAMA - TSUYAMA STATION

For year ending March 31, 1908.

Evangelistic

The eleven independent and two dependent (upon the Japan Missionary Society) Kumiai churches in this region have had a quiet healthy growth thru the year under review. There have been 455 baptisms. Total present church membership 1075.

In addition to personal service of various sorts daily accorded to these churches, the members of the station have interpreted themselves in a special manner in the work of eight churches, six of which are commonly known as union churches. In this work the missionaries are assisted by four evangelists Rev. S. Matsui, Mr. H. Onda, Mr. J. Tokunaga and Mr. C. Sakai and by several other Japanese helpers. The steady increase of attendance at the Missionary chapels in Okayama and Tsuyama has been most gratifying.

The "North End" (Hokubu) chapel in Okayama city is admirably located for advantageous work in behalf of soldiers to be connected with one of the Army posts recently opened. General Ishimoto (who is now promoted as having been Gen. Hoji's right hand man in the seige of Port Arthur), the commandant of the new garrison to be stationed just north of our city has courteously extended us an invitation to visit the barracks after its permanent address there. A Christian captain and his wife have just united with Okayama church and have promised assistance at the North end chapel, near which they reside. This is one of the inviting outlooks for the coming year.

A special feature of the past twelve-months has been the great interest developed in Sunday Schools. There are some 25 such schools in the whole field with a total enrollment of 2,000 members. The larger school is that connected with Tsuyama church of which Mr. White is the superintendent. The average attendance being 220. Next comes the Tsuki side S.S. in Okayama city with a recent attendance of 180 or more.

The Tōyo Dōshi Kai (Oriental Evangelizing Society) continues its good work. It suffered a great loss in February of this year by the death of its leading employee Rev. S. Ishida. The society's most encouraging work at present is in the town of Hayashima eight miles west of Okayama city where several of the leading citizens are becoming deeply interested in gospel instruction. The Bible was individually taught last year to some 200 members of which 50 received baptism. The funds by which the organization carries on its useful work and which amounted to yen 2070.04 for the year are still collected monthly by the usual process called Tomoka Giriko (Book of Honor) in deference to the leading in

Educational

Aside from the Hanabatake Schools for poor children to which reference will be made in the next section, the station is not responsible for any educational institution.

But Miss Adams teaches 14 hours a week in two semi-private Chu gakkō (grammer schools) using the money received for this service in her charity enterprise at Hanabatake. It also gives her an influential acquaintance with teachers and students which shows results in her Bible class work.

Tho having no official connection with the San-yo Girls School the station continues to be deeply interested in this institution with its 400 pupils. Miss. Y. Kajiro dean of the school returned to her work in March after ten months absence in America and Europe greatly benefitted by her round-the-world tour and keen for another "ten years term of service"

Takahashi Girls School a foster daughter of Takahashi Kumiai Church under the efficient leadership of Mr. I. Ibuki has made a mutually satisfactory arrangement with the prefectural government by which it is to receive hence-forth a yearly grant-in-aid of yen 1400. and thus serve in part as a public school but with the privilege of retaining its Christian methods of conduct. A new building is nearing completion and a larger force of teachers secured but the spirit and management of the school in essential matters remains unchanged. This is an interesting experiment that reveals the trend of the times. All the girls schools in this prefecture except the one under the auspices of the French Catholics now receive grant-in-aid from the public coffers.

Eleemosynary

I Hanabatake, Okayama.

Miss Adams has devoted an increasing amount of time and strength to this sui-generis work. The Home for sick poor was opened on Nov. 9th, the little hospital costing yen 2500. upon which there still remains a debt of yen 325. The money for this building has all been contributed by Japanese. It can accommodate eight persons. Thus far owing to lack of funds and the very strict rules of admission only five different patients have been received.

The dispensary continues its ministry of practical service for the wretchedly poor three afternoons a week averaging thirty-eight patients a day. The whole medical work now costs yen 120. a month instead of fifty as prior to last November and the securing of this money is a severe tax on the energies of the workers. The enrollment in the Day School is over 70, six new desks having been added during the year. Among the 20 boys and men in the Night School is one jinrikisha puller. There are 15 girls mainly factory operatives

Educational

Aside from the Hanabatake Schools for poor children to which reference will be made in the next section, the station is not responsible for any educational institution.

But Miss Adams teaches 14 hours a week in two semi-private gakko (grammar schools) using the room rented for this service in her charity enterprise at Hanabatake. It also gives her an essential acquaintance with teachers and students which shows itself in her Bible class work.

The having no official connection with the San-yo Girls School station continues to be deeply interpreted in this institution with its 400 pupils. Miss Y. Naijro dean of the school returned after her work in March after ten months absence in America and Europe greatly benefitted by her round-the-world tour and keen for another ten years term of service."

Takahashi Girls School a faster daughter of Takahashi Kumiji church under the efficient leadership of Mr. I. Ibuki has made a virtually satisfactory arrangement with the prefectural government by which it is to receive hence-forth a yearly grant-in-aid of yen 400. and thus serve in part as a public school but with the privilege of retaining its Christian methods of conduct. A new building is nearing completion and a larger force of teachers secured but the spirit and management of the school in essential matters remains unchanged. This is an interesting experiment that reveals the trend of the times. All the girls schools in this prefecture except the one under the auspices of the French Catholics now receive grant-in-aid from the public coffers.

Missionary

I Hanabatake, Okayama.

Miss Adams has devoted an increasing amount of time and strength to this sui-generis work. The Home for sick poor was opened on Nov 6th, the little hospital costing yen 2800. upon which there still remains a debt of yen 750. The money for this building has all been contributed by Japanese. It can accommodate eight persons. Thus far owing to lack of funds and the very strict rules of admission only five different patients have been received.

The dispensary continues its ministry of practical service for the wretchedly poor three afternoons a week averaging thirty-eight patients a day. The whole medical work now costs yen 120. a month instead of fifty as prior to last November and the securing of this money is a severe tax on the energies of the workers. The enrollment in the Day School is lower 70. six new desks having been added during the year. Among the 20 boys and men in the Night School is one Jinrikisha puller. There are 16 girls mainly factory operatives

n the evening Sewing Class, while 27 tiny specimens of humanity are ookt after in the Kindergarten. In the Industrial Department the aking of envelopes, match boxes and small articles for a bazaar has resulted in 100 yen cash from sales as well as the benefit of he manual training itself.

Since last June the privileges of the free bath until then estricted to the school children have been granted under proper estrictions two days a week to adults. Last Christmas fifty forlorn adult beggars and ten children were given a good dinner, a bath and a brief entertainment.

The Sunday School has averaged over 100 during the whole year. In January the school was divided into an infant or junior department with 45 members and the regular school. In march graduating exercises were held by which 21 children received diplomas and moved up into the senior department. The C.E. meetings, preaching services and other forms of evangelistic effort have been fathfully kept up. Three persons have received baptism during the year and there are a good number of inquirers. An excellent helper has been secured in Mr. G. Kodama who will act as Miss Adams' substitute during her coming furlough. He has recently spent a month in Tōkyō making a special study of charity work under the interested assistance of various officials in the Home Department.

2 Okayama Orphanage

This well known institution is so closely related to the Mission two of whose members are on its board of trustees that we devote a few lines as usual to a record of its work. Of the 825 children received from the famine region two years ago 486 were returned to their homes during the past year and 286 of these waifs still remain in the institution. The total number of children now being cared for is 726.

The printing department has been moved to Osaka and twenty of the older boys assigned to that work. Last spring the Orphanage celebrated in a happy fashion the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Ishii's befriending the first child. Since that glad day 2,000 children have been helpt upward and onward by this institution. A leading improvement has been the acquiring the art of taking and making their own moving pictures for lantern entertainments.

The year closes under two depressing shadows those of a debt of yen 70,506.60 and superintendent Ishii's serious illness. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to secure funds the debt brot over from famine relief work receives an added increment monthly because of the hard times and there is no prospect of immediate relief except that furnisht by the heroic faith of Mr. Ishii who prostrate in his sick room confidently asserts that a way will be found out of the difficulty before the year closes. While his health seems somewhat improved over its condition a month ago, it is feared he

in the evening Sewing Class, while 27 tiny specimens of humanity are look after in the Kindergarten. In the Industrial Department the making of envelopes, match boxes and small articles for a bazaar has resulted in 100 yen cash from sales as well as the benefit of the manual training itself.

Since last June the privileges of the free bath until then restricted to the school children have been granted under proper restrictions two days a week to adults. Last Christmas fifty forlorn adult beggars and ten children were given a good dinner, a bath and a brief entertainment.

The Sunday School has averaged over 100 during the whole year. In January the school was divided into an infant or junior department with 45 members and the regular school. In March graduating exercises were held by which 21 children received diplomas and moved up into the senior department. The C.E. meetings, preaching services and other forms of evangelistic effort have been faithfully kept up. Three persons have received baptism during the year and there are a good number of inquirers. An excellent helper has been secured in Mr. G. Nodama who will act as Miss Adams' substitute during her coming furlough. He has recently spent a month in Tokyo making a special study of charity work under the interested assistance of various officials in the Home Department.

2 Okayama Orphanage

This well known institution is so closely related to the Mission two of whose members are on its board of trustees that we devote a few lines as usual to a record of its work. Of the 225 children received from the famine region two years ago 186 were returned to their homes during the past year and 26 of these waifs still remain in the institution. The total number of children now being cared for is 726.

The printing department has been moved to Osaka and twenty of the older boys assigned to that work. Last spring the Orphanage celebrated in a happy fashion the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Ishii's befriending the first child. Since that glad day 2,000 children have been helpt upward and onward by this institution. A leading improvement has been the acquiring the art of taking and making their own moving pictures for lantern entertainments.

The year closes under two depressing shadows those of a debt of yen 70,576.60 and superintendent Ishii's serious illness. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to secure funds the debt brot over from famine relief work receives an added increment monthly because of the hard times and there is no prospect of immediate relief except that furnisht by the heroic faith of Mr. Ishii who prostrate in his sick room confidently asserts that a way will be found out of the difficulty before the year closes. While his health seems somewhat improved over its condition a month ago, it is feared he

is suffering from an incurable disease and that his years if not his days are numbered. But he resolutely refuses to succumb and goes as far as his physicians will allow in personally directing the concerns of the Orphanage and other important enterprises. He can do more in his feebleness than most men in their strength. Hence we pray for prolonged life even tho full recovery may not be granted.

Personal Matters

Miss Wainwright is with us once more after her timely furlough and is helping put new life into the work at the north end chapel. She has also organized a young ladies choir for the church which is greatly appreciated, she still remains the leading authority in the city along (foreign) culinary lines and her Bible class work is increasingly effective. The other members of the station keep pegging away at their usual activities.

All of the station now in Japan have united with Japanese churches during the past year, Mr. White as a full member at Tsuyama, Misses Adams and Wainwright, with Mr. and Mrs. Pettee as associate members at Okayama. This action was taken in response to a most cordial and urgent invitation from the interested churches.

In conclusion we would say There never seemed more wide open doors of opportunity than today. We are busy all the time and yet leave far more undone than we can possibely attend to. We thank God for ~~God and press forward.~~ What has been accomplisht and press forward.

James H. Pettee

Okayama, Japan
May 1, 1908.

Annual Report 1907-1908

Okayama Station

James H. Pettee

is suffering from an incurable disease and that his years if not his days are numbered. But he resolutely refuses to succumb and goes as far as his physicians will allow in personally directing the concerns of the Orphanage and other important enterprises. He can do more in his feebleness than most men in their strength. Hence we pray for prolonged life even the full recovery may not be granted.

Personal Matters

Miss Wainwright is with us once more after her timely furlough and is helping put new life into the work at the north end chapel. She has also organized a young ladies choir for the church which is greatly appreciated. She still remains the leading authority in the city along (foreign) culinary lines and her Bible class work is increasingly effective. The other members of the station keep pegging away at their usual activities.

All of the station now in Japan have united with Japanese churches during the past year. Mr. White as a full member at Tsuyama, Misses Adams and Wainwright, with Mr. and Mrs. Pettee as associate members at Okayama. This action was taken in response to a most cordial and urgent invitation from the interested churches.

In conclusion we would say There never seemed more wide open doors of opportunity than today. We are busy all the time and yet leave far more undone than we can possibly attend to. We thank God for the encouragement forward. What has been accomplished and for

Okayama, Japan
May 1, 1908.

James H. Pettee

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

OKAYAMA -TSUYAMA STATION

Annual Report April 1909.

WORKING FORCE

I Americans

Miss Alice P. Adams (absent on furlo since July 1908)

Rev. and Mrs. J.H.Pettee

Miss M.E. Wainwright

Rev. and Mrs. S.S.White (Mrs. White in America all the year)

II Japanese

12 independent and 2 dependent churches with 7 pastors,

2 other ordained ministers, 8 evangelists and 5 Bible women,

one of the ordained ministers 4 of the evangelists and 3 of the Bible women are in Mission employ p 29

Sunday Schools, 3 station chapels, 10 out stations,

2 girls' schools, a large orphanage and a social settlement

plant, besides 10 C.E., 6 Y.M.C.A., one temperance and 5

women's societies, a Bible evangelization band, an employment

bureau and some other forms of helpful service.

THE FIELD

Okayama prefecture and the eastern half of Hiroshima prefecture, about the size of the state of Connecticut with a population of 2,000,000.

JUL 14 1909

OKAYAMA -TSUYAMA STATION

Annual Report April 1909.

WORKING FORCE

I Americans

Miss Alice P. Adams (absent on furlo since July 1908)

Rev. and Mrs. J.H.Pettee

Miss M.E. Wainwright

Rev. and Mrs. S.S.White (Mrs. White in America all the year)

II Japanese

12 independent and 2 dependent churches with 7 pastors,

2 other ordained ministers, 8 evangelists and 5 Bible women,

22 Sunday Schools, 3 station chapels, 10 out stations,

2 girls' schools, a large orphanage and a social settlement

plant, besides 10 C.E., 6 Y.M.C.A., one temperance and 5

women's societies, a Bible evangelization band, an employment

bureau and some other forms of helpful service.

THE FIELD

Okayama prefecture and the eastern half of Hiroshima

prefecture, about the size of the state of Connecticut with a popula-

tion of 2,000,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE YEAR

There have been 234 baptisms during the twelvemonth while money collections of all kinds have totalled Yen 7200.

New work has been opened in four towns. In one of these is a marble mountain the quarrying and cutting of which stone gives employment to hundreds of miners whose morals and intelligence are still of a primitive order. In another, meetings are held in a town club house to construct which a once popular but degrading shrine with its unholy furnishings was demolisht, its materials entering into the new building which is now practically a Christian chapel.

Work for soldiers at the north end chapel in Okayama city, to which prophetic reference was made in last year's report , has been carried on vigorously, Miss Wainwright giving much time to it. Two soldiers have received baptism and others are interested. The interior of the chapel has been brightened with fresh plaster and paint, a reading room and play room opened, and an evangelist who is superintendent of the Sunday school sent to reside in the adjoining house.

Mr. Marumo the blind preacher now an employee of the mission — instead of a single station as heretofore— resides in the neighborhood and gives much assistance. He is also feeling his way to work for those who are afflicted similarly to himself.

The two male members of the station have had the privilege of touring for a month in Korea and southern Manchuria in addition to many shorter trips nearer home.

Rev. Takazo Takahashi who last fall became pastor of the Kuse church and also of the one in the adjoining town of Ochiai is the one addition to our clerical force.

Special emphasis has been laid during the twelvemonth on Sunday school and temperance work with gratifying results. Including those of other denominations there are some 35 Sunday schools in this field, and a wide-awake temperance society in Okayama prefecture with 100 members.

Among the noteworthy deaths of the year was that of Mr. Rikizo Mike at the age of 31, the paralytic who tho crippled to such an extent that he was almost rigid and had to be assisted even in eating and changing his position in bed had for five years past devoted himself to the winning of students to Christian discipleship. Not having the use of his hands he taught himself to write by holding the brush in his mouth, and he kept up a wide correspondence with his student friends. Also Dr. Suguri who died at 32 was a man whom we could ill spare from Okayama. He was a warm friend of Miss Adams and her efforts in behalf of the very poor. The building of the free hospital for in-patients at Hanabatake was largely owing to his iniative and

sympathy. Kindness to the needy was the keynote of his life especially since he became a Christian.

Mr. Sōzuke Shibahara was one the leading early Christians in Okayama prefecture. He gave up a profitable sake business at great pecuniary ~~loss~~ sacrifice in order to take a Christian stand. He later resided for some years in Kyōto but left there under a cloud, in connection with some business transactions, which led to his estrangement from the church. In recent years he has returned to his former faith, confessing his sins, and before his death in March at the age of 63 he called the Christians to his bedside prayed and sang with them and a little later peacefully fell asleep in the town (Ukan) of which he was the official head. The funeral service was held in Takahashi church of which he was one of the founders, and was attended by hundreds of the leading people of the region.

EDUCATIONAL

Tho there is no ~~technical~~ organic or authoritative relation between church or mission station and school we are all deeply interested in two large private schools for girls that are run practically on Christian principles, San-Yo ~~Girls' School~~ Jo Gakkō in Okayama and Junsei Jo Gakkō in Takahashi.

Miss Yoshi Kajiro, a graduate of Baikwa Girls' school, Osaka,

and Mt. Holyoke College, who has been for some years the dean of San Yo Jo Gakko has now been promoted to be principal. This is an exceptional and well deserved recognition of her peculiar fitness for such a position. For a board of trustees composed entirely of Japanese men to place a Japanese woman at the head of such a school in preference to several rival candidates shows a progressive spirit highly creditable to the trustees and Okayama city.

ELEEMOSYNARY

1 Hanabatake Social Settlement. Notwithstanding Miss Adams' absence in America the day and Sunday schools, evening classes, industrial training, free dispensary, free bath and preaching services have been continued under the efficient management of Mr. Genki Kodama. The special events of the year are the liquidation of the debt on the plant by means of special gifts secured by Miss Adams; the marriage in February of Mr. Kodama to Miss Tokio Takahashi a student in the Bible School for Women at Kobe; and the gift of yen 300. from the Central Government's charity funds by the Minister for Home Affairs. This was done on February eleventh seventy-eight other selected charities thruout Japan being aided at the same time. The money has been invested as the beginning of an endowment for the charity hospital.

2 Okayama Orphanage. This was another of the 79 institutions remembered by the Home Minister in his distribution of charity plums. It received yen 1,000., which was added to its endowment fund now amounting to yen 40,000. Unfortunately it has a debt,

caused largely by the famine relief work, of yen 84,000., which it is striving hard to pay off. The special events of the year include the return to their homes of 140 more of the famine waifs; the partial recovery of his health by superintendent Ishii; the important decision reacht last September to incur no further debt whatever the sacrifice involved; and the visit to the institution of H.I.H. Prince Kanin on the occasion of his presence in the city to preside at the annual meeting of the Okayama Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society he being Honorary President of that organization.

There are at present 590 children in the Orphanage.

James H. Pettee

Station Secretary

Okayama, Japan, April 22, 1909.

Rec'd JUL 24 1909

April 1909 Statistics

Okayama — Tsuyama station and Field

Name of Church	How sustained	No. Bapt. during 1909	Present Membership	No. Inquirers	No. Chapels (Besides Home Church)	Total Amt. of Money raised during year yen	No. S.S.	Aver. Attendance
Okayama	I.	32	634	81	12	2100.	9	718
Tsuyama	I.	30	210	80	4	900.	3	200
Takahashi	I.	35	260	20	1	530.	2	150
Ochiai	I.	4	77	10	2	175.	1	85
Kuse	I.	11	68	10	1	300.	2	86
Kagato	I.	—	45	35	5	210.	1	40
Kyokuto	I.	15	57	20	1	420.	3	120
Amaki	I.	15	68	23	5	350.	1	20
Kurashiki	I.	42	92	44	2	895.	1	65
Tamashima	D.S.	6	64	30	1	110.	2	100
Kasaoka	I.	9	126	2	—	580.	1	75
Takaya	I.(1)	8	63	10	1	100.	1	65
Onomichi	I.(2)	12	27	5	1	130.	1	70
Hiroshima	J.M.S.	15	137	30	—	400.	1	50
Totals		14 234	1928	400	*36	Yen 7200.	†29	1840

Explanations

I. = Independent Church (Self supporting)

D.S. = Dependent on Mission Station

J.M.S. = " " Japan Missionary Society.

(1) Takaya has no Pastor

(2) Onomichi has no separate Pastor; is cared for by Hiroshima (Pastor.

* 10 of these 36 chapels or outstations are sustained by the Station

† Members of the Station or their Japanese employees work in 9 of these 29 Sunday Schools.

Osaka Station Report. 1902-03

The property of the Woman's Board in connection with the Baikwa Girls' School which had been held for over twenty years in the name of a faithful man who had cared for it as his own, was amicably transferred to the Mission Company on Property, last December, and due recognition made of its former legal owner. This fact alone has given us great cause for rejoicing.

In other respects also the year has been a good one and there is abundant reason for thanksgiving and hope for the future.

The work at the Kujo chapel has felt very much the constant postponement of Mr. Allchin's return which he has three times been obliged to put off on account of his work on the new Hymn Book.

A most encouraging feature there is the earnestness of the young men who have formed themselves into

a "tai" and go out every Sunday evening to advertise the meeting and gather a crowd. The evening preaching service is always crowded, the attendance of Christians in the morning service averages eighteen.

The average attendance at Sunday School in the early part of the year was about fifty, but since the opening of the Exposition it has been much more difficult to hold the children and consequently the numbers are markedly less.

The number of members at the chapel is thirty six, all working people. The number of baptisms within the year is nine. There is quite a large body of inquirers and good work is being done with them, but Mr. Ando, the pastor, is wisely careful about urging to the decisive step. The Christians contribute about yen two fifty (2.50) a month to the running expenses and they are very good about responding to the

many calls which the Bukwai and others make upon them.

The only outstation now receiving financial aid is Koriyama. During the summer one theological student spent his vacation there while another was in the neighboring city of Nara. Through the autumn these students visited the two cities every week. There was little encouragement in Nara while at Koriyama the few Christians showed more activity and an interest in sustaining the meetings. In December Mr. Mitani became the evangelist at Koriyama. It was hoped that he would also take charge of the work in Nara: but for some reason the people there have shown little desire for his help. At Koriyama there is a Sunday School with an average attendance of over 40 pupils. The attendance at the preaching service averages about 14. There are ten resident church members, who pay the

miscellaneous expenses and also one yen a month towards the evangelist's salary. It is difficult to see what can be done for Nara. The station can not well aid in the support of two men and even if Mr. Mitani were withdrawn it is doubtful whether any one can be found that will be cordially welcomed by Nara.

One of the lady missionaries was asked to start work among the women in Nara and she tried to do so without any great success, partly owing to the fact that she has had no Bible woman to supplement her work and partly to the fact that Nara seems to be in a comatose state on spiritual things. The thing that is needed in Nara, on the part of the missionary, is patient, continued and regular work but where is the person who can give this extra effort?

Last year Mr. Ninomiya resigned his position as evangelist at Kishinowada and became the treasurer of the Baikwa

Girls' School. The church decided that in order to pay off some financial obligations it would not ask for another evangelist at present. Mr. and Mrs. Ninomiya have made occasional visits and there are persons living in Kishinowada who are able at other times to take a part in sustaining the services. (Since the above report has been handed in, arrangements have been made by which Mr. Mitani, at the request of the church, will become the evangelist at Kishinowada from May 10th, and make frequent visits to Koriyama until an evangelist can be found who will take the two fields of Koriyama and Nara.) Miss Case has gone to Kishinowada as often as she could take the needed time for preparation, to hold meetings among the women and occasionally to give an English talk to the small but earnest Y. W. C. A. society there. These visits have always been most welcomed and

have helped to keep up the interest in the church during the absence of a regular pastor.

It is well-nigh impossible for the lady teachers at the school to give much time out of their already over-crowded work, to these out-stations.

The demands to help these stations constantly come to them and they do what they can, but it is pitiful that there is not a larger force of workers in Osaka to help us so that the long, patient work of years in these out-stations may not be lost.

Thoroughness and hard work have been the chief characteristic of the Baikwa Girls' School during the past year. Mr. Miyake, who had for ten or more years given time and intelligent thought, as its principal, for its welfare, was taken from us in August after a six months' illness.

This was a great loss and for another five months the school was without a principal as there seemed to

to be no one who could take this extra burden, but in February Mr. Miyake's successor to the Tenma Church, consented to become his successor also in this school, although he is at the head of the Japanese Home Missionary society with numberless other demands upon his strength and time. Mr. Osada's consenting to do this is a great relief to all concerned and that his efficient wife was one of the first class to graduate from the school, makes the satisfaction complete. Since taking up the work he has shown great interest and hearty sympathy.

That the school could have been so long without a principal is due to Mr. Minomiya who resigned his pastorate at Kishinowada to become treasurer here. He has been a constant Christian force in the school.

The Japanese course of study has been changed so that the academic course covers a period of five years and the preparatory two.

Successful arrangements have been made by which a graduate of our school can enter the Tokyo Woman's University without examination. This has brought us quite a few new pupils.

The study of the Bible has been put on the same basis as the other studies, two regular periods a week being given to it, besides weekly Bible talks from our principal.

The Day of Prayer for schools and colleges was observed here in a special way, and the results which perhaps can not be tabulated, were such as to give us great encouragement.

During the year we have had to give up Miss McCandlish who went ~~home~~ to the States to continue missionary work, as a pastor's wife, in her own home. Her place has not yet been filled and it cripples the work on every hand. There have been other changes in our teaching force. One of our old graduates

who had been connected with the school for more than fifteen years, as pupil helper and teacher, went to Tokyo for further study and is actively engaged in Christian work in her own school and in the Bancho church.

The head teacher left to be married and her place is filled by Miss Yegashira who is a strong, steady, sure influence in the school. The undercurrent in the school has not been so satisfactory for many years, and it is due largely to her wise management.

While the teaching force commands the respect of the city, there is general dissatisfation with the old buildings which beside being uncomfortable seem miserable in comparison with the new city school buildings.

Only for its Christian influence does this school now have any reason for being, but that necessity is as pressing as ever. Last April it seemed best to turn our Sunday afternoon gospel service into a Christian Endeavor

Society and the results have justified the wisdom of it. All the older girls have been connected with the society and have grown in Bible knowledge and perception of the truth.

In connection with this is a Junior department, consisting of many of the youngest girls, which is most flourishing. Their work for six months or more has been to make for themselves, a life of Christ from the gospels. Their meetings have been enthusiastic and they have given a sum of money that was material help to a poor, blind woman in Kobe.

The pastors of the four independent Kumiai churches and the mission preaching place are all very much alive men and they and their churches are doing valiant work and this school is in the center and in touch with every Christian effort while the girls are in all of the Sunday Schools.

Being very near the Y. M. C. A. Hall in which most of the great union meetings are held, the pupils can easily have the full advantage of these, and many of their teachers being active workers in full sympathy with the pastors, make them familiar with the various phases of Christian work, which in this city means a broad education.

A large number of the pupils come from un-Christian families which are thus brought within the ever widening circle of Christian influence.

The ages of the pupils range from infants of six to married women of mature age, while the majority are from twelve to sixteen.

Commencement this year was a satisfactory one and six girls were graduated from the regular course.

Two new features of this Commencement were the English Class Motto "Truth" and the presentation of baskets of flowers to the two Japanese

Course graduates. Another item of interest was the class song composed by one of our former graduates and sung to a tune used by the girls of Mount Holyoke College.

This spring over eighty new pupils have entered making the numbers at present about one hundred and seventy.

One of the pleasant things in connection with our work is the Christian union of the Japanese Christians and missionaries, in which the Kumiai branch takes a leading part.

Union meetings that must be far reaching in their influence were held recently in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in which the Kumiai pastors were the principal speakers. Another meeting was held at the Warren Kwan (an Episcopal preaching place) at which the oldest pastor in Japan, an aged Presbyterian minister, was given much honor, and here too the chief speakers were our own Kumiai men. The main thing of union

this year has been in connection with "The United Christian Mission Hall" work.

Opposite the imposing main entrance of the Osaka ~~Exhibition~~ Exposition is a small building which can hold by crowding nearly 200 people. This was originally three small tenements, but was hired last year and made into a union preaching place and book-store for the sale of Bibles, tracts and other Christian literature. Preaching began on the first of March, when the ~~Exhibition~~ Exposition was opened and for the first ten days was interdenominational, but since that the denominations have taken charge in turn, our time being from March twenty-fifth to April eighth. The Kumiai part of this work, as well as other denominations, was certainly successful, the two Japanese pastors in charge working most harmoniously with the missionaries who rendered help in various ways.

Mr. Kimura a man trained in America under D. L. Moody, with Mr. Mitani who though a Congregationalist, had worked under the revivalist methods of Mr. Buxton, were in charge of the meetings and ably carried on the services. The preachers of the Kumiai body from the whole region were present as they could spare the time and so long were the sessions that the same ~~speaker~~ person often spoke four times in a day. A special feature was the music. Mr. Mitani is certainly gifted along this line and we may well be thankful to have him in our work. Miss Colby was at the organ at every session but one during the whole two weeks. Some of the ladies from Kyoto and Kobe together with Miss Daniels and Miss Case gave as much help as possible.

Mr. Cary was present a large part of the time, often speaking three times in the same day, and always most helpfully. Drs. Albrecht, Atkinson

Davis and Pettee were occasionally present and gave us much assistance.

There was the closest attention to the claims of the gospel which were played, sung and talked so clearly.

Twenty one thousand one hundred and forty people were counted among the listeners during these two weeks and one thousand three hundred and eighty names of persons willing to look further into Christian truth were gathered at this time.

We can but pray for an equal blessing, when the next section from June 9th for two weeks, is intrusted to us.

Osaka

118.1

Annual Report XXI
of the
Osaka Station
Japan
for the year 1904-05

The Evangelistic work included in the Osaka field is performed by ten bodies of ~~Chris~~ Japanese believers, half of which are in the city of Osaka and the other half in the towns close by.

The membership of the five churches in the city numbers 1481, while the five outside have only 252 members. But these figures do not fairly indicate the actual strength of the Kumiai churches in this region. The complaint of every denomination throughout the country is that the church books are encumbered with a great list of absentees. In the case of the five Osaka churches the leakage is nearly one half, and in the case of the five country churches it is

for the year ending Apr. 30, 1905

exactly one half. To say that this large number of absentees are lost to the church would not truly represent the facts; and yet it is feared that the majority of these people are christians only in name.

Another comparison between these two equal groups of churches will show where the best results are reached. Last year (1904) 106 persons were baptized in the city and only 4 outside. Evangelistic work in the country in Japan is confronted with some of the same difficulties as prevail in rural districts in America. Church affairs would improve if the resident members felt more responsibility in tripling things - in the common duties of church life. There is still social ostracism in the community and some open opposition.

In one town the Principal of the common school is using the authority of his position to keep the pupils ~~from~~ away from the Sunday School - and with success.

Osaka

Some of the difficulties however are peculiar to these war times - and these difficulties are felt more in the city than in the country.

Two of the independent churches in the city and one aided church outside have repaired and renovated their church buildings. But three others have been delayed in their building operations because the needed funds have been turned into war channels.

Two of these building schemes are for new structures. The christians of the Kujo chapel in the new part of the city are still earnest and persistent in their efforts to erect a church building during this year; but only one quarter of the needed sum is in hand. This place ~~lost~~ lost ten male attendants last year - three of whom were drafted into the army and two entered the Doshisha. And yet in spite of these depletions the preaching place is filling up to its full capacity.

The four independent churches

of the city on several occasions made special efforts to arouse the city people to a more serious consideration of the claims of christianity upon them especially in these war times. Over one thousand of the leading professional and business men of the city assembled on one occasion to hear four of the leading ~~span~~ preachers of the Kwansai Body. The subjects were "a vital Religion", "a Religion for the times", "The duty of citizens" and "The present Responsibility". Similar meetings were held in Kwansai with other denominations of the city but space cannot be given to particulars in this report. The effect of such efforts is to elevate these pastors into the front rank of religious and moral teachers in the minds of thinking men of all classes and to bring many of them to these pastors for religious teaching. Opportunity is the word that is often upon our ~~lips~~ tongues in these days because all classes of the people are accessible, and because there never was a time in the history of the Mission when increased

appropriations could do more good and a few additional missionaries more sadly needed. The open door for missionary labor is as wide as it ever was in Osaka, and in this centre of ~~Congreg~~ Independent Congregational churches there is at present a cordial and sympathetic recognition of the aid a missionary can render in his or her appropriate sphere of usefulness.

There is an added interest to the reports from Japan this year because of the war with Russia. Those stations of the mission that are in garrison towns have had unusual opportunities for christian work among soldiers. Another part of this report shows how varied and abundant are these channels of usefulness. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war the closed door to christian effort was the policy of the military authorities. But the sympathy of christian England and America with this ~~little~~ island people in their struggle with a gigantic and unscrupulous neighbor has practically

opened the whole army of Japan at home and abroad to christian influences.

Not only is christian literature and instruction gratefully received by officers and men alike but the christian soldier is treated with more consideration than he used to be. A young man from our Kujo chapel was drafted a few months ago. He entered the army with some fears concerning his faith; but when it became known that he was a christian he found himself being selected for work that required care and fidelity. This recognition of his christian character coming to the knowledge of his mother changed her feelings also favorably towards christianity.

Access to the soldiers at the front and to those en route is freely granted, while special facilities are offered for personal work ~~and~~ among the sick and the wounded who have returned.

We wish that we could be of service to the 28000 Russian prisoners whom the fortunes of war have brought to the suburbs of our city. But even should permission be freely granted us to visit them

our ignorance of the Russian language is sufficient to debar us from doing them much good.

The channels for usefulness to the people of Osaka and the surrounding towns are as numerous and varied as in former years. The change in the Japanese diet from fish, rice and vegetables alone, to a mixture of bread and meat with these articles of food in many families ~~This fact~~ has given rise to many cooking classes. During the past year Mrs. Allchin has given instruction to ~~a dozen~~ a number of Japanese ~~ladies~~ women of the better class. And the friendships thus formed have been helpful and profitable to all. Miss Case in addition to her other work has taught English to the same ~~ladies~~ women. Both she and Miss Colby have made visits to two of the outside towns for work among the women there, while Miss Daniels has sustained a bible class among some women of the city. The women of Japan enjoy increasing educational and

social advantages and therefore there is the richest promise of success in any work performed on their behalf.

It is as much a problem in Japan to know what to do with and for the young men and boys as it is in America. The Y. M. C. A and some missions maintain regular English night schools - and these classes have attracted many young men. The English Bible is used by some members of the station in two or three classes for young men where the instruction is given however mostly in Japanese.

The increasing interest taken in foreign music has led Mr. Allchin during the past year to utilize this interest in the formation of five singing classes in and out of the station. Within these singing classes and on the same evenings instruction has been given on the Flageolet to quite a large number of young men. This simple instrument though limited in its range is likely to prove a great attraction and

is already being used to ~~attract~~ persons to the preaching services.

Other missionaries are organizing classes and as the Flageolets and instruction books are both made in Japan and sold at a low price many a young man is finding his natural desires for innocent amusement met in this way.

These Flageolet classes are attracting and holding some young men to the churches long enough to awaken desires for some thing higher and better.

And thus by ~~these~~ various methods, by lectures and sermons, by singing and playing, by lessons in English and cooking, by the teaching of the bible to individuals and to classes, by lantern exhibitions in the military hospitals and concerts in other places, and by sympathetic and timely aid given to soldiers, and to men, women, boys and girls in all walks of life a large number have ~~been~~ become friends

Osaka

of the Christian cause - and not a few have been drawn to Christ themself.

Geo. Allchin.

Geo. Allchin

Osaka Station - Japan

XXIV.

Account of Work for Soldiers in Osaka. From April 1904 to 1905.

Umeda Station -

From the very beginning of the troops passing thro. Osaka a carefully planned effort has been made to meet the various trains. The missionaries of the American Board at first cooperated with other missionaries & put our supplies together and Mr. Gleasons kept himself informed as to times and made the general arrangements. Later the churches of the city took up the matter work and since then all the missionaries have gone to the station with the special church with which they were working. The methods employed have been distribution of tracts & portions of the Bible, talks with individual men or with groups who gathered around the foreigner, and singing. This last has been perhaps the best liked by the men of the ways we have taken to show

our interest. A very noticable thing has been the courtesy of the officers ~~with~~ whether they were personally addressed or not. On one very rainy day, one foreign woman and her assistant were the only Christians at the station when the Relief Officer (Mr. Sindan Reio) of the 2nd Division passed thro- He sent a messenger to her to express his appreciation of the interest she took in his men. It would be possible to distribute five times the amount of literature we have at hand to eager recipients.

Hospitals.

There are accommodations for 14.000 wounded soldiers in Osaka. Sometimes the hospitals are entirely full and occasionally about one third are empty. but there is never a day when enough hearers can not be gathered for anyone who is willing to talk to them-

In the hospitals two sorts of work is carried on. The ladies of the station assisted most effectively by Dr. Kang have given as much time as they felt they could spare from regular work to visiting

and talking personally with the men. We at first, that is in the early Autumn, had a permission granted for each person who was allowed to go at will among the men. Our names were registered and only people who were more or less known to the authorities received this registration. The Japanese Christians found it difficult at this time to go freely among the invalided soldiers, tho. the pastors were at stated times permitted to speak in the different rooms. But as time went on much greater freedom was allowed. And now the Japanese Christians visit them freely, and the pupils of the Bankwa with those other schools often go and sing to the men. which seems to be much appreciated. Few men among the many hundreds, to whom each missionary has in the past year spoken individually concerning the things of the spirit, have ungraciously repelled the sympathy offered them, and many have gladly talked with us received thankfully books we offered them and in several instances later correspondence has shown that the seed sown was beginning to bear

print. A most interesting set of anecdotes could be furnished by any member of the station in regard to this work.

Dr Clark's track "A Symbol of Love" is both a result and a factor in our work.

Along quite a different line, but effective in its results have been the magic-lantern lectures which Mr. Aldcliff has given every week for many months. Officers, attendants, & men are greatly interested. He has widely used his lecture on the "Prodigal Son" and accompanied it with distribution of his track of the same name.

In January the ~~Kumiai~~ Christians in Osaka held a memorial services for the men who had given their lives for their country during past year. To this the relatives ~~of all~~ of all dead soldiers of the Osaka "rentai" were invited and they filled the main part of the floor of the Y.M.C.A. building. The pictures of all whose friends could furnish them were effectively arranged in one large frame under Mrs. Aldcliff's direction. ~~and~~

and made an interesting decoration for the back of the platform. This service was largely planned and carried out by the "Kumai" Christians and is therefore incorporated in this report.

In many cities the missionaries have taken a leading part in the society of volunteer nurses, called the "Sokushi Kangofu Kai." This has been the case where Christians were among officers of the society. The position of things in Osaka is very different. All the officers & leading members are ignorant of Christianity or indifferent or opposed to it. So that there was a real objection on the part of the society to the admission of missionaries. Miss Daniels did not know all these facts when she asked one of the leading ladies, three of whose daughters are her pupils, to present her name for membership. Under the circumstances she could scarcely refuse and her influence obtained membership which was very graciously granted.

In this society there are lessons in bandaging four times a month. The members are divided into six bands which have appointed days on which

visit the harbor and assist the regular military authorities in dressing the wounds of men brought by ship from Dalney. There is no place in Japan where the present war makes such demands on Red Cross work, of which this society is an auxiliary, as in Osaka. At times there will be long rests but some times the work is continuous for many days. The smallest number of men treated in one day is 100 and the largest up to the present 350. As some of these men have had no proper attention for ten days the urgency of the work is evident. It has been a great privilege to have part in so practical a method of helping those in distress. The economy thoroughness & dispatch with which the Red Cross Society has carried on its work can not be too highly praised. The missionary opportunity is of three kinds. The point of view of women who compose this society is ~~[illegible]~~ understood & appreciated as it could be in ~~no~~ other way, and an entirely new & unusual opportunity for making friends among them is offered. Perhaps the greatest value of this work however is that it allows the missionary to prove that her love for her adopted country goes deeper than words. The effect of this evidence is apparent in some unexpected ways. (over)

I am sorry to send this report in such poor shape, but difficult to have time both to do things, and to talk them.

Mary Bryant Daniels

Soldiers in Clarke. 1904-1905.

Report of the Baikwa Girls' School.
1904-05

The year at the Baikwa has been an ~~unex~~exceptionally good one. The number of pupils has increased and there have been not a few who have come to me from other schools to enter our upper classes. Only a very small proportion of girls have failed to pass in their examinations while the number of girls who have done creditable work has been large and gratifying.

Last fall two women graduates from the Tokyo Normal school were added to the teaching force and our pupils have had the advantage of their special instruction. They have also had occasional lectures from a Christian physician of the Osaka hospital. Besides these additions there has been but one change in the corps of teachers during the year and the work has gone on steadily and progressively. Lessons in foreign cooking, begun for the first time this year, have given the girls of the graduating

class much enjoyment as well as some knowledge.

There are two special features to be noted in the year under review. First: the interest in and sympathy for the soldiers manifested by the school.

All through the year the whole school sometimes, and very often groups of girls, have sung for the comfort of the soldiers passing through Osaka on their way to the front. Again they have frequently sung at concerts gotten up by the Christians of Osaka, for the benefit of the soldiers or their families.

During the last six months a number of ~~our girls~~ the pupils have gone to sing in the military hospitals where their sweet voices have showed their good training in music, as well as given great joy to the wounded soldiers.

Material aid has also been given in sending many knitted bands for the use of the soldiers on the field and in the summer 1000 fans were given by them to the invalid soldiers.

at Christmas time they gave more than 400 different articles and a contribution of money to help the children of soldiers, in an Osaka day nursery.

Second. The Special Evangelistic meetings. These were held during the month of October twice a week and were under the leadership of our untiring principal, Rev. T. Osada. We feel very grateful to the Kumiai pastors and missionaries who helped to make the meetings the success that they were.

The noticeable results of the meetings were, that many of the older girls seemed to feel a responsibility for their unconverted friends and mates, and other girls were deeply touched and soon after decided for Christ. The interest in the Christian Endeavor meetings was also much increased.

The Christian Endeavor Societies in the school have continued to help the girls. It has been interesting to watch the growth of some of our older girls who could hardly say a word

in meetings last fall, gradually grow stronger so that this last term they have been enabled to take the responsibility of leaders.

The Junior Christian Endeavor has kept up in interest and numbers and during the past year has taken in some of our smallest children who delight to come to paint and paste in their life of Christ on papers prepared for them.

A new Society has been formed of girls who were too old for the Junior Society and yet who did not quite want to enter the senior as that is largely composed of girls from the two upper classes in the school.

This new society is called the Hero Band and is composed of twelve staunch and loyal members. Their principal duty is church and Sabbath school attendance every Sunday.

During the year twenty-two girls have been received into the churches and others have become Christians who are not yet allowed by their

parents, to take so public a stand. Thirteen of our girls have become teachers in the Sunday Schools of the Naniwa, Osaka, and Tenma Churches and they do this work very gladly and acceptably.

It has been thought best by our school committee to give up our primary department and recently a farewell meeting was held in our house for this purpose. It was interesting to notice the outspoken sorrow displayed by the parents of the little children, at the prospect of closing this department ~~of our work~~ in our school. The reason of its being given up is, so as to make room for more academy students as for the last two years some have been denied admission because of the overcrowded state of the school.

We have ~~much~~ reason to be much encouraged about the school and if the new lady missionary comes to our aid soon we shall be even more thankful.

Lucy Ella Case

Following are the stastitics of the Baikwa Jo Gakko.

Number of Japanese teachers	14
" " foreign "	3
" " pupil "	4
Number " pupils enrolled during the year.	282
" " Japanese course graduates	10
English " "	4
" " Sewing " "	8
" " members in C.E.	42
" " " " J.C.E.	25
" " " " Hero Band	12
Number of admissions to churches	22

Lucy E. Case.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society gave Y 20.00 to help toward the Child Memorial Fund for Girl's School in Dingloh, China.

Report of Baikwa Girls School for year ending June 6, 1896.

Osaka Station Report
Evangelistic. 1905-06

Last year's report was written while Japan was engaged in deadly combat with Russia. The sounds of war were about us everywhere and the sights we saw ~~made~~ in the hospitals made the heart sick. Where nations are now at peace with each other and Christian workers are again laboring under normal conditions. It is perhaps too early to assert anything positive about the permanent effect of the war upon the progress of Christ's Kingdom in Japan.

The churches in and ~~about~~ around Osaka in common with other places rejoice to see again the faces of many of the young men who left ~~their homes~~ their homes for the front. And occasionally we see in the meetings men who made their first acquaintance with Christianity in their camps in Manchuria. While there is a willingness on the part of the city to listen to Gospel preaching, ~~the~~ it is observed that the seriousness and eagerness that were conspicuous last year when the war

was in progress have somewhat diminished. The gain ~~to the~~ for the year to the six independent churches and to the three which have recently become so were about ten per cent of the resident membership. The little band of christians at Kujo preaching place still ~~remaining~~ connected with the Station being much smaller in number increased nearly twenty per cent during the same period. The net gain to the Osaka church was quite large - nearly fifty.

It is to be hoped that the additions to the membership of all the churches will be much greater in the near future - hastening ~~not~~ the coming of the Kingdom of Christ to this land.

The one topic of absorbing interest to us as to all the stations was the transfer of the dependent churches (three of which were in this field) to the care and support of the Japan Missionary Society. There can be no doubt about the wisdom of this step, although for a time the

groups of christians especially in the vicinity of the larger cities that remain under the support of the mission may experience more difficulty than formerly in retaining their preachers.

We regret to mention the loss of Mr. Uchida from the Kujo preaching place, although glad to know that he remains in the vicinity of our city. The christians are trying to forget their loss in the coming of Mr. Tomita from Matsuyama and in the preparations for a new church building. The young men of the place are especially active just now. These christians bore their share of the work with other christians preachers and seminaries of the city in singing and speaking words of welcome to the home-returning soldiers as they passed through the main railway station of Osaka.

General Nogi of Port Arthur fame spoke a special word of thanks to

Osaka 4)

there Christians as he stopped for a few minutes at the railway station in a pouring rain at the middle of the night.

One lady member of the Station was especially brought into contact with the upper class of Japanese ladies of the city through her membership with them in the Volunteers Nurses Association.

The vicissitudes of war also brought one member of the station into contact with the ~~[illegible]~~ twenty thousand Russian prisoners confined near the city. He gave three entertainments with his lanterns to these prisoners — the audiences ranging from ten thousand on the first occasion to ~~[illegible]~~ one hundred on the last occasion.

This latter entertainment was for the Russian officers who listened also to music by other members of the station.

Apart from these special

efforts on behalf of the soldiers of both nations the work of the members of the station has differed but little from that of former years. The ladies have taught Bible classes in Japanese and English, made tours into the surrounding towns, visited the military hospitals and assisted the young and old of both sexes in organizations formed for their moral and spiritual uplift. One lady has been especially successful in a Junior Endeavor Society which had as a special feature the compiling by each member of an illustrated life of Christ.

The two gentlemen of the station have steadily plodded along at their old gait - the one in the medical work and the other in preaching and music.

Limited in space as we are in this yearly report, little more than general mention in this bare and bald manner of the work of

each can be made.

The personnel of the Station is undergoing a marked change. The departure of Miss Daniels and Dr Taylor for the United States and the permanent location of Miss Ward, with the temporary assistance of Miss Learned call for special mention.

The city itself is undergoing great changes. The lines for the Electric Railroad under municipal ownership are staked out through the city. Such roads ought to be profitable and convenient in a city of over one million inhabitants. And they will probably make a difference in the attendance at the churches.

The new electric railroad between Osaka and Kobe is very popular; little naphtha launches dart up and down the rivers like a swarm of kreats while the large steam boats bellow like a herd of cattle as they force their way up the main river

Report of the Baikwa Girls' School Osaka, Japan, from April 1905 to April 1906.

For a number of years past the report of the Baikwa has been to the effect that things have gone on steadily and well with but little change. The year under review has been of a very different nature because of many changes in the teaching force and in the school course and while things have gone on it cannot be said that they have been very steady.

Last June the school gave a literary entertainment in the large Y. M. C. A. Hall which was well filled with alumnae and other invited guests. The special features of the program were, the interesting gymnastics performed by the two lower classes, some good instrumental music,

and an English dialogue, from "Little Women" given in costume, by four graduates from the class of 1905.

During the summer, many of the pupils and members from the Christian Endeavor society made pretty picture books for the sick soldiers in the military hospitals and the pupils continued to visit and sing to the soldiers, under the guidance of a teacher, until nearly the close of the war.

During the months of November and December special evangelistic meetings were held.

For these meetings the school was divided into three special classes under the care of the different pastors and separate meetings were held for these classes after the general address to the whole school. One class included only church members. Another class consisted of all

those who attended Sunday School and Christian Endeavor but who had not received Baptism. Those who neither went to Sunday School nor Christian Endeavor were put into a third class. Each pastor was assisted by one of the teachers who supplemented his work.

The church members felt a greater responsibility for the others and their own Christian thought seemed to be deepened and strengthened. There were some who became Christians from the second class who really had long been ready to do so but had waited for some special incentive. Some from the third class were led to church and have shown quite a desire to associate with the Christians.

For the first time in twenty-seven years <u>all</u> the teachers shared in the Christmas gifts to the pupils, which consisted

of pretty pictures, handkerchiefs and a tract on Sabbath keeping to each girl. The students brought money and other gifts to send to a poor crippled "shut-in" in Kobe.

In March our head-teacher Miss Hide Yegashira passed away. She had been an example of patient endurance and Christian fortitude for years. Weak in body, but with a clear and strong mind for teaching, she was an educated power for Christianity everywhere and she has left a precious memory to the school. Her death leaves an irreparable loss to the school and we have been unable to secure anyone to fill her place.

The Commencement exercises were held the last of March and the parts taken by the girls were well rendered. We were especially favored in having Dr. Davis for our speaker this year. He thoughtful gave each graduate a copy of his booklet

Baikwa report-

Tokyo always has a special attraction for the pupils of this school and eight have gone there this April, five of them being graduates. Five of the graduates in English have returned to us. We always have some girls who can not leave Osaka even after graduation and for such we have a post-graduate year in English. They frequently make a specialty of music also.

On account of the inadequate force of missionary teachers and Japanese teachers for translation work, we have been obliged to lower our course in English practically a year. This is a great grief and loss to the school but there was no other way to do, under the circumstances.

This April there have been fifty seven new girls entered into the

the school and we are told that the majority of them are from educated, enlightened families.

Miss Daniels left Osaka in the middle of April for her furlough.

For six years she has given help in teaching English to the younger classes and supplemented that teaching by carrying on two lively, earnest Christian societies among those same pupils

Miss Searned of Kyoto has very kindly and opportunely helped us out in our great stress and need for more English teaching during the winter and spring terms.

We feel very grateful that Miss Ward is located in Osaka and we trust and expect that she will be a great help in the school work and we know that she will receive much joy in working with the Christians connected with

Osaka-Japan

the school.

Suey Ella Case

April 23, 1906.

Rec'd OCT 8 1906

1) Mrs. Allchin - Osaka 123

To many missionary mothers, the duty that lies nearest and hense is the first duty, and one likely to consume most of her nervous strength, is that of being school-teacher to her own children. Any account of work done by married lady missionaries which does not make due allowance for such expenditure of time and strength of some, would be partial and incomplete.

Though thus hindered from working along some of the usual lines of missionary activity, I find that opportunities for service right along one's own line do not have to be sought for, and that any gift, though it be but small, has abundant scope for its growth and usefulness.

Music seems to afford one of my special opportunities. Just now, I am able to b[illegible] the compilation of a

Osaka Girls School

children's hymnal which will be used in connection with the Union Church Hymnal in the large majority of the churches all over Japan.

A rare privilege also comes to me in the form of teaching a theological class of about twenty, to sing by note the hymn-book by means of the simple Sol-fa system of music. It is a great satisfaction to feel that these young men, when they graduate as preachers and are scattered over the country in churches, have the whole hymn-book at their disposal, and are able to lead the singing in their churches and to teach new tunes to their congregations.

My church interests centre around a little mission in a new section of Osaka, which is just now with a great deal of sacrifice on the part of the small number of

Christians there, putting up a neat little church building. Here I play the organ for services and have an English Bible-class for young men on Sunday. We have the services of an earnest Bible-woman, who works for the women especially, in that locality, whom I am often able to assist with various "helps" and suggestions.

Following out the principle that to be useful as well as popular in this land, it is well, as far as possible, to do what one is asked to do (as this generally indicates inability on the part of those making the request and is likely to be appreciated accordingly,) I have spent some little time in preparation for benefit concerts. During the last 'season', I helped swell the coffers of various Christian

4) enterprises by playing and singing ten or twelve different concerts. The 'objects' included orphan asylum temperance organizations, famine sufferers, soldiers' widows and orphans relief. On two occasions in Osaka entertainment, as well as Christian consolation, was given to the relatives of soldiers and sailors of the Osaka division, lost in the late war.

The past year the moral and spiritual needs of the European young men engaged in business in Osaka have appealed to me, and the necessity of "throwing out a life line" to them has been laid upon my mother-heart. We have opened our home one evening in the week and often two, affording a number of these young men a taste of home family life as well as of home food, and otherwise hav

sought to help them with council and warning. The appreciative remarks which are made with much feeling, indicate that this is a line of helpfulness which is much neglected and is fruitful of results and indirectly helps in our work with the Japanese. Several have become interested in our mission-work and have made generous contributions for carrying it on.

Thus here a little, and there a little, without going much beyond the circle of one's home, there is abundant opportunity to exercise all one's powers for the glory of God and his kingdom.

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Report of the Osaka Station for 1906-07

Change is the word that describes the condition of the Osaka station during the past year — change especially in the personnel of the workers, both Japanese and foreign.

Miss Case's loss is keenly felt by us all. She kept up her interest in everybody and was labored in and out of the school till the day of her departure. The coming of Miss Ward brings an earnest worker to the school although her Japanese studies will not permit her to render more than partial aid. We therefore appreciate all the more the assistance which Miss Learned of Kyoto so faithfully continues to give to the school in spite of the distance she has to travel to attend her classes. Miss Colby and Mrs. Allchin without change continue their labors — the one in the school, the other outside, both in addition to other duties giving much time to teaching music which has become so popular and so useful with all classes in Japan. ~~The~~.

~~The one male missionary~~.

The two Bible Women in any way

connected with ~~related to~~ the members of the Station left for Kobe - one to assist in the Bible training school - and the other to become the wife of Mr ~~the~~ Usami of the "Christian World". But both of them will be back in Osaka again in a few weeks to become active in new spheres of christian work.

The one male member of the station spends much time in Kobe superintending the building operations at the Kobe College. He has on several occasions been able to render assistance with the singing in the special evangelistic services held in other ~~fields~~ Stations.

The vacancies in two places aided by the Japanese ~~Home~~ missionary Society and the one in the place aided by the station have been filled by new and earnest workers. It is a sad duty to record the death of Mr. Okubo, the young student preacher of Nara. He and a former preacher, Mr. Fuitani rest side by side in that beautiful town.

Two new church buildings have been dedicated and two extensively

repaired. The period covered by the past year or two has been conspicuous in all denominations throughout Japan for the large number of newly erected church buildings and schools. The city of Osaka has had a large share in these operations.

The new church ~~at~~ in the Kujo district, in Osaka, with its new preacher, Mr. Niinomiya, are attracting new people which makes the future look bright and hopeful.

~~With one exception~~ Nine out of the ten centres of Christian work of the Kumiai Body in and out of the city received 110 ~~converts~~ newly baptized persons into membership.

With one exception the ten centres of christian work in and out of the city have all received new members by baptism during the year. The four churches in the city received 110, and 20 more were baptized in the four churches outside the city. It gives us pleasure to record a gain of ~~to~~ 12 persons to the Kujo preaching place in the same manner.

These ten centres have a total membership ~~of~~ on the rolls of 1620; but 550 of these are reported as absent.

Is it not feasible for the leaders of these and other churches to bring about a reform that will bring the ~~membership~~ members of these on the church rolls nearer to the actual resident membership? ~~The 4 Independent Churches~~

Two events call for special mention. The Second Church of Osaka ~~the~~ (Namiya Church) celebrated in Feb. a double anniversary – the 30th of its own life and the twentieth of the death of its first pastor, the Rev. Paul Sawayama. For a brief sketch of his life and influence attention is called to the article written by Dr. Greene in the april "Mission News." The name of the church and the name of ~~the~~ its first pastor will always be linked together. Its membership has always been comparatively small and ~~its~~ Mr. Sawayama labored in extreme physical weakness, and yet both have been a mighty power in faith and good works in this land.

The second event was the visit of Prof. Ladd of Yale to Osaka at the invitation of the editors and business men of the city. His address on "Progress through

change." before an audience of 2000 people made a great impression - especially that part of it which emphasized the needed changes in the ~~spiritual~~ moral and spiritual ideals of the nation. One prominent citizen (not a christian) at the banquet which followed the address stated publicly that if the 200 guests present were to ~~follow~~ put into practice the advice of their learned friend from abroad, they could bring about a revolution in the life of the one million or more people of their city.

The resident christians of Osaka number many times ~~[illegible]~~ over the company that sat at those tables - and if they could be filled with power from above and guided by the Holy Spirit the whole ~~of this~~ mass of this great city could easily be ~~won~~ drawn to Christ.

Geo. Allchin

Annual Report - Paka Station

1906 - 1907

Geo. Allchin -

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Report of the Baikwa School in Osaka
1906-1907

The Bai-kwa has entered upon its thirtieth year of existance in a vigorous condition, notwithstanding that the past year has been one of unusual changes in the teaching force.

Miss Case's return to America in September was felt as a great loss by all connected with her.

Altho' Mr. Ninomiya came into the school about two years ago as treasurer and teacher with the distinct understanding that it was only for a short time, yet he and Mrs. Ninomiya were such strong forces in the school and families of the pupils it was hoped that they would feel that this was their life-work, but they thought it wise to return to direct evangelistic work, and also left in September, and the work during the last six months has been very hard in consequence. Other teachers also left for sufficient reasons.

The number of pupils has been continually over two hundred, but there have been many changes among them, some having dropped out from

illness, some to marry and some because of removal to other places and for other family reasons.

Considering the deficiencies, the love shown by the pupils for the school is astonishing. Upon being advised to go to better equipped schools near their homes the usual reply is "I would rather remain in the Baikwa, for I like it best."

Mr. Osada has had a hard year and, notwithstanding his church work, many meetings, weddings, funerals, the long illness and death of his daughter, and his own and his wife's sickness, he has given a great deal of time and thought to the school, and during the winter months the burden has been very heavy. That he is still alive and in seeming health is great cause for thankfulness, and he is deserving of high honor for his faithfulness and patience.

Every day begins with Bible reading, the singing of a hymn, a Christian talk of from ten to twenty minutes and prayer. All, teachers and pupils,

are in the regular Bible classes twice a week.

In the two C. E. societies, which meet once a week, there are fifty four active members and seventy one associate members. Seventy or eighty are not members but they are the newer pupils and many of them attend the meetings.

No girl can be in the school for even a day without learning about Christianity (which it is well to keep in mind) and (that) many of the girls come from homes where Christianity is disliked and are not allowed to attend church or Sunday-school.

Some parents or guardians will allow their girls to attend a purely Japanese school who would not allow them to enter a missionary's school. Some who have not the physical or mental strength to keep up in the city schools are sent here, which has been a great trial to some of the ambitious teachers, but over which others rejoice, as such girls especially need a Christian school,

where they will be kindly treated.

One of the lawyers who has declared himself ready for baptism in the late meetings has been studying the Bible and different churches for over two years in consequence of his unsatisfactory daughter becoming a good girl in the Baikwa

Nineteen graduated in March from the Japanese course and four from the English.

There are now thirty-two in the Japanese graduating class for 1908 but some will surely drop out during the year.

There are seven in the English class. One of these is in the fourth generation of Christians, one in the third and one in the second while one is not allowed to enter a Christian church, but they are all seven earnest Christian girls

---

A. B. Colby

A. B. Colby

1906-1907

Annual Report Girls' Boarding School

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

Osaka Station,

Evangelistic Report for 1907-08

A report of the evangelistic work of most of the twelve stations of the Japan Mission, might perhaps be more properly called a report of the Kumiai Conferences within the bounds of those stations. This is strictly so when mention is made of the condition of the churches themselves.

The Osaka Conference is geographically a small one, but as it contains within its limits the largest commercial city in the empire, and within the city some of the more important churches of the Kumiai Body, its importance is manifest.

We are accustomed to speak of the ten churches of this Conference, but the tenth one is not yet a church in the Kumiai sense, and is the only place which is now aided financially by mission funds.

The last report of this Conference makes the total membership of these ten churches 1761, showing a net gain of 173 for the year. This roughly is a gain of ten per cent. But more than 600 of these members are not now residing in the places where their membership is recorded.

The resident membership increased therefore more than twelve per cent.

Two of the churches in the country made no net gains, due partly to the lack of a preacher for most of the year. This lack is now supplied while another pulpit has become vacant.

The five churches within the city made good progress, the outlook being more hopeful than for many years. The Kujo Church is especially full of encouragement.

These Christians entered their new edifice towards the close of the year covered by the last annual

report. Shortly afterwards a new pastor, the Rev. H. Ninomiya, and his wife came to the place, and under their leadership the church has grown rapidly. The resident membership is about 60, a third of whom joined last year. Within a few days, at the May communion service, 35 more will unite with the church, of which number 25 are to join on profession of their faith. During the winter months many special preaching services were held and a Society called the Kiyoyū-Kwai (Friends of Christianity) was formed for those who wanted to enquire further into Christian truth without in the least committing themselves to its reception. About seventy have joined this Society and it is from among this number that most of the recent converts came.

It is hoped that before the summer at least twenty more will decide

for the Master

The same in this Church and in the other churches of ~~the~~ Osaka ~~Conference~~ have been made without participating in the Special Evangelistic Movement (Shinchu Kendo) which has done so much ~~for~~ good in other cities of the land. But these five churches are planning for a united campaign in the fall.

Osaka especially is affected just now by the general financial depression felt all over Japan. Quite recently there have been more than thirty failures of prominent business firms, some of them with very heavy losses. In one of these a member of one of the churches was involved. Economy is therefore the order of the day everywhere and all business men are curtailing expenses. This affects the income of the churches and has seriously

reduced the subscription for the new building of the Baika Girls' School mentioned elsewhere. And yet the four self-supporting churches of the city raised 6500 yen for their regular expenses besides 8500 yen for other objects, a total of 15000 yen for the year

To a casual observer the city shows no sign of depression. New houses are running up rapidly on the outskirts of the city, and two main lines of ~~tram~~ electric tram-way crossing each other at right angles through the center of the city are to be opened in the summer. Our churches will be benefitted by these enterprises. ~~A lively competition~~

A lively competition is proceeding just now between seven candidates for election to the National Diet, only five of which candidates can be elected. The christians are interested in the result because of the fact that

one of their number who is an editor of the leading daily paper is one of these candidates. Another is a prominent lawyer, ex-governor of the Prefecture. The other five include a banker, a sake brewer, a brothel keeper and others whose reputation is not high for good morals. The country certainly needs such men as the Christian editor and the ex-governor among its law-makers. (later) The Christian was elected 2nd on the list - and paid money to the voters for their votes. Man who obtained the highest number of votes paid about 15 for each that he gave to the voters of Osaka. The liquor and brothel were

It is a sad duty to mention the loss by ~~death~~ death of Mrs Osada, wife of the ~~president of the Baika Girls' School and~~ pastor of the 3rd church and also sister of the pastor of the 2nd church. She was one of the earliest graduates of the Baika Girls' School and was most helpful in her influence for the school and for the church.

Mrs Taylor after a long absence has returned with Dr Taylor to Osaka. All the mission share in the benefits of their return

and the station are glad to have their numbers thus augmented.

The medical work carried on by Dr. Taylor is reported elsewhere.

Two of our lady workers, Miss Case and Miss Daniels, are still in America, but we hope that they may soon be able to return and take up the work which is waiting for them to do.

Miss Colby and Miss Ward whose chief duties are in connection with the Baika Girls School render what aid they can in the Sunday School and work of two of the churches.

Electric Light Co

The Mission will share with the Station in the regrets expressed by Miss Colby in her report, over the transfer of the old home of the foreign teachers of the school to other hands. That home and its inmates figured conspicuously in the history of the station and the mission for the past thirty years.

Evangelistic Work. Geo. Allchin.

Mr. Allchin fills in here, supplements and completes there and ~~in many~~ other ~~ways~~ enters generally into many of the undertakings of the Station. Her cooking class, preliminary to and feeder, in some degree therein are, for the Women's meeting that follows, flourishes. She is also organist and teacher in the Sunday School of the Kujo Church.

Mr. Allchin is now teaching singing ~~and Psychology~~ for two days in the Doshisha Theological School in Kyoto besides giving small time each week to the preparation of a new Sunday School Hymnal. These duties besides his work on the Building Committee are additional to whatever evangelistic work falls to his hands.

Geo. Allchin.

Medical - Report

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

Osaka Station. 1907-08

Medical Work.

Dr. Taylor returned to Osaka about the middle of Nov. 07. The medical work at the Choshun Hospital was taken up the first of Jan. 08, under essentially the same conditions as it was left near two years ago. The attendance at the Hospital had diminished somewhat in the mean time. The out-door attendance now ranges from 30 to 50 patients per day. The in-door patients have materially diminished, formerly the hospital was full much of the time, now however the patients in the hospital will range from 6 to 10. The surgical work is very much less, The diminution of the attendance and the lessened amount of surgical work is largely accounted for from the increased number of the hospitals ~~in the city~~, company and private, recently established in the city, and the better qualified class of Japanese doctors in the city and country. The number of patients from a distance is materially diminished, from

JUL 6 1908

their finding more fairly satisfactory treatment nearer home. A number of the hospitals recently established in the city are fairly well equipped for surgical work, much better than the Cheshun Hospital is, or can ever hope to be under present organization, and they command much of the surgic-work that came to this hospital in former years. The quality of the work done at the hospital, however had diminished during our absence much more than the attendance had fallen off.

74

During Dr. Lanning's absence in the States we give three forenoons per week to service in the clinics of the St. Barnabas Hospital.

Dr. Taylor.

Annual Report - 1907-1908

Medical Work - Osaka -

Dr. Wallace Taylor.

C'd JUL 6 1908

Report of the Bai-kwa Girls' School for the year ending April 31st 1908.

As every one interested knows, the boarding department of the Bai-kwa Girls' School and the home of the missionarys adjoining were sold in May 1907 and the premises were vacated in July. Mr Sumitomo, the well known banker, who bought the property has painted and repaired the houses at an expense of several thousand dollars, but has kept the same general appearance, the ladies' home being used as a club-house, while the school-building is fixed for jujutsu and billiards.

One of the leading gentlemen connected with Mr. Sumitomo called upon Miss Colby and expressed deep sympathy for her in having to leave a home which must have become endeared to her by long residence, and he urged her to feel free to visit the place whenever she so desired, as well as to feel at liberty to take any of her cherished plants away. This polite attention was greatly appreciated by the recipient.

Two lots of land north of the main (Umeda) R. R. station was bought with the money

obtained from these sales, one for the school, and one for the lady-missionaries' home, separated by a ditch-like canal, which, in time, will become a street, as is continually being done as the city encroaches upon the farms.

As long as the boarding department was a part of the school most of the buying was done by the school-treasurer, who continually grumbled over the fact that the expenses of this department were much greater than the income, while the matron repeatedly said that if she could receive the money paid in by the pupils and do her own buying she could manage better. At last she received permission to follow this plan which proved a satisfactory arrangement.

When the house was sold one of the trustees, who is a clerk, persuaded his employer to build, near the land just purchased, a house to be rented to the matron, and, altho the school has no control nor financial connection with it, this is known as the Bai-kwa Girls' boarding-house, and the matron seems to have made it a success.

The large room in the school that had been used as a chapel was matted with Japan-

ese mats and is used as sewing-room, chapel and music-room, singing classes and organ lessons being taught often times in one part and sewing in the other. The tea-ceremony and flower arrangement have been taught in a room used also as a passage-way to another class-room, and teachers and pupils are learning above all else the great lesson of forbearance in all of the classes. There seems to be no irreparable loss in any of the departments, while patience has grand opportunities to do her perfect work.

The best hours, while the girls are fresh, have been given to Bible study, and the Christian Endeavor societies have the first hour on Wednesday afternoon. Altho attendance upon these classes is optional, as a matter of fact, all of the pupils attend. Six or seven, teachers and pupils, attended the annual convention of the Japan Christian Endeavor society held in Tokyo at the beginning of the year (April 1907) and fourteen the last convention, just after the close of the year (April 1908) in Kanazawa.

The average attendance at the school has been about two hundred.

The land upon which the day-school stands has been sold with permission for the school to continue to occupy it until the middle of July.

The pupils have been sympathetic with their teachers, and deeply affected by the steady Christian influences around them, altho, as usual, many have not been allowed to attend church. Some have been baptized without their parents' knowledge, of which the writer does not approve, yet, in the case of one girl who died, the parents were very thankful, when she told them as she was dying.

As usual some of the girls who were teachers in the various Sunday schools of the city have removed to other places or returned home, but other girls were ready to carry on the work.

Twenty nine graduated in April from the Japanese course and six from the English.

Mr. Allchin and Dr. Learned gave a great deal of time and thought to the selection of the new site, and Mr. Allchin is giving constant oversight and help in the erection of the new school-building.

As was mentioned in last year's report, one of Mr. Osada's (the principle of the Bai-kwa) daughters died in February 1908 of tuberculosis, and in

mediately after her funeral his wife and the mother of their large family of children, (the youngest being less than a year old) was prostrated by the same dread disease, and after a year of suffering she also passed on to the other side. Through these months of anxiety and anguish Mr. Osada has been faithful to the school and to his church.

For five or six months Mrs. Osada was an honored guest, being given one of the best rooms, in one of the most up-to-date hospitals in the city, owned and carried on by Dr. Hori-no-uchi, well known to Americans and English; and in that room she died. Before she went there she had received for months the best that others could give.

Great respect and love was shown during her illness and at her funeral, which must have been prompted by real affection with no taint of business expediency.

All American friends of Mr. Osada will feel deep sympathy with him in his sorrows and losses, and it is due him to have it recorded that he has shown himself a remarkable man in his ability to calmly and pleasantly manage perplexing and troublesome outside affairs while

his family cares and his wife's long illness would have made most men at least irritable.

Miss Colby has continued with the Nanina Church and Miss Ward with the Tenma Church as formerly.

Abbie M. Colby

Daikwa - Girls School -

Abbie M. Colby

'11 JUL 14 1909

It is my custom to close the report with the statistical year to the end 1908 so that the new work begun by Miss Daniels will be remembered in full next year.

Osaka Station Report for 1908-09

Evangelistic

The number of churches within the bounds of this station remains as ~~they have~~ for many years - just ten - 5 in the city & 5 outside with a total membership of 1932. The net increase for the year is about ten per cent. Two of the churches in the country had a net loss - which lowered the general average. Three of the city churches respectively report a gain of seven, ~~&~~ fourteen and forty per cent.

The Sunday Schools have shared the general prosperity which is observed in all the Sunday Schools of the land. This may be due to the better organized condition of the schools themselves, but not a little of these gains can be traced to the special efforts which the National Sunday School Union of Tokyo has made to inform the educationists of the public schools

about the need and benefits of Sunday Schools.

Public Opinion on the whole has been quite favorable towards Christianity in Osaka and therefore it may surprise some that the gains have not been larger.

It may be well again to call attention to the large number of members who are reported as absent. For many years the absentee membership for this field (and the same is perhaps true in general for the whole land) has been about one third of the whole number. Another third must be deducted for those members who though not absent from the town or city do not attend Church. Our larger Churches are trying earnestly and seriously to remedy this defect by increasing the number of personal workers and by more house visitation. The Osaka Church especially, under the leadership

of its pastor, Mr. Miyagawa, has divided the city into ~~two bu~~ twenty two ~~sections~~ districts with a class for its members in each district under a class leader

It ~~will~~ has also ~~xxxx~~ added one more evangelist to its number of salaried workers and at the beginning of the new year entered upon a campaign with the object of bringing its present membership of seven hundred up to the thousand mark during the year. The indications are that they will succeed in this.

All the churches in the field are now supplied with pastors.

The three churches out of the city that were receiving financial aid from the Mission four years ago when they were passed over to the Japan Missionary Society have not been able to reach self-support. They are now being aided by the Bukwai (local association) because the ~~Sx~~ National Society is unwilling to aid

them any longer. The towns in which these churches are situated are decadent, and in each place there is an Episcopalian Church aided by foreign funds. It is likely to be many years before these three churches will be able to entirely support their pastors unless either the population shall increase and thus furnish a larger constituency, or a much larger proportion of the present population shall be converted. The latter is what we hope will take place.

Note

In view of the reduced appropriations it is a fair question for the Mission to consider whether it shall not also follow the policy of the Japanese Missionary Society, which is, to start no new work in any town or city that has no prospects of becoming self-supporting within a reasonable number of years.

Two personal items should

receive special note this year.

At the last general election, Osaka city for the first time returned a Christian — one of the fourteen Christians who are now members of the National House of Representatives. Mr. T. Ishibashi is one of the most earnest Christians in the Kumiai churches of Osaka. Before he became one of the editors of the leading daily paper of the city he was for many years the teacher and personal helper of one of the missionaries of the Board. His place as second on the list of six persons chosen for the National Diet, although no money was used to bribe the voters, was a great compliment to him and a victory for Christianity.

At the close of the year a ~~very~~ prominently wealthy man of the city was led to embrace Christianity because of the sympathy shown by one of the churches when he was dangerously wounded in his house by a midnight robber.

He is perhaps the only millionaire

numbered among the Christians of ~~Osaka~~ Japan. He is doing deeds worthy of his new profession.

Miss Colby's absence ~~from the~~ ~~in all~~ in America is felt not only in the girls' school but in the general work of the station. With the return of Miss Daniels new classes for boys and girls and women have been started and a variety of forms of Christian work begun. We all earnestly wish that a special Providence would restore Miss Case to our number. The influence of the two married women of the station is felt in the community, in the home and through whatever church work they are able to do.

In the report of the Girls' School which follows it will be observed that there is a net gain of three pupils over last year. All the public schools are complaining of a decrease in numbers, so that our small gain - especially in the midst of the confusion caused by the removal of the school to a new locality - is a cause for rejoicing.

Geo. Allchin.

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Osaka Station Report for 1908

130.

Statistics

Church Statistics	S.S. Members	1539
	Sabbath Schools	10
	Average Attendance	850
	Adherents	
	Added by Confession	200
	Communicants	1932
	Self-Supporting Churches	9
	Organized Churches	9
	Places of Regular Meeting	10
Native Workers	Total	14
	Bible Women	3
	Teachers	
	Unordained "	5
	Ordained Preachers	6
Missionaries	Total	7
	Wives	2
	Single Women	3
	Physicians (Women)	
	Physicians (Men)	1
	Unordained	
	Ordained	1
Station	Population of Field	1300,000
	When Established	1872
	No. of Outstations	5
	Osaka, Japan	Statistics up to Dec. 1908

Publications		
Medical Work		
Native Contribs	" Education	¥ 5,000
	For Christian Work	¥ 14,093.74
Educational Statistics	Total	134
	Other Schools	
	Pupils — Girls	134
	Pupils — Boys	
	Boarding & High Schools	
	Students	
	Colleges	
	Students	
	Theological Students	

The Kujo Chapel, the only preaching place in the Station aided financially by the Mission - has had a most encouraging growth during the year both in membership and in its ability and willingness to sustain itself.

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Osaka Station Report. Station Evangelistic work for 1908

	ordained men	men	women	Total	absent	receiveds	Bap.	Letter	Total	decrease	Total increase	S.S. Enrolled	attendance	Contributions	Established
Kujo Kogisho	1	67	57	124	31		44	16	60	23	37	210	135	382.39	Jan. 1896

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Osaka Station Report for 1908

MEDICAL REPORT.

(Osaka.)

There has been comparatively little illness among the members of the Mission during the past year, and none of any serious nature has come under my care.

The medical work among the Japanese has been much the same as in former years, but with less call in consultation outside the hospital. During the summer, fall , winter and until late in the spring, there was a general complaint among the doctors in the city and the hospitals of a much less number of patients than usual. There was no prevailing disease in the city, nor did there appear to be a less amount of sickness; and the diminished number of applications for medical aid at the hospitals and at the doctors offices was attributed to the financial depression and the lack of means to meet medical expenses. The increased number of applications for benevolent treatment also pointed to this cause. Conditions in these lines however are now improving.

During Dr. Laning's absence on furlough to The States for over six months, we took charge of the medical work of the St. Barnabas Hospital. This threw quite an increase of work on our hands for the time; and we had eight clinics per week to conduct.

The work at the Choshun Hospital has been of about the same character as in former years, but the attedance is not so large. The attendance of out- patients running from thirty five to fifty per day, and the in- patients generally from six to twelve or fifteen; sometimes thining out to a very few and again filling up quite largely. The surgery during the year has been " minor surgery", the cases of "major surgery" going to those hospitals better equipped and prepared for such work.

Dr. Taylor

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Osaka, May 10th 1909

My dear Mr. Pedley,

I enclose a list of songs for our Quartett use. The only one that has any work in it is No. 123. Perhaps we will not be able to do this - but look it over. Please take the solo in No 74. The pieces I have encircled are the only ones we are likely to use (I think I had better send these numbers only so please look over all the enclosed list)

As to the statistics - I separated Kobe from the rest of the list except in the totals. It has been usual to speak of the whole field without distinction of race or church - and then to mention separately the work of the Mission only.

You can easily take out -

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Osaka Station Report for 1908-09
Educational

Annual Report of the Baikwa School.

The past year has truly been an eventful one in the History of the Baikwa. One in which the old dilapidated cramped quarters occupied for so many years were left, and new, clean and more spacious ones, even tho still insufficient for her needs, were occupied. But we hope this is only one of the several steps yet to be taken before many years

The new building was occupied in September 1908. At the opening of the previous Spring term when preparations for removal were in progress a large number of the pupils were lost the number dropping from nearly two hundred to about one hundred and fifty and later in the Fall term to about one hundred and thirty.

A class of thirty nine regular and two special students were graduated in March of this year 1909 and a new class of forty two received at the

opening of the Spring Term 1909. This is an encouraging number considering the financial conditions and efforts toward economy in the country as a whole, as one of the first places for the practice of economy is in the daughters' education.

A very hopeful revival took place in early March 1909 in which a very large number of girls gave evidence of a desire and will to lead Christian lives. The results were not large in accessions to the church but considering how few girls come from Christian homes and how many from homes that do not encourage and more often oppose such a step, the result could hardly be measured by additions to the church. But there were several remarkable changes on the part of some of the parents at this time. One girl's father who had threatened to take her out of Sunday School and even the Bankya school if it came to a public profession, suddenly consented to her uniting with the church.

Two flourishing C. E. Societies are

kept up and we believe are doing much to train in Christian thought and purpose.

It was recently the privelege of the school to entertain in its chapel the Japan Convention of Christian Endeavor, at which time about one hundred and sixty delegates were present

A Union "Shimbokwai" or Social Meeting of all of the "Kumiai" churches in Osaka was held in the Baikwa in November 1908 at which time about one thousand were present. Also one of the Temma Church and Sunday School was held the last of April. All of these meetings help to keep the school before the public in a pleasant and profitable way.

During Miss Colby's absence on furlough Miss Marion Allchin has assisted very ably and acceptably in the teaching her childhood knowledge of Japanese being very helpful to her and her associates.

The Ladies' Home is now under construction under Mr Allchin's supervision and it is hoped will be ready for occupancy by September 1909

Both Miss Allchin and Miss Ward are teaching Sunday School classes in Wanima and Temma churches respectively, both classes being largely composed of school girls

(Osaka April 1909.
Elizabeth Ward)

REPORT ,SAPPORO,JAPAN MISSION,'02-'03.

A. General Information.

Hokkaido,Japan's large northern island,contains about one million population.Its more bracing climate;its comparative freedom;its natural resources;the many opportunities it offers to the victim of overcrowding in Japan proper,to the ambitious money-seeker,or to the man with a past; - these attract men here to this new part of Japan at a great rate,and are producing a free, energetic,and progressive society. Many of the problems are those of frontier life. Men are freer here to rise or fall . Yet the possibilities are good.

Obviously such a field offers fine opportunities to the church or individual that as God's steward would invest moral and spiritual capital most tellingly. And many "churches" are investing. The Roman and Greek Catholic churches have put their representatives in Hokkaido. The American Baptist Board,also. The American M.E. and Presbyterian Missions,like our own,have seen the wisdom of adding another missionary family to the force upon the field. The London Church Missionary Society does not seem to spare itself in men or money.It has the largest force of missionaries upon the field;and has the field practically fully manned with native-workers. Another denomination (Dutch Reformed) is reported as about to send a man here.

As to the Kumiai churches (with which our Board co-operates), although the moral and religious progress cannot be tabulated, yet the material progress which has been made the past year is significant. This will be spoken of here and there throughout this report. The Hakodate church has become self-supporting . And although time may prove this to have been a somewhat too hasty step for a healthy self-support, yet it speaks much for the spirit controlling the little company of believers. Sapporo(self-supporting) under the leadership of Rev.Tomo Tanaka has outgrown its present house of worship, and is now definitely planning for a commodious stone edifice. If any Kumiai loss is to be reported it should be that of the self-supporting church of Urakawa,Hidaka Province. This little church loses ~~the~~ has just lost the services of acting-pastor Maruyama Dentaro,who has accepted a call to china. Tha Mission loses a valuable associate.

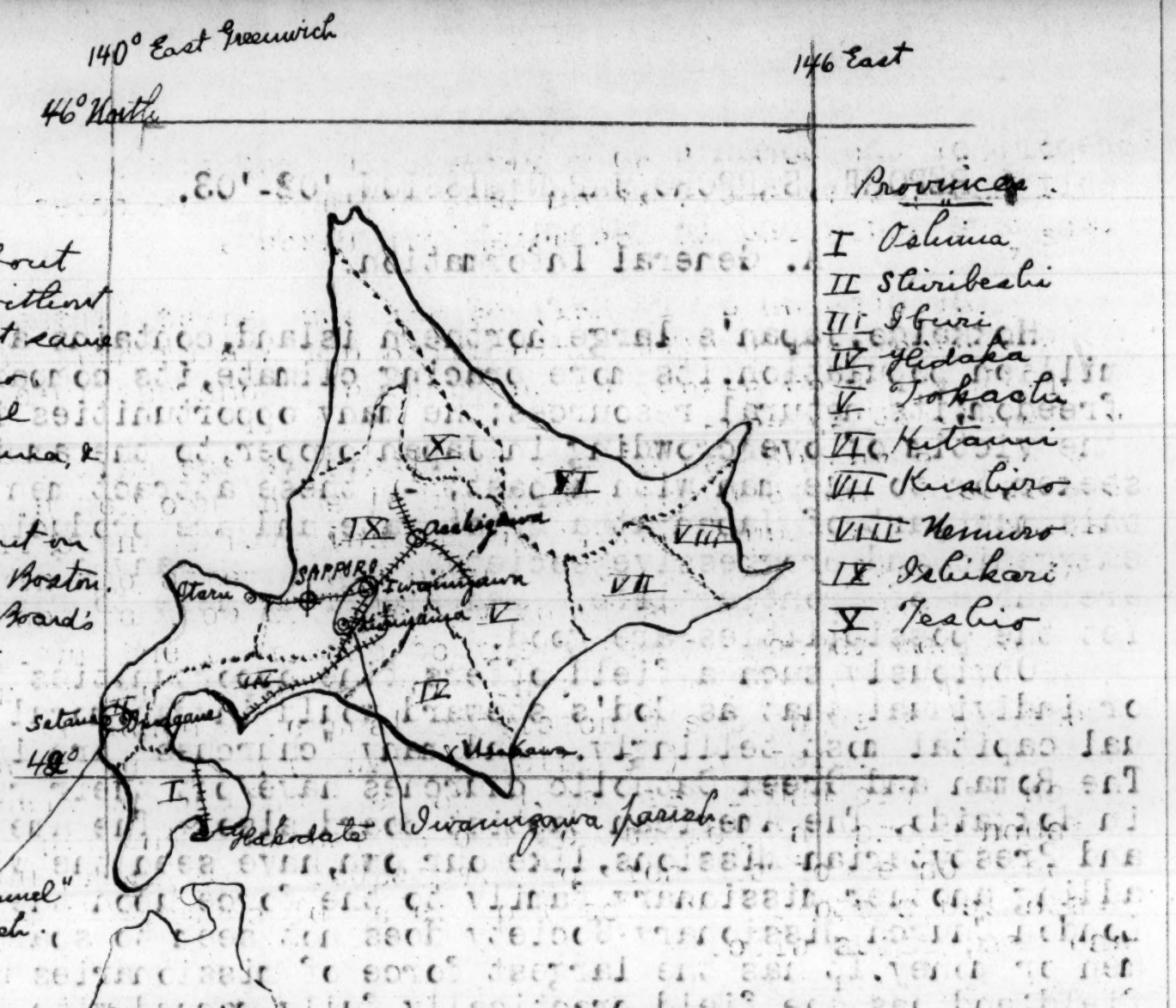
B. Specific Information .

Our Mission's one Hokkaido station has its headquarters in Sapporo,the capital (50000) . The work continues to be evangelistic in the technical sense. Mr.Rowland besides giving much time and energy to the work in the city ,has been touring as usual"to assist in the work at the established centers". No new field has been entered because of the lack of funds. Dr.Davis and Miss Barrows,representin the "Outlook and Evangelistic Committee"of the Mission, have vistied the Hokkaido the past year. (For a

Hokkaido about size of N.E. without Maine. About same latitude also same general climate, fauna, & flora.

Sapporo about on a line with Boston. is American Board's northernmost station (?)

Missions churches in red ink.



STATISTICAL 1902-1903

Aided churches (a.c.) 2
Kogishos (K.) 3

Church	Present membership	New-01-02	Adult Bapt.	"Infant" Bapt.	Average S.S. att.	Regular Contrib.	Special Contrib.	Total Contrib.
Asahigawa a.c.	91	78	19	4	45	267.55	1203.08	1470.63
Iwamizawa a.c.	94	83	13	3	53	165.27	524.25	689.52
"Immanuel" K	40	31	9	2	20	38.65	59.25	97.90
Otaru K	28	18	5		10		77.37	77.37
Kuriyama K (Part of Church of Iwamizawa)					6			
	253	210	46	9	134	548.84	1786.58	2335.42

report of the Women's Work please see "Addenda".) Mr. and Mrs. Bell who joined the station last November are chiefly occupied in language study and in becoming "Japonized".

The station or rather, the Mission gives financial support to two organized churches (Asahigawa and Iwamizawa), and helps support the evangelists of three other congregations ("Immanuel", Otaru, and Kuriyama).

1. Asahigawa (Ishikari province) is the military center of the island, and is consequently growing in importance. Its population is now about 20000. The Kumiai church there, Rev. Giichi Sugiura, pastor, has built a church and a parsonage since the last annual report. Its Sunday School attendance has been doubled.

2. The church in the railroad center, Iwamizawa, continues to grow in spirit and in numbers. The Nevius method if well worked there by at least one consecrated layman. He has led six or seven heads of families to the point of baptism. The material progress of this church is partly to be noted in the erection of a parsonage and the removal of the church building from Ichikishiri to the center of the town of Iwamizawa. Rev. Masao Uchida is the installed pastor. His parish is about seventy five miles long and many miles wide.

3. "Immanuel" church (so-called because it used to have its headquarters in the colony of Immanuel) has moved its parsonage to the village of Imagane, a mile or two east. Part of the church's membership resides in the seacoast town of Setana. The church has been striving toward self-support, but repeated failure of crops has retarded the movement. The people are poor.

4. Otaru (the Chicago of the island so far as business enterprise and phenomenal growth are concerned) is a city on the Japan Sea of at least 75000 population with hardly 250 Christians in it. The Mission has been supporting work there for two years. Rev Shutaro Uyeda is finding the work very difficult; yet, though the people are too busy making money to give much time or thought to Christ's message, the work is progressing slowly.

4. Kuriyama forms a part of the big Iwamizawa parish, but the Mission practically supports the work there financially. Last year, however, a church building was erected by the believers. The evangelist, Shiome Kogiro, also makes regular trips to Yubari, the great coal mining-town of Hokkaido.

55 55 ----------5 55 55 55

ADDENDA.

Miss Daugaday speaks of the Woman's Work as follows:- " The years follow each other in such rapid succession that there do not seem to be any marked changes or developments to chronicle since the writing of the last annual report. The intervening months have been full of happy, fruitful, work and there has been steady advance all along the line, but nothing new or startling. In the woman's work

of Sapporo and vicinity the attendance at church and at women's meeting meetings is constantly increasing, and a number have received baptism during the year. This is largely due under God's blessing to the very efficient services of the Bible woman in charge (Mrs. Omori), and to Mrs. Rowland's personal influence and house-to-house visitation. Miss Daudgaday has combined her eight weekly classes, a monthly chiddren's meeting, temperance society, and an evangelistic trip of one day each month to a neighboring city, with music lessons on the organ, and making and receiving many Japanese calls to fill up the pauses, besides a very large correspondence necessitated by the work. But her greatest interest centers in her Sunday afternoon Bible class in her own house to which all the English classes are feeders. Although it is principally for the young men, yet there are some women who attend regularly. A weekly Bible lesson also is given to an old lady crippled by rheutism who became a Christian during the year, and to the wife of a government official who is not permitted to attend church.

[It might be added here that provision has been made for the support of a Bible woman (Mrs. Katotsuni) in Otarhi. It is also well to mention the fact that Miss Daughaday having outgrown her present quarters is obliged to rent a larger house which is about ready for occupancy. Her rent is to be so high it is thought that it would be economy to buy the new house outright. This could be done for one thousand dollars, gold, ~~at least~~ at the most.]

Submitted April 28, 1903
Emma F. Bell
Secretary Pro Tem.

For the year ending April 1903

ADDENDA.

Miss Daugaday speaks of the Woman's Work as follows:- " The years follow each other in such rapid succession that there do not seem to be any marked changes or developments to chronicle since the writing of the last annual report. The intervening months have been full of happy, faithful work and there has been steady advance all along the line, but nothing new or startling. In the woman's

Sapporo Station. 1904-05

The report from Sapporo Station for the year just closing is lacking in items of special interest. Nor was the general progress during the year so great as we could have wished. Both the Bells and the Rowlands have been absent from the field the greater part of the year. The Bells for health reasons left in the spring of 1904. After about a twelve-month at the south they found it necessary to return to America for a furlough. They sailed from Kōbe ~~April~~ March fifth. Miss Daughaday has been at her post throughout the year. She will speak in person of her work.

In the absence of both the men of the station touring was impossible. On returning however (Oct. 15, 1905) from a visit to America Mr. Rowland hoped to get about among the out-stations promptly and to tour with some energy during the remaining months of the year. A start was made; but the first day in the saddle brought an accident to a leg that has prevented long-distance touring all these five months. This absence and accident have prevented active effort almost entirely. It may be mentioned however that in two days Mr. Rowland plans to start for the province of Hidaka with the hope of touring henceforth as freely as he was able to do before his absence in America.

Churches and Chapels.

Of the churches aided by the mission

Iwamizawa Church had the misfortune in the Spring of 1904 to lose its pastor, Mr. Uchida after ministering in the community some ten years, organizing the Christians into a church, and organizing the work in the different sections of a parish reaching ~~scores~~ dozens of miles along the railway line found it necessary for family reasons to resign his pastorate and go to Japan proper. After many months the church called Mr. Hachidani, acting pastor. He began his work in January, 1905. The church welcomed him warmly. And now both Mr. and Mrs. Hachidani are working with courage and hope. Despite these changes there have been fourteen adult baptisms.

Asahigawa Church, situated near the new barracks of the Seventh Division of the Army, has given itself under the energetic leadership of its faithful pastor to all sorts of work on behalf of soldiers. Many of these have gone to the front during the year. Daily morning meetings are held to pray for the soldiers fourteen of whom belong to this single church. It is proposed to continue this volume of prayer till peace is restored. Thus do the Christian churches of Japan by their prayers and sympathy strengthen the hands of the army in this

mighty struggle.

This work for soldiers has been at the expense of much regular church work. Mr. Sugiura laments that the year has brought the smallest increase of any year of his pastorate, only three adult baptisms. Naturally this work for soldiers could hardly bear fruit in the way of immediate accessions to church membership. But on the principle that whosoever would lose his life for Christ's sake shall find it, we may believe that this church has been doing God service.

Urakawa Church began the year and closed it without a pastor. From the summer of 1904 Mr. Bell by a special arrangement and with funds other than station appropriations secured the supervisory services of Mr. Shikata. He was with the church some seven months, welcomed into its communion three persons on confession of faith, and finished his work with February.

This little church, isolated as it is, greatly needs a pastor. It needs one for its own sake and also for the sake of the sister church seven miles distant at Moto-Urakawa. Two men in that region by their mutual helpfulness could probably much more than double their effectiveness. This church for some time had a minister without mission aid and was called self-supporting. It was so in fact only in the sense that

its minister, a single man, was content to work without definite stipend. There seems no way now for it to have a minister except with mission aid. And the mission has no funds with which to give this aid. Here is one point at which the station craves the more sufficient support of the American churches.

Of the unorganized congregations aided by the mission

That ~~at~~ Setana (formerly spoken of as Immanuel) has continued without much change. It needs a church edifice.

Otaru Chapel has lost its minister. After nearly three years Mr. Iyeda laid down his work at the end of November. For four months and a half we have put forth every effort to secure a new man, thus far however without success. The little company of believers is well nigh discouraged. Their meetings are helped as much as possible from Sapporo by frequent visits.

At Kuriyama Mr. Shiomi continues his work with no reason for discouragement.

Self-Supporting Churches.

Besides these half dozen places which the Station is aiding there are three churches with which we have no formal relations. With these we

are on terms of the utmost cordiality; and bring in the same island they seem very close to us.

Moto-Urakawa Church is the oldest of our order in Hokkaidō. It dates from long before the opening of the station. It was self supporting from the first.

Sapporo Church advances gradually though during the year there has been a decrease in the resident membership.

Hokodate Church, organized a few years ago through the efforts of the Japan Missionary Society (organ of the Kumiai Churches) is under the leadership of Mr. Nagasaka, its self sacrificing and zealous young pastor. It has an important field in the largest city of Hokkaidō.

Our report is thus chiefly a statement of conditions rather than a gathering together of results achieved. These conditions within our several organizations, be it confessed, are not in every case so favorable as we might wish. But we hope soon to be in better readiness for aggressive evangelization. The field as ever seems responsive and ready for both sowing and reaping. We who are here have now to gird ourselves for the service. We look forward with expectancy.

George M. Rowland,

Sapporo, March 20, 1905.

Sapporo Station - Japan

George W. Cornelius

Annual Report for 1904 XVI

Adelaide Daughaday.

Amid the excitements and absorbing interest of war our work cannot be said to have gone back even if there has not seemed to be any noticeable advancement.

k for Soldiers.

The women of Hokkaido, Christians and non-Christians alike, have united in making underwear and comfort bags. Those who could not give time to this contributed money with which to purchase materials. Sapporo missionaries also arranged concerts to raise money for destitute soldiers' families and for the Red Cross ~~work~~ fund.

lic Reports.

The enemies of Christianity at the beginning of the war called it Buddhism versus Christianity, and pointed out the superiority of the former as exemplified in the honor of the Japanese in observing promises, and in their humane methods of warfare. But only in districts remote from the coast and among the very ignorant living in cities did this accusation gain credence. The more enlightened people often express themselves discriminatingly about true and sham Christianity. Also among the more thoughtful ones there seems to be a lack of bitterness of feeling when re-

Returned Missionaries.

A new impulse has been given to the work in Sapporo and the out-stations, especially in Otaru and Shimizawa, by the return of Dr. and Mrs. Rowland. I visit the latter city once a month.

Home Visitation.

There are several influential families in Sapporo who are not as yet sufficiently interested in christianity to attend church yet who welcome me cordially to their homes when I go to give religious instruction. Some have confessed that their former prejudice against the "Jesus doctrine" has been removed.

Visitors.

We were left quite unbroken after last year by our friends at the south except that Miss Pierson made a short visit and addressed meetings in several centers.

referring to Russia. On the contrary, after every great Japanese victory many express sympathy for Russian families bereaved of husbands and fathers, and Japanese Christians sometimes publicly offer prayer for them.

Routine Work.

Seven weekly Bible and English classes have gone on as usual with no break excepting the annual pilgrimage to Kobe for Mission Meeting. Attendance upon Mission Meeting is a duty as well as pleasure as it broadens our horizon, deepens our interest in the wide field, binds our hearts together and gives us provincials a taste of life in the southern cities.

Baptisms.

A number of my young men within the past year have decided for Christ, some of whom have already received baptism.

Temperance.

The W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope for children have been sustained, but it has been almost a single-hand fight on my part, as the churches are not yet aroused to the duty of the giant evil that stands squarely, a great obstacle, in the path of our work — yet Sapporo is one of its ~~great~~ strongholds.

Annual Report - 1904 -

Sapporo ~~Station~~ - Japan.

Adelaide Daughaday

Sapporo Station,
May, 1905 — April, 1906.

Recruits. The coming of the Bartlett, Nov., 24th, 1905, was in a sense the greatest event of the year not only, but the greatest event in the history of the station. It was the beginning of two families, three households, three centers of influence. The Bells while in Sapporo were a great help even though giving chief strength to language study. They did not however have a separate home. The Bartletts make a new home. And they are able to do full work from the first.

Our forces were also increased by the coming in July, 1905 of the Takahashi (Takazō) family to Otaru. They take up the work after the little congregation there had been eight months without a minister.

Transfer to J. M. S. The work at Iwamizawa and at Kuriyama was transferred, January 1st, to the Japan Missionary Society. In each of these places there is a minister. Each place receives aid. This transfer affects chiefly only our formal relations with the work. Our personal assistance is sought even more than formerly. The Iwamizawa people ask that we spend a Sunday

with them regularly every month. Our presence is sought at the annual church meeting and our service for the administration of the sacraments.

Self Support. With January 1st, the Asahigawa church assumed its own full support. This was a natural result of long, careful, prayerful preparation. It would probably have been accomplished fourteen months earlier except for the fact that the war called to the colors fourteen of their numbers, each being a head of family. ~~The absence of these fourteen able bodied men~~, For months and until peace was declared this church was open every morning for a daybreak prayer meeting on behalf of the country, the cause of the war, and the brethren at the front. Of the fourteen not one lost his life. Only two were wounded. Their wounds were slight

Soldiers Welcomed. The spirit with which these men were welcomed by their several churches was pleasant to behold. Iwamizawa welcomed her returning warriors in connection with the annual church meeting, ~~solemn~~ subdued by the fact

~~that~~ one does not return. A brother of a deacon lost his life in the navy at Port Arthur. Sapporo welcomed her one returning soldier in the same meeting with the Bartletts. ~~Here to~~ Of her membership one stalwart young man ~~never of~~ ~~is remembered for his sacrifice~~ fell at Port Arthur. The welcomes at Immanuel are spoken of elsewhere as seasons of refreshing. And the ~~spirit~~ joy of Asahigawa church that prayed every morning for its absent ones as it now sees answer to those prayers in the glad faces of these fourteen here returned — its ~~spirit~~ joy can better be imagined than described.

Sabbatic Year. After a long term (8 1/2 years) of faithful service with the Immanuel Congregation, Mr. Utagawa is away on leave of absence in Dōshisha for special study during the present academic year. One hopeful feature of the absence is that his people made arrangements in connection with his going to assume self support in five years, declining each year one fifth of the aid now received. As one means of accomplishing this one of the members at that time contributed an unclaimed farm. Word just now comes that

the people decide to clear and cultivate about five acres this year, the crops to go toward the support of the minister and chapel.

Migration. Large numbers are coming this spring chiefly from the famine districts of the North East. The 700 families of Toshibetsu alone have been swelled to 1000 families by these immigrants.

Synchronous with this another movement has begun. Our considerable group of our most ~~faithful~~ active Christian farmers, people who without a minister sustain a Sunday School in their own house, and who really study the word, have moved 140 miles into the new regions, some 50 miles beyond the last railway station. Thus moves the population about us. Thus move the brethren. But with them goes the leaven.

Bible Study. If one thing more than another may be said to characterize the year it is the emphasis on Bible study. This is in the air. The Kumiai body push it. We have systematically kept Bible study to the front.

The churches of Sapporo unite for Bible Lecture meetings. Here in the city and at the Hokkaido Bukwai Mr. Inagawa gave Bible lectures. Bible lectures have been given in Urakawa and Moto-Urakawa. Two series have been given in Toshibetsu and Sotana; and five series in Otaru. Bible study has been regular in Iwanizawa and in Kuriyama. As a result an ~~An~~ increased interest seems really to have been awakened in Bible study, ~~especially~~.

Prospects and Hopes. Prospects for the future are as bright as the promises of God, may even brighter, for while we walk by faith, we can almost walk by sight too, so sure are the results of every faithful effort among these progressive Hokkaido people.

With forces increased, our hopes are to evangelize more intensively where we live and in the places which we formally did; more extensively too in the regions beyond, that Mr Rowland has never yet been able to visit even once.

George M. Rowland.

Indeed our informal relations with the congregations in general is all that could be asked for. For example Mrs. Rowland while she has helped in organizing and carrying on a Woman's Society in Otaru has had by far the greater part of her work in the city in close connection with the self supporting Sapporo church. She is connected with a branch Sunday School which she inspired and for which she more than any one else is responsible, which is yet men in connection with the church Sunday school. She is also by election the president of the Woman's Society of Sapporo church. She works in close intimacy with Mrs. Kato who is the woman Evangelist of the church and whose salary is paid entirely by the people.

Annual Report - 1905 - 1906.

Taylors Station -

Japan -

Sapporo Station Report.

Tours together of Mr. Rowland and Mr. Bartlett.

The five months since Mr. Bartlett joined the Sapporo Station have been months of readjustment all over Japan, in Sapporo Station, and for the Bartletts especially, after their furlough and change of field.

Some work has been done by Mr. Bartlett in Sapporo, such as sharing with Mr. Rowland six hours a week of English teaching in the Agricultural College, holding a weekly Bible class at home for agricultural students, and frequent supplying of several of the city pulpits, has fallen to his lot, but the most important feature of the period from his standpoint has been the introductory tours over the field under the guidance of Mr. Rowland.

During the winter, only the two nearer places, Otaru and Iwamizawa, on the line of the railroad, were visited. In both places (but in Otaru especially) there has been an attempt, with on the whole gratifying results, to arouse new interest in the Bible by a series of lectures giving a wider view of various books, their authors, circumstances and contents, than the verse-by-verse method in vogue can alone give. The Otaru Christians feel the need of more aggressive evangelistic work in parts of the town not now touched by such work. For instance the whole Temiya borough. This need appeals very strongly to the station, too for Otaru is a great and stirring city where comparatively little is being done for the unconverted.

But the principal tours of the season, those to the ~~Hitaka country~~

Hidaka Country and the Setana District, were deferred of necessity till the early spring when the travelling was a little more feasible. They occupied the month from March, 21 to April 20 except four or five busy days at home between tours.

For the Hidaka tour we left home on the morning of March 21 and spent the night at Mukawa without especial incident.

The night of the 22nd. spent at Appetsu, was marked by an interesting call, at the home of an elderly school master, who, though not baptized, is a believer, and teaches the "true God" to his "Wild-colt" pupils, he says.

We found with him his two widowed sons-in-law, the elder of whom is an official of Sapporo. The latter affords an example of what we are continually meeting. He had just bought him a Bible and decided to study it but did not know how to do so profitably. He declared himself satisfied with some hints.

The night of the 23rd. we spent at a town named Mombetsu. Here we were met as we entered town by a young man on horseback named Suzuki.

He called on us at the hotel most of the time we were in town, and owing to his efforts a company of forty five gathered in our rooms to listen to preaching that night.

The young man himself deserves notice. He has been interested in Christianity for years, and last year was told by his parents he must go away or give it up. Though ~~not yet a nominal Christian he~~

not yet a nominal Christian he took the former alternative and through severe privations won his way to his present position of clerk in a store, where he engaged himself on the stipulated condition that he be permitted to believe. His family far away in the main island still yearned for him as he for them, but neither would yield on the point at issue. He was assured of a welcome any time on the one condition, and in declining that condition he always urged them to consider the claims of Christ.

He so far succeeded that by a remarkable coincidence on the very day of our visit, after telling us of the above situation, he received a letter withdrawing all objection to his being baptized, in time for him to go a dozen miles with us to the nearest church where he formally made application for baptism.

But returning to the meeting he gathered for us. It was partly the result of one of those overruled hinderances. We had been disappointed, on our arrival, to find the hotel crowded with some of the principal young men of the town, engaged in a business meeting of a fishers' guild, the evening of our stay, which boded a small meeting for us. However their meeting adjourned, bringing some of its out-of-town members with it to our preaching.

The next day, at Moto Urakawa, 12 miles farther on we separated; Mr. Bartlett staying there to help the pastor while Mr. Rowland pushed on another 5 miles to spend Sunday with the pastorless Urakawa Church.

At Moto Urakawa besides the preaching services morning and evening, the latter at the more centrally located

hotel, there was, in connection with the Sunday School, a speech of welcome and the presentation of a Bible and hymn-book to an earnest Christian soldier just back from the war, where he was dangerously wounded, to resume the superintendency of the school. It was here, too, that Suzuki from Mombetsu announced himself a candidate for baptism.

Monday, Mr. Bartlett joined Mr. Rowland at Urakawa, where the latter had lectured on the Bible Saturday and Sunday nights and preached Sunday morning. We held Bible lectures again on Monday, afternoon and evening. This church has been without a pastor for a year and a month, and has not wholly escaped the results. Some of the younger men have taken hold manfully, to maintain the church's functions; while some of the older men, especially from older churches on the main island, have been inclined to stand aside and grumble. The scattered farmer-Christians have joined neither party, but have felt the lack of pastoral care. "We have not had even some one to teach us hymns since the new hymn book came out."

Bottom of page 4

One of the older men, a stand-offer - writes that their meetings have doubled in attendance and that the very words of their prayers echo the teaching of the recent visit.

hotel, there was, in connection with the Sunday School, a speech of welcome and the presentation of a Bible and hymn-book to an earnest Christian soldier just back from the war, where he was dangerously wounded, to resume the superintendency of the school. It was here, too, that Suzuki from Mombetsu announced himself a candidate for baptism.

Monday, Mr. Bartlett joined Mr. Rowland at Urakawa, where the latter had lectured on the Bible Saturday and Sunday nights and preached Sunday morning. We held Bible lectures again on Monday, afternoon and evening. This church has been without a pastor for a year and a month, and has not wholly escaped the results. Some of the younger men have taken hold manfully, to maintain the church's functions; while some of the older men, especially from older churches on the main island, have been inclined to stand aside and grumble. The scattered farmer-Christians have joined neither party, but have felt the lack of pastoral care. "We have not had even some one to teach us hymns since the new hymn-book came out," they complained. We went ten miles up the bridle-path to such a group of farmers, held a meeting in the farm-house where we spent the night and baptized one woman too old and feeble to go down to the church.

During our going and coming about Urakawa as a centre, our luggage was moved from the hotel to a Christian's home, where we spent the latter part of our visit. This gave us a chance for some plain speaking on the church troubles and some emphasis on appropriate ~~but not applied~~ Bible passages without ~~instruction~~ explanation or making the application which seem greatly to have changed the conditions there.

See small leaf

~~During our going and coming from Urakawa as centre our laggage was moved from the hotel to a Christian's home, where we spent the latter part of our visit.~~

The last half of the week we spent together back at Moto Urakawa, and its vicinity, only parting for Sunday, reversing our previous positions.

Mr. Bartlett at Urakawa held a communion service, baptizing three women, made calls, and lectured on the book of Philippians.

Monday April 2 we reunited for the homeward tour. We stopped for meetings at two or three places where we had not on the way out.

After a few days at home we started off again, for the Setana region. Both of these tours had to be timed so that the farmers could spare the time and strength for attendance on the many meetings. Consequently they were a little too early in the season for really comfortable travel.

In the Setana region a good many miles of road had not even been once traversed by horses this year, a condition which required us to walk going, and to pioneer on horse back coming back.

But we found enthusiastic greetings all the way. The evangelist, Mr. Utagawa of the Immanuel Chapel has been away studying ~~for a~~ the present school-year.

One young man, a school teacher whom we met at his school, and who got ~~got~~ together a few friends at our hotel for a Good Friday meeting, followed us twelve miles

on foot over the mountain to spend Easter with the church.

The famine in the northern part of the main land is sending crowds of emigrants from there to settle in the Hokkaido. We saw numbers of the poor people tramping through the dreary woods. Incidentally we seem to have been able to help one group of disappointed ones to a better settlement.

Sunday, the forenoon was taken up with Sunday-school and Easter services, the afternoon and evening with a protracted session, a thanks giving at the father's home for the safe return of a young soldier.

The occasion was ~~nine~~ a good and impressive one, and a similar one on Wednesday of the same week, for another young man, was even more so, in some respects the most impressive prayer meeting we ever attended.

At each place there was a feast, and a great deal of sociability besides the distinctively religious exercises. Everywhere we hear good words of the Christian soldiers. Both of these meetings were in the Christian district of Immanuel. Such warm spiritual welcomes are in marked contrast with the debauches and even murders which have made the "Gunjin kaeri" (soldiers' return) a byword in the country. The ~~church~~ chapel itself is no longer within the district but near it at Imagane.

Monday and Tuesday nights we spent at Setana among Christians there. One evening was spent in Bible lectures and the other in preaching to about one hundred and twenty of the towns people who came to hear us at the hotel. It was an unexpected success.

We found the people, on whom we called, glad of our calls; some of them full of their questions on the Bible and the like.

One striking thing was that, contrary to Japanese custom, at our request they scurried around and got together a lot of wild flowers for Easter in spite of the fact that there was no one to arrange them in conventional form.

Annual Report - 1905 - 1906 -

Sapporo - Station

Tours of Mr. Rowland &
Mr. Bartlett

Sapporo - Japan -

Report for 1905-06.

We who live on the northern edge of this Empire, far from the great heart of the nation, Tokyo, sometimes feel we are a long way from where things happen — even the earthquakes seldom reach us — so there is little variety in our reports from year to year. The war stirred us almost as much as if our dear native land had been in a death-struggle with a giant foe. Since then the famine has made great demands on sympathy, strength, and purse. The work has not diminished in any respect; on the contrary, there is always a steady growth and much to encourage. English still remains a magic word that opens many doors of opportunity.

The personnel of my classes for young men is constantly changing as teachers and officials are often transferred to schools and offices in other cities, students graduate and leave Sapporo, many enter the army and navy, others go to Formosa, China and America. Only a few remain to become teachers and business men here. Those who have been regular attendants of my Sunday Bible class carry with them New Testaments and promise to join some Bible class wherever they may go, and as a rule, this promise is faithfully kept. Their frequent letters are

a comfort, showing that the seed sown did not fall on barren ground, and giving continued opportunity to influence them. Much good can be done by Bible teaching in the homes of non-Christians. One of officials' wife recently said to me, "Everything about Christianity is so new and strange that on the two occasions when I have gone to church I could not understand; but in my own home it seems very plain, besides here I can ask questions". Another who used to hate Christianity now reads her Bible every evening and others are beginning to listen gladly. In the city of Iwamizawa the work is slowly expanding. The opposing forces in Hokkaido are: the commercial spirit, intemperance, non-observance of Sunday, (the laboring people and merchants do not recognize it at all, but officials and students use it as a day for social functions and athletic sports) and now three Mormon men from Utah have come to reside here and have invaded our field of Bible and English teaching.

Adelaide Haughaday.

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Sapporo Station Report.

1906-1907.

The force of Sapporo Station has not changed since the last report. It consists of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, Miss Daughaday, and Mr/ and Mrs . Bartlett. The work of all the members is general missionary work . Mr. Rowland characterizes his as " New Tacks", Miss Daughaday, hers as " Evangelizind, and teaching to evangelize. Mr. Bartlett describes his as " Odd Jobs", and Experiments".

All the members of the Station have resided throughout the year in Sapporo, though it was early in the year decided that one family should reside in Otaru and the lot fell to the Bartlett family as that with the least of relations to be disturbed by a move. Their house there has been for some months in preparation. In spite of vexatious delays it is near completion.

Taking the work upin detail , the members have been occupied about as follows.

Preaching: Both Mr. Rowland and Mr. Bartlett have been called upon to preach more than half the Sundays. Both preached frequently at the Gospel Tent which was opened by the Christians of Sapporo during the twenty days of exposition in Sapporo, in September. Mr. Rowland especially , gave to the promotion, conducting and closing of this work practically his whole time for a month. During the month of August, Mr. Bartlett preached two or three nights a week in the streets of Otaru.

Touring: Mr. Rowland and Mr. Bartlett toured together to Immanuel in April, Mr. Rowland has been to Urakawa and that region, to Obihiro by way of Asahigawa, to Asahigawa on ~~two~~ one other occasion~~s~~, to Iwamizawa, Hakodate, Immanuel and Setana. One tour each to Urakawa and Immanuel ~~were~~ differed from the ordinary tour in that the eight days of meetings were concentrated in one place. The results, though not great seem to justify the method. Miss Daughaday has been to Iwamizawa every month. Mrs. Rowland made one tour in company with Miss Talcott, to Asahigawa. Mr. Bartlett has toured repeatedly to Iwamizawa, has visited once each the ~~two~~ Horonai and Yubari coal-mining towns, and has made from two to five trips a week to Otaru ever since August. The more distant parts of the field, however, he has had to leave for the year to Mr. Rowland.

The trips to Otaru were for various purposes, but the majority of them partook to a certain extent of the nature of evangelistic trips. The acquaintances made on the train were a very interesting part of this work.

Sunday Schools and Bible classes: Under the direct control of the Station is one Sunday

School at Sapporo, in Mrs. Rowland's charge. Miss Daughaday has a number of Bible classes during the week, of which the one for young men on Sunday Afternoon is large. Mr. Bartlett has had one or more small Bible classes most of the year.

<u>English teaching</u>: Miss Daughaday has done a good many hours of such teaching every week as an aid to her Bible and temperance work. Mr. Bartlett has been teaching two days in the week in the Otaru Middle school, and thinks it time well expended.

~~New Work~~ <u>Work for Women</u>: Mrs. Rowland has spent a great deal of time in promoting a flourishing Women's Society (Fujinkwai) belonging to the Congregational church. Both she and Miss Daughaday have done much calling upon the women in their homes.

<u>Work outside the Station</u>: Sapporo has contributed

more than a month of ~~Dr~~ Rowland's time to the work of the circle field. During parts of ~~March & April~~ January and ~~April~~ February he was serving as aid to Dr. Barton in his effort to get into the "swing of Japanese thought in this 40th year of Meiji."

New Work: This had only ~~up to~~ during the year covered by this report, consisted of negotiations. As ~~the~~ result of those negotiations an evangelist has promised to go to Obihiro the first of May.

Summary: As a whole the work of the year has been one of adjustment - adjustment to the new conditions of: increased ~~force~~ missionary force, new relations to the churches, and post-bellum social activities.

Sapporo has an unusual number of Christians gathered into several churches. Much of the work of ~~our station~~ the members of our station has been in connection with ~~inside~~ interde-

nomination movements, for which Sapper is happily,

noted.

Samuel C. Barrett
Secretary

April 6th 1907

Sapporo

Question 1 People more receptive

" 2

" 2 Alliance with England, I think, has encouraged changes in social & domestic life. San Francisco affair has aroused some pride & resentment.

" 3

" 4 The fad for athletics among students is a serious hindrance to attendance upon church services and Bible classes.

" 5

" 6 The Sapporo Brewery Co.

" 7

" 8

" 9

" 10

" 11 Increased willingness to read

" 12

" 13

" 14

Adelaide L Daughaday

Miss Daughaday's Ans.

1906-1907.

S. C. Bartlett.

Questions to be presented to Station Members

141

I Have you any suggestions to incorporate on the following:

1 Changes in the attitude of the people
2 Changes in circumstances that bear directly or indirectly on the progress of the Christian idea.
3 New developments.
4 " difficulties
5 Special movements
6 local problems
7 Absolute and relative gains
8 Results of Shuchadendo in your district
9 progress of Kumiai Churches
10 " " Union movement
11 publication and use among you of books and other literature
12 Notable lectures
13 Progress in music etc.

Editor Old's Request

I. 1. The people sobered by the war and gratified at their cordial reception into the society of nations are well disposed toward foreign and Christian things — upper and influential classes willing to avowedly credit X^ty with good works, many in all classes manifesting a real spiritual hungering which disposes them to hear what X^ty has to offer.

2. New world-wide associations bring the people in more varied and constant contact with the X^n idea so that it will be more rapidly and generally albeit somewhat unconsciously assimilated.

3. The new self consciousness of the nation manifested in the churches by the spirit of self help and ~~self~~ propagation will

Dr. Rowland's Answer

greatly increase self support
bring into the churches ne
new members, thus again u
the faith of the Christian
workers.

6. How far may stations be
successfully to open new w
in places that at present c
probably be touched by the
body? On this I see in stron
light.

11. 10000 copies of a little
Tukiein no Tebiki, a sert
brief imitation of Iko Ryo
a book of 15 selected hymn
printed ~~published~~ and distributed
at the Tent campaign wi
much other literature in Eng

12. Those by ~~Dr.~~ Prof. Macklister
~~Dr.~~ Prof. Bais in
Apr. 14 & 15 th 1907. Eff
advantageous perhaps ce
with such more in persen

JUL 6 1908

Sapporo Station Report
April 1 1907 to April 1, 1908

Samuel C. Bartlett Sec'y

The Sapporo field includes Sapporo and Otaru, where there are resident missionaries; Immanuel (Toshiteku) and Obihiro, where there are organized churches, each with its evangelist aided or employed by the mission; and various smaller towns and isolated farmhouses at distant ~~parts~~ points in the whole Hokkaido where touring and letter writing — also book-lending from Dr. Rowland's loan-library — are called for.

The force directly connected with the American Board, are Dr. and Mrs Rowland and Miss Daughaday (whose work is temporarily left in the care of Miss Chandler) in Sapporo; Rev. and Mrs. Bartlett, Rev. Takazo Takahashi and Mrs. Kane Bible woman Fuoka in Otaru; and Rev. Masao Uchida and Mr. Utagawa in Obihiro and Immanuel respectively.

Mention should properly be made at this place of the work of Mr. Rihei Kanno in Pompira. Tho' this distant village is in no sense an out-

station of the Station, nor Mr. Kano an employee of the Mission, his intimate connection with Dr. Rowland including four months of especial training for which he came to reside at Dr Rowland's house last winter, entitle him to a place among affiliated workers. He writes since his return there with his bride that he feels he is called of God for that work.

The Station has no ~~organized~~ institutional work, so the work of the year can best be reported by localities.

Sapporo

This city with its University and Provincial Schools, and the government offices, presents many opportunities for personal work. Besides the Kumiai church, in connection with which there are numerous tasks for the missionaries, there are the other denominations so cordially affiliated that their several pulpits, as well as frequent union efforts still further call the missionaries into requisition.

Here until her furlough (August 1907)

Miss Daughaday, in the admirably adapted little house built especially for her occupancy and work, by her Japanese landlord kept her time filled with numerous English- and Bible-classes which brought her into close contact with scores of students and teachers from the schools and colleges, as well as officials and young business men. Her Sunday afternoon at home was an impressive sight. To this she added many calls at the homes of women acquaintances, and regular monthly meetings in Dwamizawa. This work was taken for her temporarily by Miss Ada B. Chandler, who is carrying it on with great energy and success.

Dr. and Mrs. Rowland because of their long residence in Sapporo and large number of acquaintances have a very busy door-bell. A large portion of the burden thus imposed falls naturally upon Mrs Rowland, and especially so during this year, when, in spite of the total lack of Board funds for the purpose Dr. Rowland has been enabled by a special gift from American friends to do an unusual amount of touring in answer to the special-

by urgent demands. It may be well to mention by the way that these funds are exhausted and no others from the Board, or elsewhere have come in their place so that "1908 promises to be about as cur-tailed as 1907 free and active" alas!

Mr. Rowland, while in town, especially during the winter months when touring was difficult, has preached in the church, taught a Sunday School class and done personal work including some Bible classes at his home. In connection with the latter he ~~writes~~ speaks of being impressed with "the eagerness of many students and thoughtful people to learn the way" and with the "really rich opportunities that must be open to ~~foreign~~ foreign Christian teachers of English in the government schools".

Mrs. Rowland, in the "congenial companionship of the pastors wife and the Bible woman" spends much time, in addition to the routine work of its meetings and committees, in the service of the Woman's Society of the Kumiai Church to the presidency of which she has this year also been elected.

That society celebrated its tenth anniversary on April third. The occasion, besides

a good attendance, including nine of the original members (who were photographed), was rendered delightful by many letters from absent members and a thank-offering of over twenty yen. This with the hospitality mentioned above has fully occupied her.

Otaru is next. This city is larger but newer and far behind in intellectual and refining influences. There are seven churches there, five protestant, a Greek and a Roman Catholic; but none of them is strong in membership nor surrounded by an interested constituency as is the case with all in Sapporo. Otaru's work remains to be done, but ~~as~~ the ever increasing activity of the place as a distributing and shipping centre for the Hokkaido gives it growing importance as a field of religious labor, a fact well realized by the other religions. There are more openings than the christian force available can thoroughly use, none so preeminent as to warrant exclusive concentration as yet. That selection will have to be made ~~future~~ in the near future

The Kumiai church there is dependent upon the mission for aid, but the spirit of the

members seems to be a happy blending of sturdy desire for independence (without a ~~touch~~ trace of bitterness), and a warm wish for the aid necessary to healthy development (free from indolent servility). The Pastor, Rev. Takazo Takahashi, has been there since 1905. The Church has grown during the year in membership and financial strength, and is at work on a new building to accomodate its increasing Sunday school and congregation. There were no additions by confession during the year, though there were just before and just after the dates limiting it.

Rev. and Mrs. Barclay moved there the middle of May and have been a good deal occupied with the distractions of getting settled and especially in getting done the finishing touches to the house and premises, outside the builders' contract (which, by the way, was once thrown up), owing to the inadequacy of labor to meet the constant demands of immigration. Bad roads, too, complicated the matter, and made the place less accessible for missionary work than was desirable; but the opening of a new and only highway from Otaru to Sapporo directly by the gate is obviating that.

Mrs. Barclay, at the importunity of the women's

society has made a point of being at most of the monthly meetings and has addressed them several times, though ~~they~~ obliged to decline any office. Continued ill health has occasionally interfered with attendence at church where usually, however, she was present to help with the music. By special request from Sapporo church she has been back there once to help with music for special exercises, and on one occasion went to Iwamizawa as Miss Daughaday's substitute; but all such things have had to be rare because they interfered with her main work, the education of her sons, which falls of necessity wholly upon her.

Mr. Bartlett has continued throughout the year his teaching in the Middle school ~~two~~ on two days in the week except when called from town by mission work.

At the request of Mr. Takaharli, the pastor, he has preached, alternately night and morning, every sunday, and has had a sunday school class of boys.

The class has brought other work: for one of the boys formed a group of schoolmates and requested a week-day Bible-class for the new group.

From this as a nucleus has sprung a young men's Christian club of about ~~15~~ fifteen members, including the sunday school class, the Bible class and others of the congregation. Happily the three lower classes ~~of~~ the middle school are represented, so that

there is a prospect of getting a hold there; since though only one of the teachers there is a Christian, willingness has been expressed to have the boys brought under Christian influence provided they maintained good scholarship. Happily these boys are at present, most if not all, above the average in that respect.

The innovation of a weekly prayermeeting at the church ~~was~~ made in January 1907 ~~and~~ was continued through the year, though the attendance so far has usually been no more than one or two persons besides the workers ~~lay members~~ of the church.

A weekly household meeting is held in turn with most of the church families. There are usually present one or two non-christian friends of the hosts, and a circuit of the homes ~~round~~ always results in one ~~other~~ or two accessions to the congregation.

Rev. Bartlett has carried on a singing school at the church after prayermeeting, for a few church members and two or three school-teachers who desired more skill in teaching music themselves.

Rev. Mr. Takuhashi and Mr. Bartlett have been occasionally to a suburban village, where two or three Christians and a dozen prominent men and women gathered to hear Christian instruction.

Sunday afternoons, for three or four hours, the Bartlett house is open to all comers for the singing of

hymns and conversation suggested by them. Young people from the neighborhood and teachers come freely. The attendance is usually over a dozen, occasionally over thirty.

A few of the young men come early for an English Bible class, and a company of the boys got permission to come for amusement on Monday afternoon. The attendance averages about ten. Once these boys have asked the use of the rooms for a debate, and once for the rooms and Mr. Bartlett's lantern for a lantern-lecture by one of their number. The young lecturer's slides gave out too soon so Mr. Bartlett's scenes from the life of Christ were borrowed and Mr. Bartlett behind the scenes, gave through the mouth of the boy several of the most striking stories of Jesus life.

Four teachers of English in the Middle school have formed an English literature class. They asked first for the study of Tennyson's In Memoriam, to which they give one long evening a month at Mr. Bartlett's home.

Mrs. Fooken, the Bible woman employed by the station, has besides much visiting and a class in the church sundayschool, had two infant classes in different parts of Otaru, and a meeting once a week at the Bartlett home for young girls of that neighborhood.

This report, so far as Otaru is concerned, being more

for the sake of indicating prospects and needs than achievements, must not close without mentioning the local daily paper, a sheet with an unusually high reputation, which gladly opens its columns to occasional translations and original contributions from Mr. Barrett. The emphasis in such cases is desired to be on the social rather than the religious side, but religion is not prohibited.

Street-preaching has not been resumed this year for lack of time and strength.

The church has begun, without asking outside aid except a relatively small gift from American friends, to build a new and larger home of worship, ~~to accommodate~~

The church and missionaries were cheered in June ~~and September~~ by a visit from Drs Creegan and Hitchcock, and in September, from Mr. & Mrs. Rust of Minneapolis.

On the whole, Otaru promises well, but which of the threads seized will prove the one to follow, is for a later report to tell.

Immanuel Church, Toshibetsu.

This church has maintained a healthy life during the year. They have had back, their evangelist, Mr. Utayama, who was away most of the previous year. At present they have on foot the building of a

new church at an expense of about four hundred yen, and it is hoped ~~that~~ on a better site than the old one. Mr. Rowland has toured there, three times during the year, once in company with Mr. Bartlett and once with his daughter, Miss Pauline Rowland. On one trip the head police-officer of the region said that the influence of Christianity was felt in the township, so that the violations of law were much less frequent than elsewhere. Two or three months ago, the Otaru paper wrote up the place as a Christian Community. Verily a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

Obihiro and work in Tokachi Province

After much effort an appropriation was secured for opening work in Tokachi province. Then Rev. Masao Uchida, ~~a~~ who had previously spent a decade in Hokkaido and built a church at Dewamizawa, accepted an invitation and began his work there in July 1909. A church organization has been formed with fifteen members.

The work, both in Obihiro and outlying villages is opening up with great promise.

Dr. Rowland has visited this field twice during the year, and Mr. Bartlett once.

Pompira — though as stated above

in no sense an outstation of the Board, is a centre of christian activity in sympathy with ~~both~~ the station and has been visited by Dr. Rowland during the year.

Other touring.

The two self supporting ~~congregational~~ Kumiai churches in ~~Hokkaido~~ Hidaka province, at Urakawa and Moto Urakawa, were visited at their request seconded by the Kukwai, by Mr. Bartlett in July. A second tour, planned for February was abandoned on the eve of ~~departure~~ departure because of the great fire which destroyed the Urakawa Church and and more than two thirds of the town. The courageous little Church, though penniless for several years has determined to rebuild at once. Besides the occasional tours of the missionaries, for which they are eager, they have monthly visits from the pastor of the Moto Urakawa church and regular services maintained by their own members.

The great fire in Sapporo, and the overwhelming Catastrophe in Hakodate, though destroying no mission property, indirectly affected our work by financially injuring members of Otaru church ~~on~~ on the one hand, and on the other swelling its membership by ~~immigration~~ several refugees.

Sapporo Station

S. C. Bartlett

JUL 14 1909

Sapporo Station Statistics.

1908-09

Out-stations	3
Station established in	1895.
Population of field	1,200,000.
Missionaries	
Ordained ordained.	2
Unordained	0
Physicians (men and women)	0
Single women	0
Wives	2
Total	4
Foreign worker not appointed	1
Native workers	
Ordained preachers	2
Unordained	1
Teachers	0
Bible women	1
Total	4
Churches	
Organized churches	3
Self-supporting churches	0
Communicants	136
Added by confession	27
Adherents	?
Sunday schools	
Number	4
Members	190
Average attendance	100
Native contributions	
Church expenses	Yen 487.00
Charities - mostly not reported	

JUL 14 1909

SAPPORO STATION.

The out-stations listed in the above statistics are Immanuel, Obihiro and Otaru.

The oldest of these is IMMANUEL, a country community, originally settled principally by Christians who wished to found a Christian village. While the past year has seen no increase in numbers, and the pastor writes that his people do not seem to be alive to their responsibility for the gospel; the church has, nevertheless, put up a new meeting-house, and the Sunday school has increased. Also, this is the third year since the church adopted a regular system of reducing its aid from the mission. The plan is to give up a fifth each year for five years. They have carried out the plan two years and have entered on the third.

OTARU is next in point of age. It has grown during the report year from forty-five members to eighty-three; has, while greatly increasing its budget, reduced its aid from the mission by nearly one third - more than was expected of it; has built itself a new house of worship at a cost of nearly Yen2,500; has dismissed a pastor, passed through nearly four months of interregnum, and obtained a new ~~on~~ and efficient one; has increased and remodelled its Sunday school; and voted to aid the mission in opening a new chapel, which they have secured and fitted up, but not opened within the period of the report. The Women's Society, now held twice, instead of once, a month, is usually attended by from eight to fifteen. But best of all is the interest ~~of~~ the lay members of the church have been tak-

ing in the personal work of the ~~church~~ gospel.

In addition to the work of the church, the station has maintained for half the year, a railroad-men's meeting in a passenger car; at the mission house a Bible class for students (Both of these have resulted in additions to the church); a Sunday school of fifty members (usual attendance over thirty); and two other meetings for teachers, also at the mission house; and at a private house a weekly meeting. These last have resulted, if not in open conversions, at least in marked changes of character.

OBIHIRO, in the province of Tokachi, is the seat of "Tokachi Church", a very new field of work. Ten new members have been added, five of them on confession, bringing the membership up to twenty-five. The church has bought a site on which to build sometime a meeting house instead of the present ~~one, in a~~ hired house. Both the missionaries have visited the field during the year. Rev. Masuo ~~Mr.~~ Uchida, the pastor, is making him self useful to the community outside the church life, even to the surrounding villages, in four of which, also, he holds regular meetings. There is a flourishing Sunday school and a small lending library.

POMPIRA, not an out-station nor a part of any regular scheme of work, nevertheless deserves memtion. The Christians there have made a conspicuous success of commending their faith, and look to the station for sympathy and an occasional visit. None has been paid it this year. The notable thing is that in spite of that fact, and of the fact that the originator of the work has gone away, the

the Sunday school has continued to flourish and in fact to become two, in the hands of others.

I will close this part of the report with a few details of the occupations of your missionaries.

Miss Daughaday has not been with us this year but at the time of writing she is back in Japan, and we expect her on the field after mission meeting.

Miss Chandler, while not a member of the station, has worked hard in Miss Daughaday's place, carrying on the young men's classes, touring periodically to Iwamizawa and opening a flourishing Sunday school in the village of Kotoni, two or three miles from Sapporo.

Mr. Rowland has toured a great deal and has found himself welcomed, not merely as an aid to the music or a supplement and sympathiser where the work was under-manned, but has demonstrated clearly (what has repeatedly been the experience of other members of the station) that while undoubtedly in a very true sense the evangelization of Japan - like that of any nation- can only be accomplished by its natives, there are individuals who can be better reached and influenced by a foreigner than by a fellow-countryman. This pertinent fact should not be allowed to slip out of sight behind the very proper emphasis on that other.

Mrs. Rowland has been President of the Women's Society, in Sapporo, has given much time and strength to the King's Daughters and has done a great deal of house to house visiting, including patients in the city and military hospitals.

Mr. Bartlett has been mostly tied up to Otaru by the g growth of the work there, and for nearly four months, by the necessity of filling the pastoral office ~~at~~ of the church.

Incidentally, he has taught four to six hours a week in the Middle School . He has been away on one brief, and one longer tour. A noteworthy innovation in the work has been the installation of a telephone. That was under God, the direct means of the conversion of at least one man, of whom an old Christian exclaimed, at the baptismal service, " The Apostle Paul of Otaru!"

Mrs. Bartlett has been the President of the Women's Society ~~of~~ of our church in Otaru for half the year, and has conducted, at the mission house, a Sunday school where both extremes of society have conspicuously met. The written examination at the end of March was participated in by twenty-one children. Twenty-five hymn-books and twenty-~~five~~ three " Snow-Flakes" (another song-book) have been sold to the children at half price for their own use.

The Station has had for visitors:

- Mr. Bennett, who came on the Out-look and Evangelistic Committe, and visited all the ~~out station besides~~ out-stations, and Sapporo, Iwamizawa, Asahigawa, and Hakodate, besides.

- Mr. Satake of the Doshisha Theological School, who came to assist in Otaru in the Summer, but visited several other places. He was of especial value in the Sunday school and in calling.

- Miss Cozad, whose enforced exile to the north proved a material aid to us in several departments of work.

- Messers Teiichi Hori and Naokoshi Kato, who came to carry on special evangelistic meetings in several of the independent churches - where their visit resulted in abundant fruit - but extended to the station's church in Otaru, the courtesy of a visit whereby they were instrumental in a gratifying ingathering.

Other Kumiai Work.

Within the field of this station, but not officially connected with it are four really, and two nominally, ~~independent churches~~ self-supporting Congregational churches., and one chapel dependent upon the Dendo Gwaisha (Home Missionary Society of the Kumiai Body).

The condition of those churches during the year shows the same signs of the hopefulness of the Hokkaido field that the station work shows. Some details will be in order.

Sapporo Church with a membership Jan. 1, 1909, of two hundred and twenty-six, and voting a budget of Yen 1490 ($745.00), has added to its activities, hitherto consisting of a Women's Society, a King's Daughters Club, and a Young Men's Association, a Citizens' Club limited to heads of families who are still in active affairs (not inkyo) and the responsibility for the evangelistic work at the Yubari mines. Its working force remains as heretofore notwithstanding the

ing that at one time it was feared that the pastor ,Mr. Tomo Tanaka,would be tempted away by a call to Kobe Woman's Theological School,and that Mrs. Kato Tsuneko,the Bible-woman wanted to resign on account of ill-health. She was given a vacation of three months instead.

Iwamizawa attained self-support during the year and coupled with the celebration of that event the installation of a new pastor,who is said to be peculiarly well adapted. The accessions to this church during the year have been in the neighborhood of twenty.

Hakodate church is without a pastor,but good reports come from there. The Sunday school is ~~without a~~ said to be especially prosperous.

Asahigawa,in spite of two swarmings (to found Nayoro and Obihiru) during the year has maintained its independence through this third year and shows no signs of losing it.

The church at Motourakawa,the oldest of the denomination in the Hokkaido,reports especially happy conditions at the end of the year and the beginning of ~~this~~ January.

Urakawa,while still pastorless has rebuilt the edifice destroyed last year by fire,and has not given up hope of getting a pastor. It is an unfortunate result of such a long period without a pastor,that the financial courage of of the church is at a rather low ebb.

Nayoro is the name of a farming community which has also important lumber interests in the hands, mostly, of Christians. At their invitation the Dendo Gwaisha open-
~~ed wor~~

ed work there last fall. ,and Rev Toranosuke Kogita removed there from Maizuru.

While none of these churches ~~ar~~ is in the care of the ~~st~~ station,they all have been visited during the year at their own request,by one or both of the missionaries,and in the case of Sapporo,of course,the influence of the Rowlands is felt and welcomed in every one of its activities.

If the above facts do not seem sufficient ~~proof of~~ warrant for our conclusion that the work of the Hokkaido was never in a more hopeful condition than now, perhaps it may give weight to add that that is the emphatic opinion of a veteran worker of another denomination.

The

American Board's Portion of the

SENDAI STATION REPORT

1902-1903.

The year has been crowded with work both within and without the city. Never have there been better opportunities for preaching , and never a more generous appreciation of the value of the Gospel than have been witnessed this year. The main events to be recorded are;-

1. The addition of WAKUYA to our Station. It is a town of 7000, 40 miles North of Sendai. It was the only place that the Kumiai Miss. Soc. occupied in this field. The work was opened 14 years ago, and was for a while under the joint committee of the Mission and the Kumiai Church, and when that cóóperation ceased, this was one of the two places retained in this field by the Japanese Society. The other place was Kitagata, which was abandoned by the Society six years ago, and was then taken up by this Station.

Some may wonder why the Japanese Society has thus withdrawn from this field. The reason seems to be that the Society prefers to work, not in country towns where the progress towards self-support is naturally very slow, but in those great educational centers where the real streams of national life can be permeated with Christian thought, and where independent churches can be built up most rapidly. The Japanese Society in dropping these two towns does not plan to leave this field permanently, but looks forward to establishing a new center in one of the leading cities of this region, and thus connecting the work here with the strong and aggressive cities of the South.

Wakuya, however, is one of the most hopeful pieces of Christian work in this field, with a resident membership of 37, with 400yen in hand toward a church building and with an annual contribution of about 200 yen towards its own expenses. They asked the mission for 200 more, which was granted from

Jan. 1903, thus making eight centers of work in this field.

2. The temporary withdrawal from Kitagata. It is too bad that Katagata, after being abandoned by the Japanese Society, should now be dropped by the Station. It is the town in Aizu- 7200 population- the most difficult of access, and one in which the work has failed to result in a responsible organization. There are two or three splendi d Christians there, but the 15 members are scattered in various villages, so that it has been impossible to secure regular attendance and to create the spirit of responsibility. The heavily reduced appropriations for this year necessitated the withdrawal from at least one place, and since at Kitagata only the local expenses (54yen) were met by the Christians, and no part of the evangelist's salary was contributed, it was reluctantly decided to withdraw.

On the announcement of this decision, the Christians agreed to assume one-sixth of the evangelist's salary, but the Station could see no way of meeting the other five-sixths. Then when it was too late they offered to attempt responsibility for one-third. We hope our appropriations for next year will enable us to renew our aid to this place, especially as the railroad will then be completed to this town. The surrounding village work there is in many ways very hopeful.

3. The progress of WAKAMATSUChurch towards self-support. This church in the reaction of ten years ago, fell from a self-supporting church to almost nothing. Indeed it almost literally disappeared. Several of its leading members fell into gross immorality, and when eight years ago Pastor Kaneko attempted to gather up the fragments, it was one of the most disheartening efforts this field has to record. It numbers now 73 resident members, and has gained a solid place among the recognized moral and spiritual forces of the city of 25000. It is the only church in the Empire that has received official permission from the Minister of the Interior to collect money any where in Japan for building its house of worship. It recently purchased in the heart of the c

city ample grounds, and has temporarily refitted for meetings the dwelling that stood on the lot. For this purpose the church raised 848.94yen among themselves, and a lady in the States gave 400 more, and our beloved Minister Col. Buck, on hearing of this first official recognition of a Christian Church by the central Government, kindly contributed 50yen. On moving into their new quarters they asked the Station to reduce the monthly aid of 19yen to 12. This is the most hopeful church movement that has taken place in this field for the last ten years.

4. Mr. Rowland's visit through this field, as a member of the Outlook Committee. This was everyway a most helpful and timely visitation. The thoughtful addresses, expressed in rare perfection of language, the sympathetic consultations that made for harmony and more enthusiastic work, and the successful seeking out of relatives of those Christians who are living in Hokkaido, made this one trip of three weeks an ample justification of the creation of this comparatively new committee in our mission.

5. Dr. Hall's visit. The reason for mentioning this wide visit in a small station report is partly because this station two years ago extended Dr. Hall an urgent invitation to include Sendai in his trip to Japan, and he cordially accepted. Then his interpreter, Prof. Hino, was one of our early pupils here, and his graduation at Columbia and at Union Seminary was largely due to Miss Bradshaw's encouragement. It is doubtful whether Dr. Hall would have gone so far from his route, but for his interest thus early aroused and strongly enlisted in favor of Sendai.

The whole missionary and Christian community at once took deep interest in having the coming of this distinguished Christian scholar made the occasion of giving widest publicity to the message he brought, especially to the thoughtful people who were in no way identified with the churches. And believing

that the friendly attitude of the leading people of the city would warrant a wholly new departure, the joint native and foreign committee decided to offer to the city authorities the opportunity of welcoming Dr. Hall and taking complete charge of his work. They responded with an enthusiasm beyond our highest expectations. They used the Prefectural and City Educational Societies together with the Ladies Club of Sendai as the formal bodies to take in hand this enterprise. The Government College Hall, seating 1000 people, was fitted up with electric lights, and for three evenings the lectures were delivered to audiences of educators, officials, lawyers, and others, including their wives. And when the work was ended, valuable gifts were presented to Dr. Hall, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen including the Governor and Mayor went to the midnight train to bid their guest farewell. Dr. Hall's appreciation of this was summed up in a sentence written on the eve of his departure;- "Nothing in Japan has approached the result at Sendai".

We have certain knowledge that many individuals, to whom the Gospel heretofore was of no account, have not only been brought into close sympathy with the Christian religion by these lectures, but have gladly said;-"Now I am a Christian".

6. Items. Abright graduate of Wakamatsu Middle School has gone to the Doshisha to study theology.

Nine girls belonging to our churches in the country are taking the full course this year at the Baptist Girls' School here.

J. H. DeForest

Woman's Board

Statistics.

Four years ago there were 213 Christians, contributing 450yen. There are now 335 Christians contributing 1119.29 yen. If to this sum we add the 800yen raised for church building at Wakamatsu, it makes over 1900yen, or 200 more than the grants in aid given by the Station, which far surpasses anything heretofore experienced in our field.

	No. of Xns	Resident Christians	Average S.S.	Baptisms	Native Contributions for all purposes
SENDAI	85	60	140	13	236.00
Mizusawa	35	26	45	0	133.18
Sanuma	26	19	25	2	27.91
Wakuya	58	37	35	1	198.61
WAKAMATSU	73	63	86	5	409.42
Kitagata	15	10	16	1	52.69
Bange	23	21	0	5	25.00
Takata	20	16	11	1	36.48
Totals	335	252		28	1119.29

J. H. DeForest.

Report of Miss Bradshaw for 1902

In Miss Bradshaw's part of the Sendai work, there was very little change to report during the year 1902, from what it was the year before. The usual student-Bible-classes met with her weekly (from 8 to 10 of them). The attendance of Jinjo Chugakko students classes being smaller, of Koto gakko (higher middle school) being larger than the year before, several being of the graduating class. Also the Saturday class of young girls became larger.

In the fall and early winter less was done in the children's Monday-work-meeting line than usual, though various odd gatherings were held outside the S. S. work. The attendance at the S. S. held in Miss B's house and of the "Boys club" was larger and more regular. A class of the older girls also beginning to go to the Church S. S. for adults.

The Sunday School Teachers' class

meets alternately at Mrs. De Forest's & Miss Bradshaw's, and turns are taken in leading it. Correspondence has been carried on with former pupils and people visited in the out-stations. One of the fall tours made to the Aizu valley was made in the latter part of August, thus shortening the vacation time. All the out-stations were visited in the Spring and in the Fall. Every minute of the touring days having been filled with work, either calling or receiving calls or having meetings, and on the trips between the towns. There was good attendance at the meetings and considerable interest shown. Tracts and leaflets are sent from time to time from Sendai, to families and individuals, whose acquaintance has been formed at such times, and it is hoped proved fruitful. Both in Sendai & in the touring a great openness to the truth & desire for teaching & help was very manifest.

Mr. DeForest has nothing of special interest to report for the year 1902, but her work has been carried on steadily with an increase of attendance at the women's meetings, and the usual fluctuations in attendance at the Sunday school, and a little touring with Mr. DeForest.

The members of the singing class have done good service on special occasions as well as on occasional Sundays, in singing appropriate hymns.

should be added elsewhere that of the eight centers of Christian work in our Yokohama field, five have flourishing Christian Endeavor Societies. As the general average in all denominations in all Japan is only one Christian Endeavor Society to every four churches, it will be seen that this field of ours is exceptional in this respect.

Report of [illegible] station
for the year ending Apr. 30,
1903

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENDAI STATION-1904.

With the outbreak of war, there was a su dden and wide ~~outbreak~~ demand for addresses in schools and halls on the sympathy of the United States towards Japan. I wrote an article on this subject which was first published in one of the dailies here and reproduced in several other papers not only in Japan but also in China and the United States. It was made into a tract of 20 pp. with brief introductions by Lieut-General Myoshi and Admiral Viscount Ito, so that it has had a wide circulation(about 20000) in the army and navy and elsewhere. Being one of the lecturers at the Y.M.C.A. Summer School I took RELIGION for my subject, and these lectures have been issued in pamphlet form of 50 pp. and endorsed by the Y.M.C.A. I have written many articles for publication in the States, hoping thereby to aid the readers to understand better the moral fiber of the people.

Among special addresses, at Mr. Ebina's request I spoke with him in Fukushima theater on The Ideal World; in Mr. Naruse's University for Women on The EXpansion of the United States at Professor Griffin's Memorial Service conducted by the University authorities; lectured three times in the Tohoku Gakuin on Sociology; and on three different occasions before groups of teachers on The Spirit of the American Republic.

Evangelistic Work.

This has received a great impetus from the war. Audiences everywhere, at least so far as we foreigners are concerned are larger and more deeply interested than in recent years. The spiritual life of the Christians has deepened in this national crisis, and indeed this is the case with the whole nation. "The age for arguing about the necessity of religion has passed " is the expressed conviction of men who know.

In our seven centers and nine outstations, there are two pastors and four evangelists. There have been 68 baptisms, the largest number for many years, and the new year has opened with many more. These are almost wholly young men. They are most lovable in disposition and zeal, and are the life of the churches . One has entered Mr. Kozaki's Theological School. A number have been called to army service, where some of them do excellent witnessing for Christ.

The financial condition of these groups of Christians is better than ever before. We naturally expected that the heavy drains caused by the war would seriously affect

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENDAI STATION-1904.

With the outbreak of war, there was a sudden and wide ~~xxxxxxx~~ demand for addresses in schools and halls on the sympathy of the United States towards Japan. I wrote an article on this subject which was first published in one of the dailies here and reproduced in several other papers not only in Japan but also in China and the United States. It was made into a tract of 20 pp. with brief introductions by Lieut-General Nyoshi and Admiral Viscount Ito, so that it has had a wide circulation(about 20000) in the army and navy and elsewhere. Being one of the lecturers at the Y.M.C.A. Summer School I took RELIGION for my subject, and these lectures have been issued in pamphlet form of 50 pp. and endorsed by the Y.M.C.A. I have written many articles for publication in the States, hoping thereby to aid the readers to understand better the moral tiber of the people.

Among special addresses, at Mr. Ebina's request I spoke with him in Fukushima theaterfon The Ideal World; in Mr. Hatuse's University for Women on The Expansion of the United States at Professor Griffin's Memorial Service conducted by the University authorities: lectured three times in the Tohoku Gakuin on Sociology: and on three different occasions before groups of teachers on The Spirit of the American Republic.

Evangelistic Work.

This has received a great impetus from the war. Audiences everywhere, at least so far as we foreigners are concerned are larger and more deeply interested that in recent years. The spiritual life of the Christians has deepened in this national crisis, and indeed this is the case with the whole nation. "The age for arguing about the necessity of religion has passed " is the expressed conviction of men who know.

In our seven centers and nine outstations, there are two pastors and four evangelists. There have been 88 baptisms, the largest number for many years, and the new year has opened with many more. These are almost wholly young men. They are most lovable in disposition and zeal, and are the life of the churches . One has entered Mr. Kozaki's Theological School. A number have been called to army service, where some of them do excellent witnessing for Christ.

The financial condition of these groups of Christians is better than ever before. We naturally expected that the heavy drains caused by the war would seriously affect the

contributions for Christian work. In our little field, apart from money raised for church building, there never was so much given to maintain regular evangelistic work. The amount raised by the Christians is ~~just about~~ nearly the same as that granted by the Station to supplement the needed sum. And when we consider the fact that the restlessness and perpetual moving of these young Christians prevents the total from increasing at all, and that the resident Christians number only ~~250~~ 265 in all our field, it certainly shows a rare spirit of earnestness when contributions rise during war times.

The one sad thing is the disagreement in the Wakamatsu Church, resulting in the establishing of a new center of work. Altho both parties have shown great zeal and made

Statistics.

	No. Xns	No. Present	S.S.	Baptism	Xns raised yen	Mission Grants yen
Wakamatsu	60	30	67	14	359.23	144
Sendai	111	86	80	10	292.20	180
Wakuya	75	33	58	16	258.09	204.
Mizusawa	37	34	47	4	90.20	228
TakataHongo	29	19	16	8	44.17	240
Kanuma	32	25	35	9	27.15	207.
Kanegasaki	13	12	12		22.17	6.49
Wakamatsukogisho	18	14	35	7	53.81	
Aitagata	16	12	25	2	42.	69.
Totals	391	265	375	70	1189.03	1272.

Insert Statistics here

Comparative Statistics

	Xns raised	Mission grants
1897	500	1120
1898	608	1142
1899	717	1538
1900	877	1477
1901	1000	1500 — approx. amts.
1902	1119	1400
1903	1100	1517
1904	1189	~~1307~~ 1272

gave a donation party to help fill the bags with comforts. Then they were all forwarded to the Tokyo W.C.T.U.society to be sent in bulk at Government expense to the front.

"These things have taken much time in addition to regular classes and irregular callers. Many interesting lett

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENDAI STATION-1904.

With the outbreak of war, there was a so doen and wide ~~xxxxxxx~~ demand for addresses in schools and halls on the sympathy of the United States towards Japan. I wrote an article on this subject which was first published in one of the dailies here and reproduced in several other papers not only in Japan but also in China and the United States. It was made into a tract of 20 pp. with brief introductions by Lieut-General Nyoshi and Admiral Viscount Ito, so that it has had a wide circulation(about 20000) in the army and navy and elsewhere. Being one of the lecturers at the Y.M.C.A. Summer School I took RELIGION for my subject, and these lectures have been issued in pamphlet form of 50 pp. and endorsed by [illegible] I have written many articles for publication [illegible]

Statistics.

	No. Xns	No. Preach	S.S.	Baptisms	Xns raised by	Missions present by
Sendai	50	30	67	4	358.25	144
[illegible]	111	88	80	10	292.20	180
Kusawa	75	33	58	16	258.09	204.
Matahonyo	37	34	47	4	80.20	218
[illegible]	29	19	16	8	44.17	340
Megasaki	32	25	56	9	27.15	207.
Matsukojisho	15	12	12		22.17	6.49
Nagata	18	14	35	7	53.81	
[illegible]	16	12	25	2	42.	89.
	391	285	375	70	1189.03	1272.

Comparative Statistics

	No. Xns	No. Missions present
1897	500	1120
1898	608	1142
1899	717	1538
1900	877	1477
1901	1000	1500 — [illegible]
1902	1119	1400
1903	1100	1517
1904	1189	~~1507~~ 1272

The financial condition of these groups of Christians is better than ever before. We naturally expected that the heavy drains caused by the war would seriously affect the [illegible] where some of them do [illegible]

contributions for Christian work. In our little field, apart from money raised for church building, there never was so much given to maintain regular evangelistic work. The amount raised by the Christians is ~~just about~~ nearly the same as that granted by the Station to supplement the needed sum. And when we consider the fact that the restlessness and perpetual moving of these young Christians prevents the total from increasing at all, and that the resident Christians number only ~~250~~ 265 in all our field, it certainly shows a rare spirit of earnestness when contributions rise during war times.

The one sad thing is the disagreement in the Wakamatsu Church, resulting in the establishing of a new center of work. Altho both parties have shown great zeal and made heavy sacrifices, it is a deep regret to see what might be a vast power for good and wholly self-supporting, forming two camps and both asking financial aid from the mission.

Insert Statistics here.

Woman's Work.

Miss Bradshaw's Bible Classes have been continued night and day through the year as usual. "The touring revealed so many opportunities that it made one realize how many doors and hearts the was is opening, and made one regret not to be out in the outstations more than the limited time allotted to just the spring and fall tours.

"There have been more childrens meetings than in the preceeding year. Being deeply interested in the soldiers who crowd the hospitals, the children and women have made 22 folding screens covered with pictures cut out of all sorts of magazines and pasted on artistically. The Christian Endeavorers of the Telegraph Office, and the Telephone Girls also made each a similar screen. Fourteen rolls of cloth stamped in Tokyo were bought to make Comfort Bags for the soldiers at the front. Some 400 of these were filled with pens and paper, postal cards, towels, ear tips, wrist bands of woollen, tooth brushes and powder, &c. These were made up by women in ~~xxxx~~ the out stations , or by classes in my house, and all labeled with the names of the groups from which they were contributed. Students of the College Bible classes gave a donation party to help fill the bags with comforts. Then they were all forwarded to the Tokyo W.C.T.U.society to be sent in bulk at Government expense to the front.

"These things have taken much time in addition to regular classes and irregular callers. Many interesting lett

contributions for Christian work. In our little field from money raised for church building, there never was much given to maintain regular evangelistic work. The amount raised by the Christians is ~~not quite~~ nearly the same as that granted by the Station to supplement the needed sum. And when we consider the fact that the restlessness and perpetual moving of these young Christians prevents the total from increasing at all, and that the resident Christians number only 300 in all our field, it certainly shows a rare spirit of earnestness when contributions rise during war times.

The one sad thing is the disagreement in the Wakamatsu Church, resulting in the establishing of a new center of work. Altho both parties have shown great zeal and made heavy sacrifices, it is a deep regret to see what might be a vast power for good and wholly self-supporting, forming two camps and both asking financial aid from the missionary.

Women's Work.

Miss Bradshaw's Bible Classes have been continued night and day through the year as usual. "The touring revealed so many opportunities that it made one realize how many doors and hearts the was is opening, and made one regret not to be out in the outstations more than the limited time allotted to just the spring and fall tours.

"There have been more children meetings than in the preceding year. Being deeply interested in the soldiers who crowd the hospitals, the children and women have made 22 folding screens covered with pictures cut out of all sorts of magazines and pasted on artistically. The Christian Endeavorers of the Telegraph Office, and the Telephone Girls also made each a similar screen. Fourteen rolls of cloth stamped in Tokyo were bought to make Comfort bags for the soldiers at the front. Some 400 of these were filled with pens and paper, postal cards, towels, ear tips, wrist bands of woollen, tooth brushes and powder, &c. These were made up by women in xxxx the out stations, or by classes in my house, and all labeled with the names of the groups from which they were contributed. Students of the College Bible classes gave a donation partly to help fill the bags with comforts. Then they were all forwarded to the Tokyo W.C.T.U. society to be sent in bulk at Government expense to the front.

"These things have taken much time in addition to regular classes and irregular callers. Many interesting letters

come in the course of correspondence with out station people and former students now off at college or university or the war. Hands and strength and time need to be quadrupled to begin to meet the opportunities, to say nothing of money necessary for the enlarged work and the added expenses of living in war time."

Mrs. DeForest's regular work consists of a Bible class of women on Sunday morning, a Sunday School of boys in the afternoon, a weekly woman's meeting, a singing class of students, a Bible class of 18 boys who chose for their name Gospel Club, a singing class of 20 girls who have a talk on some Christian topic, one day as nurse at the military hospital, and one or more afternoons of visiting the inmates and distributing to them Christian liturature. For more freedom in work she joined the Volunteer Nurses Association and became a life member of the Red Cross Society.

The drill in singing that these three classes receive is adding much to the musical ability of our church services, besides a special hymn sung by one of these classes every Sunday. While there have not yet been any additions to the church from the Gospel Club, there has been a decided growth in Christian characted in some of its members.

Our station was fortunate in having Miss Charlotte DeForest here through the year. Her sole work was the study of the language in which she made rapid progress. But she found time also to do many pieces of helpful work in music and in teaching the Bible to a class of Middle School students.

come in the course of correspondence with our station people and former students now off at college or university or the war. Hands and strength and time need to be quadrupled to begin to meet the opportunities, to say nothing of money necessary for the enlarged work and the added expenses of living in war time."

Mrs. Deforest's regular work consists of a bible class of women on Sunday morning, a Sunday School of boys in the afternoon, a weekly woman's meeting, a singing class of students, a bible class of 18 boys who chose for their name Gospel Club, a singing class of 20 girls who have a talk on some Christian topic, one day as nurse at the military hospital, and one or more afternoons of visiting the inmates and distributing to them Christian literature. For more freedom in work she joined the Volunteer Nurses Association and became a life member of the Red Cross Society.

The drill in singing that these three classes receive is adding much to the musical ability of our church services, besides a special hymn sung by one of these classes every Sunday. While there have not yet been any additions to the church from the Gospel Club, there has been a decided growth in Christian character in some of its members.

Our station was fortunate in having Miss Charlotte Deforest here through the year. Her sole work was the study of the language in which she made rapid progress. But she found time also to do many pieces of helpful work in music and in teaching the bible to a class of Middle School students.

Distinguished Guests.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom, with their private secretary Mr. I. Laughlin, at the request of our American community here were our guests in November for three or four days. They were most cordially welcomed by the authorities of the province and city, and the Minister's public endorsement of our work was in itself one of the best pieces of missionary work ever done here.

The Rev. H. Loomis and wife were our guests in December and his visits to all the hospitals and his gifts of Gospels and tracts to the sick and wounded soldiers were gladly receiv ed. Having been a Captain in ~~the~~ our civil war his medals including that of the Loyal Legion and that of the Japanese Red Croos Society, made an attractive row on his breast, a thing that every Japanese soldier loves to see, and that made them more eager to look into the booklets presented by an old soldier from sympathetic America.

Bishop Harris of the Methodist Church, a man beloved throughout Japan for his royal work in behalf of Japanese in California, and twice decorated by the Emperor, having been recently appointed to Japan and Korea, made a short visit to Sendai and was our Guest. A foreigner decorated by the Emperor cannot escape the enthusiastic welcome of the people anywhere in Japan. So he was feasted aed publicly welcomed in the Provincial Hall, filling up every bit of remaining time with preaching in Japanese and English.

We were fortunate in having a visit also form Dr. and mrs. Sturge of San Francisco, who have done a splendid work for Japanese young men over there. These devoted young men raised money and sent their loved teachers to Japan, and saw to it that his fame reached the palace, with the result that he also received the Imperial decoration, and consequent ly had to have a warm welcome wherever he went. Though he was the guest of the German Reformed Mission he was none the less the quest of our community and of the city. The coming of men of such earnest Christian lives, men marked with Imperial favors too, tends to make the environment for Christian work the very best that ever existed in any nation in any age.

Miss Legge, whose valuable time has been so freely given to the Girls School in Kyoto, made us a flying visit of which we were very glad.

Pastors Ebina and Hori visited this field and had splendid audiences of deeply interested listeners. Mr. Ebina's tract of 100 pp. on Humanity (Jindō) is most excellent for use among

Distinguished Guests.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom, with their private secretary Mr. I. Laughlin, at the request of our American community here were our guests in November for three or four days. They were most cordially welcomed by the authorities of the province and city, and the Minister's public endorsement of our work was in itself one of the best pieces of missionary work ever done here.

The Rev. H. Loomis and wife were our guests in December and his visits to all the hospitals and his gifts of Gospels and tracts to the sick and wounded soldiers were gladly received. Having been a Captain in the our civil war his medals including that of the Loyal Legion and that of the Japanese Red Cross Society, made an attractive row on his breast, a thing that every Japanese soldier loves to see, and that made them more eager to look into the booklets presented by an old soldier from sympathetic America.

Bishop Harris of the Methodist Church, a man beloved throughout Japan for his royal work in behalf of Japanese in California, and twice decorated by the Emperor, having been recently appointed to Japan and Korea, made a short visit to Sendai and was our Guest. A foreigner decorated by the Emperor cannot escape the enthusiastic welcome of the people anywhere in Japan. So he was feasted and publicly welcomed in the Provincial Hall, filling up every bit of remaining time with preaching in Japanese and English.

We were fortunate in having a visit also from Dr. and Mrs. Sturge of San Francisco, who have done a splendid work for Japanese young men over there. These devoted young men raised money and sent their loved teachers to Japan, and saw to it that his fame reached the palace, with the result that he also received the Imperial decoration, and consequently had to have a warm welcome wherever he went. Though he was the guest of the German Reformed Mission he was none the less the guest of our community and of the city. The coming of men of such earnest Christian lives, men marked with imperial favors too, makes the environment for Christian work the very best that ever existed in any nation in any age.

Miss Legge, whose valuable time has been so freely given to the Girls School in Kyoto, made us a flying visit of which we were very glad.

Pastors Ebina and Hori visited this field and had splendid audiences of deeply interested listeners. Mr. Ebina's tract

of 100 pp. on Immortality (Jinrō) is most excellent for use among

1905-6

Y.M.C.A. Work.

While we have no direct relations with this work, we cannot fail to mention two things concerning it. The Students department here has received from America $1200.00 which enables them to purchase the property they have long rented. So that at last the students have an abiding place, which in time will open ~~up~~ out into city work.

But the most conspicuo us piece of Christian work of the year is the bold move into Manchuria, where the Y.M.C.A. with the approval and cordial aid of the War Department have established four centers of work in the rear of the armies. That Christian work has at last received a real recognition ~~x~~ from this quarter is the largest advance along the whole line of Christian movement.within the past year.

What makes it especially interesting to Sendai is the fact that two pastors here, one from the Epiccopal Church and one from the Methodist, have been called to Manchuria to take part in this work.

A peep into 1905.

The new year ~~adex~~ opens with a start that promises much. I have visited the whole field and baptized 19 persons, a thing I have not done for twelve years before. The Christians now have four churches or chapels of their own, and so a new item of value is written in this report, that the church property is worth 5000 yen.

J H DeForest

Y.M.C.A. Work.

While we have no direct relations with this work, we cannot fail to mention two things concerning it. The Students department here has received from America $1200.00 which enables them to purchase the property they have long rented. So that at last the students have an abiding place, which in time will open xx out into city work.

But the most conspicuous piece of Christian work of the year is the bold move into Manchuria, where the Y.M.C.A. with the approval and cordial aid of the War Department have established four centers of work in the rear of the armies. That Christian work has at last received a real recognition x from this quarter is the largest advance along the whole line of Christian movement within the past year.

What makes it especially interesting to Sendai is the fact that two pastors here, one from the Episcopal Church and one from the Methodist, have been called to Manchuria to take part in this work.

A peep into 1905.

The new year ~~aaa~~ opens with a start that promises much. I have visited the whole field and baptized 19 persons, a thing I have not done for twelve years before. The Christians now have four churches or chapels of their own, and so a new item of value is written in this report, that the church property is worth 5000 yen.

Annual Report - 1904 -
Sendai Station - Japan

1905-06

Sendai Station Report. J. H. DeForest

The year has been filled to overflowing with ordinary and extraordinary labors, and in spite of war and famine, or rather perhaps because of these calamities, the whole work has taken on new life.

The ladies of our mission, as well as those of other missions have given freely of their time and strength to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, of which there were over 5000 here at a time. This may be called the great work of the year, for truly there never was such an opportunity to scatter seeds of Christian truth among the young men of Japan. We believe that out of this work there will result sooner or later scores, or even hundreds of baptisms into the name of Jesus.

The trip to Manchuria as a traveling secretary of the Y. M. C. A. enabled me to see and to share in the greatest and most successful one piece of Christian work in all the East. It was one of the most blessed privileges of my life to be sent over there to witness to the Providence of God in the victories of

Japan, and to express in some degree the sympathy of Americans ~~for~~ towards the soldiers who were fighting for righteousness and freedom and the open door, and whose victories will affect for good the future of the whole East, making incidentally a vastly better political and social environment for effective Christian work.

The Christians of this Sendai field, with ~~and~~ their leaders have done well. The spirit of self-sacrifice and self-help is growing. The marvel of it all is that, in spite of ~~the~~ financial losses consequent on war and famine on a vast scale, there has been no falling off in contributions for Christian work, and that one church has become self-supporting.

In this field, there is about as large a movement out from the churches as there is into them. Over a quarter of the Christians are non-resident. An excellent proportion of new members has been added to the churches as usual, but they remove rapidly to other places. Had all those baptized here during the last eight years remained in this field, there would be over 800 present, more than twice the present number. But

many of these men who go to the capital and to Formosa and Korea are making a splendid Christian record.

The great event of the year — one that affects all our work in Japan — was the turning over of all the aided churches to be hereafter trained into independence by the Kumi-ai body. This movement takes up the larger portion of this field, leaving under station care only two places in the Aizu valley.

The new literature of this station consists of two illustrated tracts, — lectures delivered in the Chinese theater at Dalney before officers and soldiers of the Japanese army; and of a score or more of articles contributed to "The Independent" and other magazines.

these 6000 have sold tract of year on Society of America 26000 copies.

Besides regular touring and preaching in this field, as a member of the Outlook Committee, I preached and lectured in Shikoku and the Okayama region in the fall.

The Famine Relief Committee was formed in December, and out of the

more than 100,000 yen raised, some 2300 came from the American Board, and about 700 more from the churches that support us. About 18000 yen came ~~to~~ me personally.

Since New Year, the most interesting and telling facts are as follows:-

1. Of the five centers selected for special work by the Kumi-ai Churches, Sendai is the first place to be visited. A series of meetings lasting two weeks began April 6th, under the leadership of Pastors Ebina and Hori, aided by Professor Uchigasaki, Rev. S. Noguchi and Dr. Oyama. Forty-seven baptisms is the conspicuous result of this work, while the city has been touched as never before with the power of Japanese Christianity.

2. The Mizusawa church has raised some 500 yen and has commenced to build a preaching place.

3. A wealthy friend to Christianity in Hongo, near Wakamatsu, has promised to build a church for the Christians there.

Annual Report - 1905-1906.

Sendai Station -

Sendai - Japan -

Sendai

Report of some of A & B's Miss Bradshaw Efforts 150.

in connection with soldiers visiting + other work - work - Until June almost no work + sing could I do at the hospitals because of the press of bible class or touring work tho' many screens were made of cut out + pasted pictures, by various classes or groups of young people or children (I furnishing the screens. From the last of June till the present time (April 23 I have been to the hospitals on an average of every other day to some one, + write an average of three addresses a week - the other days for room-to-room work - a girls Bible class became a comforting band during the summer fall + early winter + went with me to sing + give out flowers + cards or tracts - later in the fall, a number of Keio-gakko students from one of the Bible classes went on one or two days a week to sing + help - wh has been kept up all winter. Many letters etc after the soldiers returned to their homes are giving us glimpses of how the Bibles + gospels are helping + sowing seed. I gave up going away last summer after I found how much there was to be done + especially when many men who otherwise wd have visited returns to

x I was like a continuous dewdrop. Trials + difficulties of work + the opportunities of work

only one fall dendo trip was made as the appropriations did not allow the usual visits to all the out-stations; & some Bible-classes postponed because of the soldier work. Opportunities the freedom with which we have been allowed to work in the hospitals has been great - also many visitors of note to Sendai have kindly gone to talk for an afternoon only.

The usual efforts have also been made to try to keep in touch with former church-members or Bible class pupils now scattered hither & thither thro' this & other countries - One thing attempted during the last Spring trips, gave me some glimpses into some hearts & homes made lonely by the war. In my spring tours at that time I found out from the official in charge, in each village or town the names & homes of those who had died at the front - & buying a box of cake & having a note of sympathy written, I went to call or send by some one in the church as most of these were people not in the churches. Some were way out from the villages, & seemed to appreciate the sympathy calls especially. There were nearly 100 with whom we thus came in contact - perhaps 75 called on by me -

in person -

the responses to letters sent out to students out of town on the day of prayer for students - were interesting & suggestive of ways to help them later -

Sunday
April 23. '06

Dear Mr Dunning -
Dr De F, told me to send you anything I chose. But I am very hurried tonight. If you find anything here fit to insert in this or any other form - here it is. You can use or not, as you choose -
Yours in haste
A H Bradshaw -

P.S. A class coming -
It is my custom to invite after each Baptismal Sunday, the new Xians - the women one night - the men another - to a welcome supper + little meeting after it, where some helpful Bible verses are given + a prayer by each, helps to impress the occa

+ also the fact that now as Xians they are to be ready to each pray - Sometimes one, who has led the friend to be a Xian, is invited with him + sometimes, in fact, most always have been helpful meetings -

When few enough such meetings are held on Sun-night, of the Baptismal Sunday -

With the present 47 - its going to take sometime - taking in small groups of friends -

Annual Report - 1905-1

Annie H. Bradshaw's w

Sendai - Japan -

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

SENDAI STATION REPORT

The return to America on furlough last November of Miss Bradshaw and the departure of Dr. and Mrs. DeForest early in February for the same country via China, India and Europe leaves Sendai station practically closed for a few months

The DeforestS were given a specially elaborate send off and the leading Sendai newspaper contained the following appreciative reference to the occasion. "Dr. and Mrs. DeForest leave Sendai ~~This~~ this morning on the 10 O'clock train for an extended trip through China and Europe to America where they will remain about a year taking much needed rest. Their long residence among our people has made them ~~alma~~ almost one of us and we can hardly help feeling parting sorrows as we tell them "God's speed". No foreigner under stands the Japanese, their strengths and weaknesses, better than the good Doctor and our appreciation of his services to this country in presenting Japan, in all its fairness, to the American public is indeed unbounded. If our people think that they have made what Japan is to-day by their own strength alone they are greatly mistaken. Behind Japan's victories, Japan's intelectual and moral progresses there are these missionaries who have always stood for the cause of justice. We owe much gratitude to the untiring and self-sacrificing labor of Dr. and Mrs. DeForest who have given their lives for the education and teaching of our people. We wish them a bon voyage and speedy return to Sendai."

Moreover the losing last June of Mr. T. Miura one of the most effective evangelists in the whole field who for ten years had served the Wakuya church very faithfully, was a great blow to the work. For family reasons he felt obliged to return to his old home across the mountains in Sakata north of Niigata. There being no Kumiai church in the place he has thrown in his lot with the Presbyterians (German Reformed Church) and finds plenty of opportunities for Christian service in that belated portion of Japan.

Mr. K. Shishido who has studied in Germany, was secured as Mr. Miura's successor in Wakuya and is doing what he can to save the situation in that town that has hard work to keep from slipping backward in these trying times.

The leading church in Wakamatsu over in the Aizu valley has become self supporting and hopes soon to collect funds for a better church building.

On the other side of the ledger may be mentioned the remarkable series of meetings in Sendai last fall with speakers from Tōkyō and continuous personal effort resulting in 47 baptisms on one Sunday and about an equal number in one of the Presbyterian churches. Of the 47 received into the Kumiai Church 7 were teachers and 10 medical students.

The work in the whole field is in a promising condition. That section of Japan is slowly rallying from the effects of the famine about 100 out of 2000 children befriended at the time of the famine having gone back to their homes or being now on their way there.

The chief lack is one of sufficient workers properly to utilize the many opportunities now offered for telling service.

J. H. Pettee.

Dear Mr. Olds
Here you are - Use it in any shape you like. Heartily J. H. Pettee
Okayama May 1, 1907

Moreover the losing last June of Mr. T. Hara one of the most effective evangelists in the whole field who for ten years had served the Nakuya church most faithfully, was a great blow to the work. For family reasons he felt obliged to return to his old home across the mountains in Sakata north of Niigata. There being no Kumiai church in the place he has thrown in his lot with the Presbyterians (German Reformed Church) and finds plenty of opportunities for Christian service in that belated portion of Japan.

Mr. K. Shimada who has studied in Germany, was received as Mr. Hara's successor in Nakuya and is doing what he can to save the situation in that town that has hard work to keep from slipping backward in these trying times.

The leading church in Nakamura over in the Hara valley has become self supporting and hopes soon to collect funds for a better church building.

On the other side of the Leager may be mentioned the remarkable series of meetings in Sendai last fall with speakers from Tokyo and continuous personal effort resulting in 47 baptisms on one Sunday and about an equal number in one of the Presbyterian churches. Of the 47 received into the Kumiai Church 7 were teachers and 10 medical students.

The work in the whole field is in a promising condition. That section of Japan is slowly rallying from the effects of the famine about 100 out of 2000 children befriended at the time of the famine having gone back to their homes or being now on their way there.

The chief lack is one of sufficient workers properly to

1906-1907

VIII 22 1908

REPORT OF THE SENDAI STATION&1907-8.

During the last year the Sendai Station, so far as the missionaries are concerned, was transplanted to the United States. Miss Bradshaw left in the fall of 1906, and Mr. and Mrs. DeForest in Feb. 1907, and all three have been absent a year and a half. Their "vacation" ~~has consisted of~~ but engaged in almost ceaseless work, speaking and writing. ~~They have found most appreciative audiences here~~, and ~~have done~~ could do what they could to interpret Japan aright during the strange misunderstandings of the past year, as well as to set forth the best thing that can be said of any mission field - that Christianity is becoming naturalized, isa great spiritual force operating from within instead of being directed from without.

The independence of the Kumi-ai churches of the Sendai field has been severely tested. The two churches that are wholly self-supporting have endured much of suffering and depression, though ~~we hear that~~ additions are made at nearly every communion. ~~At our request~~ The pastor of the Sendai church, Mr. Katagiri, has visited some dependent group of Christians every month, ~~for which the Station has allowed him $7.50 every trip.~~

~~Letters have been received from both of the churches, asking if it would not be possible to get financial aid in order to do more effective work.~~ Requests have been made by the Church of Sendai for financial aid in order to do more effective work. ~~We fully~~ The Station endorses these requests and believes that there never was a time when the sympathy of the Christians of the West could effect more than at present. It is a matter of real regret and even of anxiety that we return to Sendai bearing no generous offerings with which to equip those churches for a better and nobler effort.

We have also received letters urging us to furnish at least two evangelists for work in the churches' outstations. Unless we can do this, our individual work will be greatly diminished just when we should be pushing it in hearty cooperation with the Christians.

REPORT OF THE SENDAI STATION 1907-8.

During the last year the Sendai Station, so far as the missionaries are concerned, was transplanted to the United States. Miss Bradshaw left in the fall of 1906, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorcest in Feb. 1907, and all three have been absent a year and a half. Their "vacation" has consisted of almost ceaseless work, speaking and writing. They have found most appreciative audiences here, and have done what they could to interpret Japan aright during the strange misunderstandings of the past year, as well as to set forth the best thing that can be said of any mission field - that Christianity is becoming naturalized, its great spiritual force operating from within instead of being directed from without.

The independence of the Kumi-ai churches of the Sendai field has been severely tested. The two churches that are wholly self-supporting have endured much of suffering and depression, though we hear that additions are made at nearly every communion. At our request the pastor of the Sendai church, Mr. Katagiri, has visited some dependent group of Christians every month, for which the Station has allowed him $7.50 every trip.

Letters have been received from both of the churches, asking if it would not be possible to get financial aid in order to do more effective work. We fully endorse these requests and believe that there never was a time when the sympathy of the Christians of the West could effect more than at present. It is a matter of real regret and even of anxiety that we return to Sendai bearing no generous offerings with which to equip those churches for a better and nobler effort.

We have also received letters urging us to furnish at least two evangelists for work in the churches' outstations. Unless we can do this, our individual work will be greatly diminished just when we should be pushing it in hearty cooperation with the Christians.

~~Letters also report that~~ the Sunday School work has been kept up, ~~and that~~ the students of the Government schools have been a great blessing to both the churches and Sunday Schools.

It is a delight to know that the Rev. D. Ebina, of Tokyo, is to be at the Annual Meeting of the American Board. For he was the moving spirit in the two revival meetings at Sendai when 94 persons were added to the Church there, and we therefore rejoice to have our Christian leaders here meet and know this strong Christian leader of men from Japan.

J.H.DeForest.

Letters also report that the Sunday School work has been kept up, and that the students of the Government schools have been a great blessing to both the churches and Sunday Schools.

It is a delight to know that the Rev. D. Ebina, of Tokyo, is to be at the Annual Meeting of the American Board. For he was the moving spirit in the two revival meetings at Sendai when 94 persons were added to the Church there, and we therefore rejoice to have our Christian leaders here meet and know this strong Christian leader of men from Japan.

J.H.DeForest.

Rev. H. DeForest.

1907

S 20.

MAY 4 1909

SENDAI STATION REPORT FOR 1908-9

As Miss Bradshaw has been here only during the last half, and the DeForests only the last third of the year, there is not much to report of our work. During the absence of us all for a year and a half the station work held its own, and two of the churches that had become self supporting have become quite confirmed in that habit.

We three have found plenty of work, and probably never spent a busier winter. Miss Bradshaw has devoted herself to Bible class and Sunday School work, that makes her house as always heretofore a hotel , a church, and a school, for which purposes her salary is only too meager. Her various classes from the government Higher schools average about 50 young men and 10 girls. Her Boys' Club of 15 is worthy of mention, but much more so the Club of Post Office employees, headed by one of their officials who is a very earnest Christian of many years standing. The weelly meeting of this Club is about 25 , while the monthly meeting rises to over 50. To all this work Miss B. adds two more branches- one of touring twice a year thru 200 miles of this field, the other of corresponding with scores of Christians and adherents. Thus she keeps in exceptionally wide touch with those who have been under her influence, and has the deep joy of knowing that she has kept some from straying from the church, and has helped a number of straying ~~xxxx~~ ones to get back into the fold.

Mrs. DeForest's time is filled up with S.S.work and week-day classes and visiting. covering some 60 boys, girls, & young women

Mr. Baba and Miss Makuda are very efficient and sympathetic assistants to Miss Bradshaw and Mrs. DeForest.

Mr. DeForest has the satisfaction of being freed from the direction and oversight of any outstations or churches. There

SUNDAY STATION REPORT FOR 1908-9

As Miss Bradshaw has been here only during the last half, and the DeForests only the last third of the year, there is not much to report of our work. During the absence of us all for a year and a half the station work held its own, and two of the churches that had become self supporting have become quite confirmed in that habit.

We three have found plenty of work, and probably never spent a busier winter. Miss Bradshaw has devoted herself to Bible class and Sunday School work, that makes her home as always before a hotel, a church, and a school, for which purposes her salary is only too meager. Her various classes from the government Higher schools average about 50 young men and 10 girls. Her Boys' Club of 15 is worthy of mention, but much more so the Club of Post Office employees, headed by one of their officials who is a very earnest Christian of many years standing. The weekly meeting of this Club is about 25, while the monthly meeting rises to over 50. To all this work Miss B. adds two more branches- one of touring twice a year thru 200 miles of this field, the other of corresponding with scores of Christians and adherents. Thus she keeps in exceptionally wide touch with those who have been under her influence, and has the deep joy of knowing that she has kept some from straying from the church, and has helped a number of straying ~~men~~ ones to get back into the fold.

Mrs. DeForest's time is filled up with S.S.work and 2- week-day classes and visiting.

Mr. Baba and Miss Makuda are very efficient and sympathetic assistants to Miss Bradshaw and Mrs. DeForest.

Mr. DeForest has the satisfaction of being freed from the direction and oversight of any outstations or churches. There

are no employed workers (evangelists) in this field. There are three independent churches and one that the Japanese Missionary Society has dropped. This will receive a huge setback unless the Station comes to its rescue in some financial way. The three churches are financially so weak that they are troubled and so have too little of the exulting and spiritual and aggressive power that some of the older and larger churches have.

Mr. DeF.'s work during the winter has been four short trips; besides preaching, he has written many articles for publication on direct and indirect mission work. The pamphlet that promises to have the widest circulation in American Ignorance of Oriental Languages, published by the International Conciliation Association of U.S. The MSS of The Greatest Learning is in the Keisei Sha, on John 17:3.

The statistics given are taken from last year's Kumi-ai Report. Their new one will be out perhaps soon enough to correct this report, but their will be no marked change.

J.H.DeForest

April 9th, 1909.

The statistics I sent to Pedley to incorporate.

Rec'd JUL 7 1903

Report of Tōkyō Station for the Year ending April 30th, 1903.

Tōkyō Station is associated with the Kumi-ai (Congregational) work in the cities of Tōkyō and Yokohama, and its members, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, endeavor to maintain helpful relations with the churches and their pastors; but no mission funds have been expended the past year in aid of these churches or for the support of evangelistic work of any kind in this district, aside from that required to meet the travelling expenses of the missionaries, and a few dollars for books and tracts.

The Kumi-ai work of this district is represented by the following churches and preaching places:—

(1) The Reinanzaka Church (1879), Akasaka (ward), Tōkyō, the Rev. H. Kozaki, Pastor, the oldest Kumi-ai Church in this region; it has been a strong self-supporting Church for many years.

(2) The Banchō Church (1886), Kojimachi (ward), Tōkyō, the Rev. K. Tsunashima, Pastor; one of the strongest Churches in the Kumi-ai body, independent, financially, from its organisation in 1886.

(3) The Hongo Church (1886), Hongo (ward), Tōkyō, the Rev. D. Ebina, Pastor; this Church has passed through many vicissitudes, but now seems to have a secure footing; through its Pastor, one of the most eloquent men in Japan, it has come to possess a large influence over the student class; and as it is situated near the Imperial University, it is much frequented by ~~[illegible]~~ cultivated young men, more so, probably, than any other Church in the Empire, though there are several ~~others~~ which approach it in this regard.

(4) The Waseda Preaching Place, Waseda, a suburb of Tōkyō; this enterprise is in charge of a self-constituted Committee; the room is given rent free for our service every Sunday, and the

preachers receive no financial return for their services. Since this chapel is near the group of schools founded by Count Ōkuma and which culminates in the newly organised Waseda University, and is attended altogether by nearly 3000 students, it was hoped that early success would be attained, but the results have not been equal to our hopes. Possibly a suitable chapel might attract the students and the control of the building would, of course, make it easier to suit their convenience as to the hours of meeting. The work commenced the last of 1902.

(5) The Kyōbashi Preaching Place, Kyōbashi (Ward), Tōkyō, the Rev. K. Ninomiya in charge. This enterprise began early this year (1903). For the present the small company of Christians worships in a hall hired for a few hours each Sunday. The work is under the care of the Japanese Home Missionary Society. The audience numbers about thirty and the hope is entertained that an independent church will soon be organised.

(6) The Yokohama Church, Tobe, Yokohama.

the Rev. Y. Hirata, Pastor; for some years this Church was aided by the Mission, but for the past two years it has been cared for by the Home Missionary Society of the Kumi-ai Churches. Last autumn a neat Church building was completed, without foreign aid excepting a few small personal gifts from old friends of ~~the~~ Mr. and Mrs. Hirata.

The interesting events of the year have been the opening of the two new preaching places in Tōkyō and the building of the new Church in Yokohama.

The presence of Mr. Allchin in Yokohama, where he has resided since his return ~~from~~ to Japan last summer, in order to assist in the publication of the new union hymn-book, has been no small service to the Yokohama Church.

Mrs. Greene's has been fully occupied as usual in assisting in the music of the Bancho Church, in giving ~~other~~ instruction to the Choir and others, in attending the various Women's meetings of the local churches, and in the multi-

farious social duties which in a city like Tokyo force themselves upon the older missionaries and form one of the important elements of their work.

Mr. Greene has as in former years given much time to committee meetings and the correspondence growing out of them. He has also had charge of the Fukuin Sōshi (the Mission's theological monthly), Mission News, and the general publication work of the Mission. In the case of the Fukuin Sōshi, the main burden has fallen upon the Japanese Editor, Mr. T. Hachihama, who has discharged his perplexing duties with great assiduity and success.

Mr. Greene has also edited the résumé of the missionary work in Japan for the year 1902, which appeared last April under the auspices of "The Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions", with the title "The Christian Movement in its relation to the New Life in Japan".

As a member of the Outlook Committee of the Mission he made in the spring of 1902 a long tour in Shikoku and Oka-Tsuyama

fields and he has closed the Missionary year with a short tour in the Sendai field, though no longer a member of the Outlook Committee.

Tōkyō like Kyōtō and a few of the other large cities of Japan received much benefit from the recent visit of Revs. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D.D. His irenic attitude disarmed criticism, while the rare combination of great earnestness with unwavering candor which marked his lectures made a deep impression upon all who heard him. The value of the ~~presence~~ visits of such men, while it cannot be definitely measured, is none the less great and lasting.

Reference has been made above to the large social demands upon the missionaries, in the great cities of Japan. It is becoming clearer from year to year that more systematic efforts should be made, among other things hardly less important, to bring the foreign community into closer touch with the Christians of Japan. Attempts to bridge over the

chosen which separates them have not been altogether wanting but they have been quite inadequate.

Observation seems to show that the criticisms of missionary work current in the open ports do affect not inconsiderably the contributions to the missionary societies. These criticisms, so far as they are sincere, are based upon the baldest ignorance. This ignorance the slightest social contact would dispel; it would at least render it impossible to say that no impression has been made upon men capable of social leadership, by the Christian movement in Japan. The tendency of this social contact would also be to raise the self-respect of the native Christian community, as well as its standing and influence in Japanese society.

Such efforts assume as a prerequisite more time and money than the average missionary has at his disposal; for, however it may be elsewhere, in Japan certainly, a larger social life involves, not necessarily great expense, but greater than the ordinary

salary allows. There is a real difficulty here which needs to be recognised and dealt with.

D. C. Greene.

For the year ending April 30, '03

XIV

165.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF TOKYO STATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1905.

Like all other stations Tokyo has felt strongly the influence of the war which has affected in many ways the life of the people. it has dominated the thoughts of all. However, it would be wrong to infer that the war has dislocated the usual system of business. So far as the export trade may be taken as an index of prosperity the first year of the war has been in business circles a prosperous one. This is the testimony ~~of the addresses~~ of the chairmen of the foreign chambers of commerce of both Yokohama and Kobe at their recent annual meetings. In certain localities no doubt, special industries have suffered from the efforts of the people to avoid unnecessary expenditure, but on the whole, those able to work have found employment at good wages.

There has been much suffering on the part of families whose chief bread winner has been called to service in the army or navy, as well as on the part of the large numbers of wounded brought back from Manchuria; but relief societies have been formed which appear to be working intelligently and efficiently. The amount of this suffering is great enough to constitute an urgent call for the sympathy of benevolent people in other lands, who may be sure that money which they may contribute will be expended to good purpose.

The work of Mr. and Mrs. Greene has been as heretofore of a miscellaneous character which can hardly be reported in detail. The chief single feature of Mrs. Greene's work has been the assistence she has given to Bancho Church and to individuals in the matter of singing. She has also taken her part in various forms of work for women.

Mr. Greene has as usual served as the Mission's representative on various co-operative committees whose operations centre in Tokyo. Among these committees are; the Bible Society's Committee, The Japan Book and Tract Society, Advisory Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the Executive Com-

ittee of the ~~Standingxx~~ Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions, the Japan Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, the Executive Committee of the School for Foreign Children and several others. The agency of the Hawaiian Board in its relations with Mr. Kozaki's Theological School, Mission News, and the Publication work of ~~of~~ the Mission, all make more or less demands upon Mr. Greene's time, not to speak of the annual record of the Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions, which is the largest single task which comes to his hands.

There are five organised churches in this field none of which receives help from the Mission, though one is aided by the Japanese Missionary Society. A partially organised congregation in the country, is helped by the Mission to the extent of two yen a month. It has 24 resident members and raised yen. 40.75 last year. An arrangement has been made by which students from Mr. Kozaki's School care for the Sunday services. The Yokohama Church, Rev. Mr. Hirata, Pastor, attained self-support the first of January of this Year.

The Reinanzaka Church has raised Yen. 1500. towards the erection of a parish house and the repair of the church itself. They expect to obtain yen. 2000. in all. The average gift per church member for the entire field was for the year, yen. 5.97. The Bancho Church led With an average of yen. 10.26.

There has been no marked increase of interest during the year, but the number of baptisms recorded, 183, 22 per cent. nearly, of the resident membership, indicates a good degree of interest and life.

The churches of Tokyo are blamed by some because as churches they have not done more for the soldiers and their families, but it is a serious question whether, considering the number of other organisations which appeal to the Christians as citizens, it is not better for them to

efrain from what might seem like making an attempt to create capital ut of the relief movement. Certainly the Christians have not been ackward in their charity, though that charity has not always borne a hristian label.

Mr. Kozaki's Theological School has been successfully sustained throug he year. He has had about fifteen students ~~some~~ much of the time. Six of hem have been aided by the Hawaiian Board. Two have already gone to awaii to engage in evangelistic work.

It is extremely important that the station be reinforced. There s much work which needs to be done and in which it is extremely desir- ble that the mission be represented, but cannot be at present for lack f time and strength on the part of the present members of the station.

For the station

D. C. Green.

Tokyo, April 21st, 1905.

refrain from what might seem like making an attempt to create capital out of the relief movement. Certainly the Unitarians have not been backward in their charity though that charity has not always borne a Unitarian label.

Mr. Konald's Theological School has been successfully sustained throughout the year. He has had about fifteen students some of the time. Six of them have been aided by the Hawaiian Board. Two have already gone to Hawaii to engage in evangelistic work.

It is extremely important that the station be reinforced. There is much work which needs to be done and in which it is extremely desirable that the mission be represented, but cannot be at present for lack of time and strength on the part of the present members of the station.

For the station

Yours Sincerely
(Sd.) G. Greene

Tokyo Station
for the year
1905–6.

Personnel.

For the past two years Mrs. S. S. White has resided in Tokyo for the sake of the facilities afforded by "The Tokyo School for Foreign Children," for the education of her children. Mr. White in connection with his duties as a member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee ~~has also~~ and otherwise has made several short visits. "The Matsuda Japanese Language School" has also drawn to Tokyo Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Walter, and Miss Ward, thus making a total, including Mr. and Mrs. Green, of seven members – a larger number

than during any previous year in the history of the station. It has been a very great pleasure to be able to associate for so long a time with so many of those who but for the two schools mentioned would have been stationed in widely separated cities.

~~The difficulties~~ Tokyo while it may not be an ideal place in which to spend the earlier years of one's residence in Japan, certainly possesses some marked advantages. It is here that the new life of the nation finds its clearest and most pronounced expression and sympathy with that life forms one of the most important prerequisites to missionary success. Especially in this year which

will always be memorable in the history of Japan, has there been a profoundly interesting manifestation of that life in connection with the discussions and displays which have marked the conclusion of ~~peace~~ the war and the ~~from~~ ~~[illegible]~~ return of the Japanese armies. No one who has ~~felt~~ shared in these festivities can fail to share also in the new hopes which swell the breasts of the Japanese people.

Matsuda's Language School.

As a result of the action of the Mission at the last annual meeting, the four members of the Mission mentioned above have attended this school and have gained large advantage from it.

Mr. Malandra's plans seem on the whole admirable, and those who have availed themselves of his guidance in a whole-hearted way have made rare progress in their studies. Possibly experience may show the need of certain modifications in the course of study as now laid down — indeed the question has been raised, whether it would not be better to interpolate a year in some country station between the two years of study in the School, or possibly to lessen the amount of class room work in order to make way for more or less independent study with a private teacher. However this may be, the

School has proved a great success and Mr. Matsuda and his assistants ~~[illegible]~~ have earned the most hearty congratulations of all friends of Japanese scholarship.

The Doshisha.

Although the Doshisha might seem to be related to the Mission exclusively through ~~to belong exclusively to~~ the Kyoto Station, ~~so far as~~ the fact that ~~the not only~~ its Finance Committee, ~~but also~~ and its largest and most influential Alumni Association are located in the National Capital, ~~has given to the~~ compels a brief reference to that institution in this report.

Mr. Greene has been, as for several years previous, a member of the

Finance Committee and, while ~~the~~ his strictly official duties have not made large inroads upon his time, the burden of responsibility has been at times a heavy one.

Even since the reorganisation of the Doshisha seven years ago, there had been severe criticism of the ~~present~~ new Board of Trustees in general and of the Finance Committee in particular. This criticism culminated at a meeting of the Tokyo Alumni Association in October last; but it ~~this criticism~~ was accompanied by such ~~[illegible]~~ emphatic ~~and hearty~~ testimonies to the value of the work done in the Doshisha and such hearty declarations of a

purpose to ~~make it~~ carry forward Mr. Messina's plans on its behalf, that the time seemed ripe for an earnest effort ~~on behalf of~~ for a reconciliation of the diverse parties among the alumni. This suggestion met with ~~the what~~ the most cordial support of those present and a Committee of Conciliation was appointed, composed of ten members, After careful consideration, a plan was reported ~~in accordance~~ recommending that five new trustees be ~~the~~ elected, bringing the total number up to the legal limit (twenty), and that the Finance Committee be increased to five members, ~~but that~~ ~~no resignation~~ — the persons to be

~~[illegible]~~ elected being in both cases named by the committee. This report was at once accepted by the principal alumni association of the country and later by the trustees at a meeting called for that purpose.

The issue would seem to be all that the promoters of the plan closed to hope and while there are still many perplexing problems confronting the trustees, it seems clear ~~would appear~~ that they ~~[illegible]~~ will be met in a spirit of harmony and mutual good will. This movement has served to awaken a new interest in the Doshisha among the alumni which, it may well be believed, will

lead to important financial support in the near future.

Publication.

The sales of Mission publications for the year 1905 amounted to 14,295 books and tracts, or 1,521,359 pages, of ~~these~~, which 9,062 or 579,968 represent a single tract, namely, the Ririsuto Kyō San Kōryō, or the "Three Essential Principles of Christianity." The amount received for books and tracts sold was ¥.629.37. The ordinary receipts very nearly covered expenditures, but owing to the publication of a new edition of 1,000 copies each of Dr. Learned's Commentary on the Gospels and Acts, an excess of ¥.1339,92, over and above the receipts from sales, was called

for during the year. Fortunately a loan of Y. 400. from the Publication Fund to the Publishing Agent of several years standing, to enable him to secure better quarters, which it seemed in the interest of the Mission he should do, matured during the year, and thus prevented too heavy a drain upon the Publication Fund. ~~fund.~~ The commentaries are having a steady sale and the cost will probably be fully repaid ~~by sales~~ in time.

An offer has been made by the Publishing Agent to take over these commentaries and certain other publications, returning to the Mission a suitable royalty on sales. It will probably be wise for the Mission to

accept this offer; but the negotiations have not yet been carried far enough to make definite statements possible.

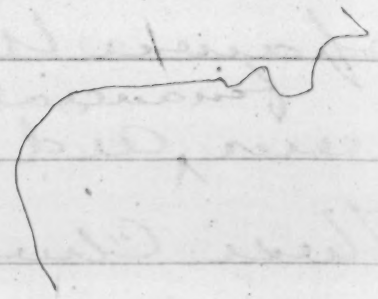
Evangelistic Work.

Aside from the part which Mrs. Green ~~has~~ has taken in the life of the Churches including the care of the singing at the Bancho Church and elsewhere, ~~[illegible]~~ the same as last year, and a Bible class ~~undertaken~~ recently formed by Mrs. Walker at the Nyōbashi Church, there ~~is~~ has been little ~~in the~~ evangelistic work ~~of the Church~~ which the Station can claim as its own; but it is nevertheless profoundly interested in the work of the ~~four~~ five Churches of the Congregational order in Tōkyō and Yokohama. All of these are self-

supporting excepting the Ryōbashi Church which is aided by the Japanese Missionary Society — now receives financial aid from the Mission.

These Churches have been prospered throughout the year. The congregations while ~~not~~ varying somewhat seem on the whole to be increasing. The Hongo Church has had through the year a congregation averaging well-nigh 550 — perhaps the largest in Japan, which is not swelled by students who gather under more or less of pressure. This congregation is purely voluntary and constitutes a most impressive sight.

The meeting of the General Conference



last October was an inspiration to all who shared in its deliberations and the plans for financial independence and for special evangelistic efforts were of no small benefit to all, in that they gave definite expression to a new sense of strength on the part of the Churches.

There is an earnest desire for another Mission family in Tōkyō and there is certainly abundant opportunity for the most promising service. It would be a great ~~gratification~~ satisfaction to the present members of the station if they might see this open door entered and the

work to which it leads placed in ~~the hands of~~ efficient hands. If such an arrangement might ~~lead to~~ offer a certain relief from the burden of detail which now hampers them, it ~~would bring~~ would make possible the carrying out of long cherished plans, which must now be held in abeyance.

For the Station

D. C. Greene.

Annual Report - 1905 - 1906.

Tokyo Station -

Tokyo - Japan -

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Report of Tokyo Station.
1906 — 1907.

The twelve months under review have been full of interest to all friends of Japan. The political and economic readjustments incident to the recent war have occupied a large place in the minds of intelligent men of all ranks. The new sense of strength and the increased confidence in the general wisdom of the national policy, both as regards what we are accustomed to think of as the natural sphere of government and also as regards those extensions of its sphere in the direction of leadership in commercial affairs which many Westerners look upon with suspicion, — have apparently acted as a strong stimulus in every de-

partment of life.

Japan's relations with foreign Powers have been on the whole satisfactory. We common with all other Americans in Japan. the missionaries felt not a little anxiety with regard to the outcome of the San Francisco troubles. No sensible person feared war. Japan has no desire for war with any Power, and a war with America would not be contemplated with satisfaction, even by the extreme chauvinists, of whom Japan has her share. But many did fear in an indefinite way the substitution of ~~jealousy~~ hatred and suspicion for the marked good will which has characterised Japan's relations with America for more than

half a century. What fruit such ~~feeling~~ hatred and suspicion may bear one never knows.

It has been humiliating to see that so many Americans are willing — many eager, ~~to introduce~~ ~~among~~ to appeal to race prejudice as a means of determining questions of national policy. ~~Happily~~ ~~the~~ ~~Alone~~ All of the questions raised in San Francisco might easily have been settled at the outset in a way which would have aroused no ill feeling in Japan. While in the end, race discrimination was at least technically avoided in the new legislation, that legislation does practically bear hardly upon the Japanese and cannot be called satisfactory.

However, since there is no very wide-

spread desire to emigrate to the United States, it is by no means improbable that the distrust of the good faith of the United States which this ~~the~~ controversy and the legislation which resulted from it have engendered may be lived down, provided the policy so earnestly advocated by ~~the~~ President Roosevelt in his Message and by the Hon. T. L. James in the North American Review is accepted by the Nation at-large.

We have been fortunate during recent years in the diplomatic officials who have ~~been~~ represented the United States in Japan. The Hon. Luke E. Wright, lately Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, now the American Ambassador at Tokyo has

won the high regard of the American residents of all classes. He is always ~~an appreciative listener to those who~~ ready with helpful counsel for those who need his aid.

Happily there are no missionary questions here. Under Japanese jurisdiction ~~for~~ the missionaries enjoy all the freedom they need desire for the prosecution of their work, and they have the satisfaction ~~of~~ knowing that the Christian movement in Japan is looked upon with friendly eyes by many leaders of public opinion, both in the Government and out of it. Very considerable sums of money have been given by such men, not merely in aid of eleemosy-

Russo-

any work carried on under Christian auspices (l.c.), but some for a ~~distinctly~~ distinctly Church work.

It is interesting also to note the degree of harmony which prevails among the different Protestant bodies. Not only has the Standing Committee of Cooperating Christian Missions continued its work, but its sphere is enlarging and it is not improbable that in the near future a considerable share of the publication work now in the hands of the different missions may be placed ~~with boards~~ under the control of that ~~body~~ Committee's Sub-Committee on Publication. Of course, the Bible and Tract Societies continue to embody the same recognition of the wide range of ~~common~~ interests common to all Protestant ~~bodies~~ Churches.

The Russo-Greek Church, under the leadership of the revered Archbishop Nicolai, exhibits on all occasions the same ~~spirit~~ irenic spirit which has characterized ~~them~~ it in the past. On the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of ~~his~~ the Archbishop's consecration, the ~~two Episcopal bishops~~ American Protestant-Episcopal Bishop, the Bishop of the Church of England, who reside in Tokyo, as well as one representative of the other Protestant bodies were invited to be present. The American Bishop was unable to be present, but ~~his alternate was allowed for his English colleague~~ and the others mentioned were both in attendance, the only foreigners aside from certain ~~members of the~~ Russians from

the Legation and elsewhere. The Archbishop ~~also frequently attends also the~~ exhibits a deep interest in work of the Protestant Missions and is frequently present at their festivities.

~~Perhaps~~ Japan may claim credit for an event, possibly unique in the history of missions, namely the exchange of courtesies between the World's Federation of Christian Students and a Buddhist gathering in Tokyo, ~~last week~~ this very month.

~~The~~ most interesting single incident in the history of the Station has been the meeting of the Federation just mentioned which took place in Tokyo, April 3-7. There is no time to ~~[illegible]~~ report the work of this gathering with any detail, but the presence in the City

of 160 delegates from 25 different countries, besides 24 honorary delegates, including among them many ~~men~~ of wide reputation as Christian ~~men~~ men of learning could not fail to make a deep impression. The exercises were of intense interest and must act as a powerful incentive to Christian effort.

A federation of Sunday Schools has been formed during the year as the result of the visit of Mr. Frank L. Brown, the representative of the International Sunday School Convention. This federation will it is hoped lead to a great increase of interest in the work of the Sunday Schools and to a more intelligent zeal in the production of Sunday School literature. From the

first of July it will assume charge of the quarterlies and lessons which hitherto prepared by a committee representing several of the larger missions, including our own.

As is already known to the Mission and its friends, Tokyo Station has ~~too~~ little or no distinctly evangelistic work under its care. For six months of last year this expense of ¥5.00 each month was given to a ~~small~~ small preaching place in Shiba which grew out of an evening school carried on at the cost of great self-denial by a member of the First, or Reinanzaka, Church, among the extremely poor people of the neighborhood

Mrs. Greene, as usual, has had charge of the music at Bancho Church, and has found

her time fully occupied with this work, attendance upon women's meetings, committee work connected with the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., and in the teaching of music to several classes.

The largest single feature of the work of Mr. Green has been the preparation of the annual pamphlet of the Standing Committee of Cooperating Christian Missions, which is published under the name of "The Christian Movement in Japan". Last year this pamphlet comprised 245 pages besides the ~~appendices which were edited~~ statistics and missionary directory which were edited by other hands. This work together with service on a large number of committees involving in the aggregate

a large amount of correspondence absorbs his time so fully as to leave little remaining for other work.

There are five Churches which have been and still are affiliated with this Station. All are self-supporting, excepting one which is aided by the Japanese Missionary Society; in none of these receives financial aid from the Mission or Station in any form beyond occasional gifts from individuals, though Mrs. Walter and later Mrs. S. S. White, temporarily residing in Tokyo, have given important help in the Sunday School of Nyōbashi Church.

As will be seen by the annexed table,

the Hongo Church, under the care of Rev. Wanjō Ebina reached the largest number of baptisms, namely, 161 ~~and~~ of or more than 33 p.c. of the residual-membership, while Reinanzaka took the lead in contributions, reaching the high figure of Y.16.16 per Church member.

In a comparison between the financial statistics of Japan ~~with~~ and those of countries where ~~the field is divided between~~ the Missions or Churches have been able to render a geographical division of the field, allowance must be made for the fact that in the Church statistics in Japan, individual gifts for enterprises outside the churches, although they may be given, in ~~the~~ the case of the Kumi-ai Christian

for example, by a Kumi-ai Christian for the benefit of enterprises under Christian auspices, are seldom if ever reported. When a single Church occupies the field exclusively, all such gifts can readily be included in the financial statements of the national organization.

The writer has in mind a single gift by a member of one of the five Churches reported below, amounting to Y. 3,000. which will ~~escape~~ not appear in the ~~list~~ reports of the Kumi-ai Churches. Few if any of the large gifts by Kumi-ai Christians for the Okayama Orphanage are included in the statistics of the Churches. If such were included, the contributions of the Christians associated with this ~~station~~ Station ~~would~~ in the following table would be considerably

ably more than doubled.

Statistics

Church	Total Membership	Present	Ass'l Pas.	Baptisms	S.S. Tch.	S.S. Cl.	Contributions		
Kinanzaka Rev. H. Kozaki Mr. Matsuno	391	186	1	32 ~~190~~	190	100	2906.32		
Kancho, Rev. K. Tsunashima	345	214	0	22	135	95	2582.25		
Kanto. Rev. W. Ebina.	692 ~~490~~	470	1	161	260	220	1900.		
Yokoshi, Rev. M. Niinomiya	115	98	0	15	26	20	415.90		
Yokohama, Rev. M. Hiro-	236	190	0	74	115	90	949.76		
	1759	1148	2	304	726	525	8754.23		

For the Station

D. C. Greene.

REPORT of TOTTORI STATION. 1902-1903.

To be able to understand the situation here in Tottori in April 1903, it is necessary to look over a few extracts from some old reports. Otherwise one would be forcibly reminded of a certain writer's enthusaistic accounts of the situation in Luzon- "Great victory in the Phillypeens. Our trroops arre safe in Manilla."

The Annual Report for 1889 mentions Tottori among Okayama's outstations (promising) "a church organized with 96 members, average congregations 350, S.S. 127" a Christian Girl's School clamoring for resident missionaries."

In '92 we find 103 church members actually living in town 33 more on the roll, average congregations 120 SSS. 107, and as missionaries 1 family, 1 man, 1 single lady.

In April '95 the missionary force was reduced to 1 new family, and although no records are available for just that time, apparently the other figures were reduced correspondingly.

In '97 the great cut in appropriations sent away three workers, leaving two native evangelists and one Bible woman with one missionary family. The field had a population of 322,000 and had had resident evangelists in three towns beside Tottori city where the missionaries' passports were granted upon a five years contract for teaching in the Girl's School. In 1903 we have at last replaced our workers in

force from I family, I new missionary, I Bible woman and I blind evangelist by three able-bodied men. This has been made possible for nine months by a grant of $150.00 from the Reserve Fund, and a private gift of $25.00. As the last two men have only arrived within a month we can not report anything in the way of results from their work, but the general atmosphere is one of gratitude and joyful anticipation.

The Missions work in the city has always been closely connected with the work of the church, and it will be impossible to separate the two. However it should be borne in mind that this is a self-supporting church. At present there are only fifty resident members. For several years, Mr. Li, the principal of the Girl's School has been the pastor, but as he could not give enough time to either, he finally agreed to hand over the school to a committe of Christian men, who took it absolutely, its debts and assets, its pupils and their prospects, freeing him from all obligations.

Their problem was a serious one, as it has been for many years. To quote from old reports again "1900. The debt has not liquidated, and at the high rate of interest the alumnae have hard work to pay the interest.....Without assistance it can not continue to exist, at least as a useful institution, and yet the local Christians will not listen to any plan for clos-

ing it. Without reinforcements the station can hardly do more than prolong its life at a dying rate."

Finallt the committee decided that the only possible solution was to close it for a term of years. They generously made arrangements for the older girls to study in Kyoto. Most of the younger girls entered the public school as day scholars. In June '02 the school was declared closed for a period of six years. The hope is that in the meantime the donors may be consulted as to the disposition of the property, if by that time some way can not be found to put it upon a substantial basis.

After a few months of trial, Mr. Ii decided for various reasons that it was not wise for him to continue as pastor of this church, and in February he resigned, taking up work under the mission in Tajima. His successor has not been found although there have been some preliminary negotiations which may prove successful.

Mr. Bartlett has preached once every Sunday and taught a Bible Class, and since Mr. Ii's departure he has had the responsibility as acting pastor.

Meanwhile Mr. Marumo, the devoted evangelist in Kurayoshi, became totally blind and in November he came back to Tottori with his family, where he is loved and welcomed by all who

knew him in the old days when the station was opened and he came as Mr. Rowland's teacher. Even some who were not very clear as to the wisdom of having him come in his weakness and blindness are most enthusiastic in their joy in his being here. His ripe experience, his undaunted faith, his warm sympathy and Christlike spirit make his sermons most helpful, while his private counsels are sought by old and young.

OUT-STATION WORK.

Tajima has been without an evangelist for two years, but owing largely to the untiring efforts of Dr. Takagaki who has gone regularly 3 miles to hold services and has carried on a unique little Sunday-school where the three R's or their equivalents are included in the course, they have a little church, building in Yumura and are rejoicing in having Mr. Ii there. They pay one tenth of his salary.

Mr. Bartlett has been over six times and held preaching services in Muraoka, Chiwara, Hamazaka, Tando, Igumi, Yumura, Iwai and Haruki.

I. Home — Aided Churches

2. Contributions, Jan-March. 12.41.

3. Contributions previous 9 months. about ¥80.00

4. Baptisms — 4

5. Sunday school 1

6. Members of Kogishos — 21

HOKI.

In Kurayoshi and vicinity there have been four baptisms. There has been no evangelist there for six months, but the new man has just arrived. Mr. Bartlett has been over five times, visiting Tanaka, Tomari, Hashizu, Mikuriya and Togoike.

Shikano used to be an outstation but the people were so embittered over the loss of their evangelist seven years ago that it has been a very difficult field to work in. In April Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Marumo went over to introduce Mr. Kawakami who is to live in Tottori and work in the nearer places. They were accompanied by a doctor, one of the best physicians in this region. He has been a Christian for a number of years and has always been noted for his kindness and skill, but until a comparatively short time ago, he has not taken a very active part in the church work. This time he went to be present at a meeting held in his old home. Shikano was an afterthought. He was well known in the place and the four names on the placards attracted an audience of 200 who listened to all four speeches and gave the last speaker a round of applause. The inquirers of long ago pressed forward to make plans for the next meeting where he spoke on the text "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ."

AWOYA.

There is a new and independent Kogisho in Awoya, a place where the mission has had only infrequent preaching services hitherto. Mr. Okuye, the head of a large company of Railroad Contractors, has about him a group of earnest christian men. He pays all the expenses for Mr. Bartlett or one of the Japanese workers to come over twice a month, spending two nights

there. He has organized a large Bible class, including some of the people of the place, and a large temperance society. Even the coolies in his gang engaged in building a tunnel there are decent well-behaved men, noticeably different from the rough unruly crowd who made such a sensation here last summer.

TOTTORI.CITY.

Mr. Bennett has played the violin at the church services, including the primary department of the Sunday-school and has taught an English Bible-class after the morning service. Sunday afternoon he has had another Bible-class at his house for students.

In response to the unceasing demand for English teaching he has had two half-hour classes in conversation each week, and a class for teachers which ultimately changed into a debating society.

Mr. Bennet has also allowed the use of his yard and the lower story of his house for the Playground. Under Miss Tanaka's untiring care and the help of another enthusiastic young lady this has been a source of joy and gladness to a goodly number of little folks. Aside from Miss Tanaka's salary as Mrs. Bartlett's teacher, it has been carried on by gifts from America and not only is no tuition required but we accept absolutely no presents! Twice a year there is a tremendous effort

to overcome this whim and the struggle is hard for us all but the experiment seems valuable. Instead of paying back, and thereby cancelling all obligations, our effort is to arouse a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness, summed up in the words, Freely receive Freely give. There are now forty on the roll and thirty waiting, while a dozen little tots have just entered school.

Once a week the children who used to belong to the happy company are invited to a sort of Alumni Association which goes by the name of the Violet Society.

Many of the children go to Sunday-school, so that while the average attendance is about fifty, there are sometimes over seventy, and the roll has 130 names. There are very few real transients. Bad weather keeps some children away, and good weather takes others to the beach with their families. The teachers study the lesson together Saturday night, using the International Lessons.

The Boy's Club will not consent to being disbanded although the attendance is irregular to a striking degree.

The Sunshine Society, organized three years ago has passed through vicissitudes. When the Christian Girl's School was closed the girls who entered the public school, instead of drifting with the current, turned the tide, and joining a few girls from christian homes, already in the school, brought

such crowds with them that our siciety was almost swamped. In October the principal forbade their coming and warned them against all things foreign, religion included. Thirty girls remained loyal. Now we are growing popular again, owing to a speech made at the school by the new member of parliament, urging the girls to be broad minded and progressive and to associate with foreigners whenever opportunity offered, no matter what religion they professed.

Mr. Bartlett's Bible-class for women Wednesday afternoons from 2-4 (with a play-room for children and tea for all) is very interesting. The attendance varies from three to ten. Several ladies, wives of army officers and other prominent people come as well as poorer and less educated women. The tact and graceful courtesy shown toward the new comers is delightful.

The Ethical Club meets once a month. There has been a Bible class for boys and young men, one evening in the week nearly all the year. Some of the young men have been members of the class ever since the Taikyo Dendo, two years ago. The attendance varies from I-28, usually 6.

A little group of students from the Normal School comes with remarkable regularity Sunday afternoons for Bible study and an hour of singing. Mr. Marumo teaches the class now and they are devoted to him. One young man always calls for him and then leads him home again. It is a touching sight to see

the earnest young faces around the blind teacher, all vying with each other in their eagerness to serve him in any way.

In October, Mr. Taketa, of Hiogo and Mr. Abe of Okayama visited the whole field and the meetings held then were largely attended. In November Mr. Clark came and saw the whole field through the rosy spectacles he puts on to examine other people's work. He spent a week in Tottori making many friends beside renewing old ties. Dr. Albrecht brought our household true Christmas cheer and his sermon Sunday night confirmed one brother in his con viction that a theological education was entirely superfluous if not positively detrimental. His argument being "How many graduates of a theological school with all their learning do half as much good to a hungry soul as that foreigner with his simple story of the cross!"

Mr. Parrott of the British Bible Society spent a night here in January, just after we were warned against the Russian Count. Dr. Scudder has been our only other visitor.

Thursday evening of Passio Week about thirty gathered together at the church and after a roll-call, different members read aloud the passages appropriate to the day, including John xiii-xvii. After which there was a very simple communion service in which both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Bartlett took part. Every one seemed to feel it deeply. Sunday morning the church was beautifully decorated with flowers and the whole day was given up to Easter services.

It is hard to describe the great change that has come about as a result of all the re-adjustment and the increased force. After the "seven lean years" while the almost futile attempt was being made to hold onto all that had been undertaken in the past, the anxiety and perplexity, the relief is unspeakable. Not only does it mean more men to do the work, but increased individual effectiveness through the stimulus of cooperation and association.

Is it not possible that this large public school with buildings and equipment far better than our Eiwa Girls School, (and with one Christian teacher too) may be so influenced by the little band of Christian girls, that more hearts and lives may be filled with light and joy than if we had been able to keep on with a mere handful. Some of the girls who graduated this spring are talking of going to Kobe College, or the Doshisha or St. Agnes in Kyoto, or Miss Tsuda's school in Tokyo. "Tottori is slow" everybody says "but when the railroad comes things will change." The railroad is coming, not across the country yet, but along the coast and things will change. With new men and new hope, in addition to the old men and the old hope, may we not expect great progress as well as many changes in the near future?

Rec'd JUL 1 1907

Sept. I5-April Ist. Report of the Tottori Station, 1906-07

The Tottori Station was practically reopened in September, I906, on the arrival of the Bennetts to the city. The work at that time was in a more or less demoralised condition. The two evangelists in the field had held the work together as well as they could, but they were too few to cope with the difficulties and the work before them. The church had been without a pastor since the Spring ~~for more than a year~~, the weekly preaching services having been kept up, however by the Mission evangelist. Despite every attempt to get a pastor, no one had been found suitable for and willing to come to the place. The Woman's work was also in an unsatisfactory condition. In view of the difficulties under which they worked, the evangelists deserve special praise for the part they took in ~~holding the~~ keeping the work from going to pieces. In spite of the difficulties the local christians had kept up in form at least, the kindergarten, which was so useful under Mrs. Bartlett's supervision, and had started an orphanage which is getting on a good financial basis, and is doing good work for about thirty children.

The missionaries were certainly cordially welcomed by the people. One of the deacons of the church met us several miles out of the city, and others of the people met us along the road and everything was done to make us feel that we were welcome. One touching evidence of this was that the christians had collected I65 yen ($82.50) and bought an organ to commemmorate the reopening of the station.

The working force of the station increased from two evangelists and one Bible woman, to three evangelists, two Bible women, one woman teacher and four residents missionaries, the new comers being Mr. Edamoto, Miss Kurozumi, Miss Tamama, Mrs. Walker, Miss DeForest and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

Immediately on the coming of the new missionaries, propositions for new work were forthcoming from the resident christians. They feel the need of a new church building. The railroad construction company which is working here, had promised to be responsible for one third of the cost, the local christians thought they could raise another third, and they asked the missionaries of the station to assume responsibility for the last third, referring to a case where a missionary had helped a church to that extent, as a precedent. The city government had been complaining that the quarters for the kindergarten, in the Mission house were inadequate, and they were pressing the one responsible for the kindergarten before the law, to provide more adequate building, and the sympathies of the missionaries were solidited for this too. The Orphanage had also begun to outgrow its quarters, but the authorities there have been more independent, though even here our cooperation is welcome.

In order to make as clear as possible, the results of the opening of the station, I will divide the work into two classes, that done before the reopening of the station, and new work as a result of the reopening of the station. Ist, the old work. Mr. Marumo, the blind evan-

gelist, had assumed the responsibility of the two Sunday preaching services, and was working faithfully away, keeping them up, in spite of the fact that it was impossible for him to keep up his personal study without the use of his eyes. He also had one or two weekly Bible classes, and made one or two tours monthly, to Aoya, a village twenty miles west of the city, where the railroad construction company is working. The men in charge of the work of laying the railroad, are a remarkable group of christian laymen, Mr. Okuye, especially having a national reputation. Wherever they go, they start up work of some kind. The result of their stay has been flourishing Sunday-schools ~~in Aoya and Hamamura, villages where~~ temperance and women's societies in Hamamura and Aoya, villages where little work had been done before they arrived. And best of all, two of the ~~local~~ people in Aoya have already received baptism, and one or two in Hamamura are about ready for baptism, so we are getting a nucleus of christians in these two villages, to help in the work in that region.

Mr. Takata, in Kurayoshi, who for some time had been discouraged over the work in his difficult field, has been associating with these men, going to Aoya once or twice a month for meetings, and he has been filled with new hope by these christian laymen, and instead of wanting to leave Kurayoshi and go somewhere else, he wants to stay there now and fight it out. He says that he does not hope for large results in the near future, but he believes that if he stays there for ten years he will have something to show for his work. This new spirit of hope of course, is very gratifying. Work which he had been carrying on in Sekigane, a village south of Kurayoshi was more or less broken up by the war. One of the christians there had to go off to the war, and just at that time, ~~two~~ the remaining christians left the place, and as there was no one there to make arrangements for meetings, work was dropped for awhile.

Until this fall, mission work in Tajima, the eastern part of our field, was practically suspended, only such work being carried on as could be done by two local christians, both of whom had other work to do, one of them being a doctor, living two miles from the church, and the other being the postmaster of the village.

When we got to Tottori in the fall, we found a Mr. Edamoto here, who was selling Bibles in this region. Mr. Marumo told me that he wanted to do more direct evangelistic work, and after some consultation with the christians here, and with others, we decided to ask him to stay here. He began his work willingly and well. He undertook to assume responsibility for the work in Tajima,(though he was to live in Tottori,) and has tried to go there every other week. His work there has been well done, and the christians there have been asking to have him sent permanently to their church. He has also started a new preaching place in Tottori, and has been holding evening meetings every Tuesday. At first the meetings were very full, and the people listened very attentively. Of course, after the novelty of the work had worn off, the attendance dwindled some, but it has been quite gratifying to see that after six or seven months, of work, about thirty people on an

verage, come to these meetings. About fifty children come to the Sunday school on Sunday mornings, and some of the boys in the Middle school are going to the Sunday school and are teaching classes. Mr. Bartlett had worked hard to make an opening in the schools here in Tottori, and before he went back to America for his furlough, he had the pleasure of ~~seeing~~ knowing that there was one christian in the Middle school, and one in the Normal school. The number of christians among the students has increased a little, and now we are trying to get them to work for the church, and they are taking hold of the work well. But more about this later.

When we came to Tottori in the fall, we brought with us Miss Kuozumi, whom Miss Barrows recommended as the best one of the graduates from the Bible school in Kobe, and she certainly sustained her reputation well here. She started into the work almost as soon as she got here, although our house, which was then undergoing repairs, was anything but inviting. And she has never waited for us to suggest work for her, but has hunted it out herself, helping in the Sunday-school, teaching the Bible to classes, and reading and talking with any number of individuals. Toward the spring, she made made up her mind that she could do more efficient work by studying kindergarten. Her idea was that kindergarten work would give her more opportunities to get into the homes of the people, so she left Tottori to enter the kindergarten training school, the last of March. It has been very gratifying to us, on coming back from our stay at the Sanitarium, to find that everybody young ~~and~~ or old, ~~men and women~~, has a good word to say for her, and she knows that a warm welcome will be awaiting her if she decides to come back, after finishing her course at the training school.

Mrs. Walker and Miss DeForest have also ~~given~~ been of much help, even though they were here, specifically for language work. Mrs. Walker's English class had twenty five or thirty members from the Girl's school, and among the missionaries, she has been the standby at the new Tachikawa Sunday-school, going there every Sunday morning and ~~staying~~ teaching a class and helping in other ways. Her help at the Tuesday evening preaching service there has been of great value.

Miss DeForest has the following to say of her own work:- "My impressions of the Tottori field, in general, are of excellent preparatory work on the part of the previous workers, of much solid worth in the make-up of the people, and of great possibility in the development of the field in the future, if only adequate forces could be placed there.

With the new year, I took up more active work, starting a preparatory class for the teachers in the two Sunday-schools, and a singing class for young Sunday-school teachers. On Mr. Bennett's leaving, I ~~took an English class of Normal students~~ substituted in his Bible class for Middle School students. Later I took an English class of Normal School students, and a singing class of girls. The most interesting part of my Tottori life, however, was in receiving visits from inquirers, principally Middle School students, who came especially during

the latter part of my stay and spent hours asking questions about christianity or listening to Bible talks and explanations. Most of these boys are members of the Zion Society, which has very much increased in numbers since Mr. Bennett came and took an interest in it, and since the Tachikawa preaching-place was opened. Several students from that district of the city are now earnest inquirers. In fact, as I write there comes a letter from one such, telling how his interest in Christianity dates from his happening to hear a talk there. He has been made fun of by his class-mates, and argued with by a Buddhist friend, and has felt at times, as if he stood alone. But, he adds, ' 'even if we meet with what seems like persecution, it really isn't; for it is not worth one ten thousandth of the persecution that our Lord received'.

At the farewell meeting given me by the Zion Society, an interesting paper was read by the latest applicant for baptism, a third year student. He said that people are led to become believers for one of four reasons; because of sickness or afflictions, because they were born and brought up in christian families, because their friends became christians, or by chance. He put himself in the last category, because his first interest in christianity had come from his calling on the Bennetts or Mrs. Walker and myself to hear about ~~christianity~~ America. I took an opportunity a few days later, to point out to him that "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps" and that the more we know of God, the less we attribute, even humanly speaking, to the action of chance. And similarly with a sense of deep gratitude for the blessing that my Tottori experience has been to me personally, I gratefully acknowledge the Providence that directed my steps thither for the last winter".

At Hamazaka in the Tajima field, Mr. Edamoto has has a Bible class attended by five school teachers, and at Mochigase, a place where no work has been done by the Mission until this year, services have been held every week or two, with an everage attendance of about thirty. The one who has been of most help to us there, and at whose request the work was begun, is Mr. Yuki (formerly Mr. Kawata) the only christian in the Normal School when I was in Tottori before, He has been a teacher in the Mochigase primary school, but his activity in christian work has led to his dismissal from the school, and he has had to leave the place and search for work elsewhere. A regular Bible-class with an attendance of four has also been conducted there.

The Woman's Meeting in Tottori was started soon after our coming here, at first twice a month, but later three times a month. The average attendance has been six or eight. At the meetings, the ladies have been spending the time studying the Bible, and sewing for the church.

The week of prayer was observed by the church, prayer-meetings being held every night, with an average attendance of about sixteen. These meetings led to a new Bible class which has been held at Mr. Mamo's house.

A loan library and play-room have been opened and the students

have availed themselves of the privilege to use these, to a very gratifying extent. The boy's Zion Society in the Middle School have been energetic in their work and have shown their power to take the initiative by publishing a four page paper called Zion. And calls from the students at both houses have been frequent.

Among the special signs of encouragement may be mentioned the fact that there has been a steady growth in the work, ~~which continued~~ and a gratifying increase in the attendance at church. The work that the Ogura railroad construction company is doing deserves special mention. Mr. Takata's new energy and hope in his work, the influence of the weekly English service upon two or three of the people who are touched by nothing else, and the improvement at the Sunday-school in attendance and methods of work are also points which call for thanks. While the work has not been easy, and the responsibility has been somewhat heavy on the missionaries, the results of the work so far seem to justify abundantly the reopening of the station.

H.J.Bennett.

Annual Report - Sottori Station

1906-1907

H. J. Bennett

JUL 6 1908

May 1 1907 - May 1 1908

Report of Tottori Station. ~~Jan. 1 Dec. 31, 1907~~

160.

A year ago, last March, Miss DeForest left Tottori to go to the Kobe Girl's School, and this year, in March, Mrs. Walker left for Kobe so the Mission forces have been gradually growing smaller. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are now the only ones left in the station. But one thing, for which we had long been hoping and praying, has happened. We have at last got a pastor. Rev. T. Matsumoto, former pastor of the Takasaki church reached Tottori just before Christmas ~~last year~~ 1907, and his influence is being felt every day in the community. While he is in no way connected with the mission, when he first came to Tottori, he said that in Hoshu, the Mission work and the Japanese work were so carried on that there was entire harmony and cooperation ~~and harmony~~, and that it was hard to tell which was Mission work and which belonged to the Japanese. His desire was to have the same friendly help and cooperation between the Mission and the Japanese workers in Tottori too. Since he came the church has been steadily gaining in attendance, and while it is not Station work, it may not be out of place to say that he has held a weekly Bible-class at the house of the chief judge of the Saibansho (Court-house) which has been attended by fifteen or more of the most prominent men connected with the Court-house.

The Mission work has seen some changes during the year. The Western Tajima preaching-place, in Yumura, had been without an evangelist for some time, and it seemed best, finally to ask Mr. Takata to move from Kurayoshi, our western out-station, to Yumura, at the eastern end of the Tottori field. This was done in December. He was warmly welcomed by the small group of christians there, and the christians, have increased their small monthly contribution fifty sen (25 cents) ~~in appreciation~~ to show their appreciation. This seems small, but when it is born in mind that there are less than ten christians in the village in which he lives, and less than twenty in his whole wide parish, and that probably none of them have an income of more than fifteen dollars a month, this is a good showing for the Tajima field. Mr. Takata the evangelist is carrying on regular work in Yumura, where he resides, and in three or four outlying villages, the furthest being about five miles away from Yumura.

After Mr. Takata left Kurayoshi, the town was left for four months without an evangelist, but Mr. Edamoto moved from Tottori to Kurayoshi the last of March, and has taken hold of the difficult work there with enthusiasm. It is the most discouraging part of the Tottori field, but Mr. Edamoto has shown an ability to make friends with all classes of men, and especially to inspire enthusiasm in young men, and already the work in Kurayoshi has begun to improve. The attendance at Sunday-school has ~~increased by fifteen or twenty~~ doubled, and a regular constituency of eight or ten is being developed at the preaching-place. So far the contributions of the christians there have been very small. Nothing has ever been paid toward the evangelists salary, but almost immediately after he got there, he got one of the christians, a dentist, to promise fifty

yen ($25) toward a new building. He has the natural diffidence about asking them to pay part of his own salary, but he does not hesitate to ask for contributions for other things, and he seems to get the christians to contribute, which is certainly a great advance for Kurayoshi. He is also getting an opening among the teachers in the Agricultural School, near Kurayoshi, and we are planning to open an English class for these teachers. Since the railroad has been finished to Tottori, it will be comparatively easy for a missionary to go to Kurayoshi, teach a class and return the same day, if necessary.

The Tachikawa ~~kogisho~~ preaching-place, in Tottori, has felt the loss of Mr. Edamoto very much. The young men who were converted under his preaching have done their best to welcome Mr. Marumo, the blind evangelist, who took Mr. Edamoto's place, but their disappointment over the loss of Mr. Edamoto has been very apparent. Mr. Marumo is doing the best he can to keep up the work in the preaching-place, but his blindness makes it very difficult for him to do all he wants to do. He is able, however, to carry on the weekly preaching services and to do some personal work. The Tachikawa Sunday-school seemed to be in danger of running down pretty badly, so last December, the Sunday-school was taken in hand, Mrs. Bennett became Superintendent, new teachers were called in, and the whole Sunday-school more or less reorganised, and the attendance at once began to increase. The Sunday-school teachers have a meeting once a month to study the lessons for the month, and the better system of work is telling on the Sunday-school in many ways.

For some time before he left Tottori, Mr. Edamoto wanted to start work for the very poorest people of the city, in a district of the city called Ima machi. I went through the district with Mr. Edamoto and found that there were a large number of people in very ~~poor~~ destitute circumstances, ~~We saw a number of wretchedly poor people~~, some of them sick, yet without a decent place to lie on, and children growing up with no education, because their parents did not have enough money to send them to school, ~~Poverty was so apparent that any one could see it~~, and it would be surprising if the percentage of crime in the district was not relatively large. At any rate, a house has been rented there, and last Monday night, the first meeting was held. Mr. Edamoto came from Kurayoshi to help start it, and one thing which shows that he has some of the elements of a leader, is that four out of five young men whom he had led to the church were there ~~at the meeting~~, one of them leading the meeting and all of them working in a quiet way to make ~~the meeting~~ it a success. A large number of children, who probably had come to the Sunday-school were present, and quite a few adults. One or two children have already been put into school, and if possible, we hope to be able to get some physician in the city to do some charity practice among the sick.

Mrs. Bennett took charge of the kindergarten from the beginning of January, and has carried it on on more or less the same lines as it had been carried on before. It may be well to state that this kindergarten work, while theoretically taken from the hands of the Japanese,

H. J. Bennett

has in fact never been supported ~~financially~~ entirely by them ~~Japanese~~. It is not necessary to go into details here, except to say that to save the life of the kindergarten, it seemed advisable for the Mission to take it over for the time being. This was done this year, and Mrs. Bennett has been legally made principal. There are now forty one children in the kindergarten. The head teacher is a graduate of Miss Howe's training-school in Kobe, and has shown herself to be very efficient. The kindergarten greatly needs a new building, and unless this can be obtained the kindergarten can not be continued. The training that the children get at the kindergarten is showing in many ways, in the improved conduct of the children.

~~Two~~ Three new children's societies ~~for girls~~ have been started ~~for~~ this year. The object in view is to keep hold of the children after they leave the kindergarten, in fact to have a graded series of societies both for girls and boys, so that the children will go naturally from the kindergarten into a society, then to another, and finally come naturally into the church. These little ~~girls~~ societies are doing crocheting, and charity work on a small scale, and one society has given some hymn-books to the church.

The Woman's Society has been moving forward this year. The pastor's wife has been of great help and the wife of the head of the Saibansho (Court-house) has made her influence tell so that a number of new and influential women have come into the society this year. The society has been persuaded to make a constitution, and they are working to collect two hundred yen for the church building. The society has three regular meetings a month.

Mrs. Bennett has a Girl's Bible-class every Sunday afternoon, and these girls are also working for the church. She has been able to make several short tours into the country, where she, with the help of the Bible Woman, has held meetings for women, and children.

While Mrs. Walker has been in Tottori principally for language study, she has been of great help to the Station in many ways. Her two English classes for girls have been popular, about thirty or forty being enrolled. Her classes gave an entertainment at Christmas, conducted in English. Sunday afternoon she has left open for callers, and a large number of students have availed themselves of the opportunity to call. She has had a Shakespeare class for the English teachers of the Middle School, and has been of great help in the Woman's meetings. Her consenting to take an English Bible-class at the Church on Sunday mornings has made it possible to open another at the Tachikawa preaching-place.

Miss Inoue, the Bible-woman has been working faithfully, calling and having family meetings in the city. Her work at the church and in the Sunday-schools has been of great help to the station.

The great need here in Tottori is for unity in the church. If the church members worked together with the pastor, there is no reason why there should not be a thriving church here, instead of one carrying on a more or less uphill fight. The work of the coming year will have to be to get the church members to working together.

H. J. Bennett.

Ceya

Annual Report - 1907-1908

Tottori Station - Japan

H. J. Bennett

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

Report of the Tottori Station of the American Board Mission.
April 1908-April 1909.

Members of the Station. Mr. and Mrs. Warren.
Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

Evangelists 2.
Outstations 2.
Language teacher 1.
Bible Woman 1.
Kindergarten teachers 2.

Institutional work.

Tottori Kindergarten. Principal Mrs. Bennett.
No. of children in kindergarten 40.
No. graduated this year 19.
Cost of running (in addition to children's fees) $150.00
Total no. of graduates since foundation, 80.

Changes in personel of station. Mrs. Walker left for Kobe College last year, in March.
Mr. and Mrs. Warren came to Tottori last September. (1908)

Change in Mission work :- The Tachikawa preaching-place in Tottori given up, and the Aoya preaching-place (about 20 miles from Tottori) opened.

We have to report with regret, that one of the Mission preaching-places has had to be closed this year. After careful consideration, by the members of the Station, it seemed that for the time being, it would do more toward the propogation of the gospel, if this Tachikawa preaching-place were closed. But it means that forty or fifty children have stopped going to Sunday-school, and that thirty or more adults have had their religious instruction cut off.

But we are glad to report that the station has been strengthened, by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Warren, in September, who brought with them, Mr. Tsurubara. Mr. Tsurubara has been the station evangelist for Aoya, and has served as secretary to Mr. Warren and Mr. Bennett. Aoya, which is a small village about twenty miles from Tottori, has not had much christian instruction, and there is a strong spirit of opposition to Christianity, in the village. Yet a good Sunday-school has been kept up, and a small Bible-class has been carried on, every time the evangelist could go to the village. The evangelist has also started a boys' club, which has about twenty-five members.

Last July, we succeeded in buying a suitable building for the kindergarten. Up to that time, it was held in the Mission

See over

house, which is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Warren. We were fortunate in finding a Japanese house, which with some alterations could be made over into a very good kindergarten building. The kindergarten was moved into this building, last October.

Probably the most important event of the year, was the evangelistic meetings held in Tottori in September. Three speakers, Mr. Sawamura, Mr. Watase, and Mr. Moriyama came from the east coast, and held special meetings here for four or five days. As a result of these meetings, twenty-eight joined the church on profession of faith, and two by letter. This work, however, was not carried on under the auspices of the station, but by the Tottori church. The church raised for this purpose $100 or more. The mornings were spent in visiting the homes of inquirers and every afternoon, there was a large meeting in the prefectural legislative hall. Every evening, they held a large meeting in the church, except one night, when the meeting was held in the largest theater in the city. One of the deacons of the church gave a dinner at one of the local restaurants, inviting the governor of the province, and other officials of the city, to meet the pastors who had come to conduct the meetings, and the local evangelists. Such meetings as these always are accopmpanied by the danger that after the excitement of the meetings is over, the new christians will drift away from the church. And perhaps half of these 28 people are in danger of drifting away. Such meetings as these need to be followed up by very careful instruction to the new converts.

Mr. Motita, of the Tsuyama church, and Mr. Matsumoto of the Tottori church, went through the field, last fall, in behalf of the Chugoku Association, holding special meetings at the Mission preaching-places. As a result of these meetings, there were four baptisms, and much interest was stimulated.

In the Tajima field, there has been some opposition to the work of our evangelist. The services in Yumura have gone on as usual. In Hamazaka, the largest town in the region, a Bible-class, attended by four or five school teachers was broken up by the people of the town, and it was difficult to get the teachers out to meetings of any kind, for awhile. This was not because of any lack of interest on the part of the teachers, but because the people of the town made so much opposition. Our evangelist, however has recently succeeded in starting a Bible-class there again the attendance varying from three to seven. Our Kurayoshi evangelist believes in working for the children, his ground being that they are more easily reached than the adults, and that they are the future church members. Altogether he has about sixteen services during the week, five on Sunday, and two every other day except Friday, when he has only one. His plan is to have a school, conducted on Sunday-school lines, for every day of the week. Each Sunday-school, or Monday-school or Tuesday-school as

the case may be, being in a different place from the others. A year ago, there were only two or three christians in this outstation, but now there are 23. The christians give all the money needed for the Sunday-school work. In addition to the Sunday-school work, the evangelist has Bible-classes, and all of this work, he is doing alone, and he greatly feels the need of a Bible-woman to help him. He has formed a Dendo-kwai or Missionary Society, which supports the work. The principle that great stress must be laid on the work for children is a sound one, and this work will prove to be one of the most effective kinds of work we have.

Mr. Warren and Mr. Bennett have been busy touring, teaching Bible-classes for students, and attending to the details of the station work. There are nine Bible-classes, altogether, which meet at the missionaries' homes. Yet this year, the students have not been so free in coming to the Mission houses, as in some years, and the christian students have been drifting away from the church, rather more than we like. It has been gratifying however, to find the students of the Normal School so ready to visit our homes.

Mrs. Warren has kindly consented to open a cooking class for non-christian women. This class is followed by a Bible-class for Girls of the Government High School, nearly all of whom have heard nothing of Christianity before.

Mrs. Bennett has had her hands full with the kindergarten and her work for the Woman's Society. The Woman's Society has been trying to raise $100 for the new church building, and they have got a good start on this. In fact they were hard at work for a long time, before the men began to do anything.

Progress during the year may be summarised as follows:-

The church in Tottori, which until rather recently, was independent only in name, has really become independent. They have not only raised all of the pastor's salary for the last three months, but have been laying aside their monthly assessment for the Home Missionary Society, so as to have it ready at the end of the year, and every month, so far, there has been a slight balance in the treasury. This means that the church is giving monthly, three times as much as it did last year. The attendance at the services has noticeably increased, and there is a more prayerful spirit among the members. The pastor's Bible-class for the judges and officers in the district court has been carried on successfully, this year, as well as last. The Kurayoshi preaching-place has improved greatly since our evangelist went there last April. They are trying their best to get money for a church building, and are already looking around for land, although the money for the land is not all in sight.

The greatest hindrance to the work, both of the local church

and of the Mission preaching-places, is to be found among the christians themselves. There are many, who are earnest and helpful, but both the pastor and our evangelists waste a great deal of time and nervous strength trying to lead cold christians to take an interest in the church or in the preaching-place. All three of the Mission preaching-places have developed the habit of giving, a and although their gifts are not large in amount, they are increasing. They all have as their ideal, becoming independent of Mission aid, one of them having the rather high ideal of becoming independent in five years.

H.J.Bennett.

These statistics are for Mission works only. The Church is independent. For statistics see Beman. ✓ Church

Rec'd JUL 14 1909

162

Church	Adherents	293
	Added by Confess.	18
	Communicants	52
	Self-support. chs	See Top.
	Organiz. Churches	
	Places of reg. meeting	8 (including S.S.)
Native Workers	Total " "	6
	Other native workers	2
	Bible Women	1
	Language Teachers (evang)	1
	Unordained "	2
	Ordained Preachers	0
	Foreign Workers not applied	0
Missionaries	Total missys	4
	Wives	2
	Single Women	0
	Ditto (Women)	0
	Physicians (men)	0
	Unordained	0
	Ordained	2
	Popul. of field	100,000
	When Established	Don't know
	No. of outstations	3
Name of Station	Kurayoshi, Aoya, Yumura	outstations of Tottori Sta.

Publications	Pages Printed: Other Presses	-
	Pages Printed: Mission Press.	-
Med. Work	No. of Treatments	-
	No. of Dispensaries	-
	Patients	-
	No. of Hospitals	-
Native Contribs	For Education	
	For Ltn work	$60.57
Educational Statistics	Total instructed	40?
	Kindergarten Pupils: Girls	25
	Kindergarten Pupils: Boys	15
	Other Schools	
	Pupils: Girls	
	Pupils: Boys	
	Boarding & High Schs	
	Students	
	Colleges	
	" Students	
	Theol. Schools	
	S. S. Members	202 (total)
	Sabbath Schools	3
	Average [illegible]	[illegible]